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Part One Pages 1-8

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LONDON IS BRAVE AGAIN

With Russian and French Aid, Turkey's Allies May Be Defied.

FIERCE HATRED FOR THE KAISER.

For the Sake of Injuring, or Even Angering, Germany, the English Would Take Big Risks.

BISMARCK'S IGNORANCE OF FINANCE

Hard Times for British Poets—The Queen's Long Reign—Collapse of Dynamite Plot—A Great Storm.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Last week the sound which rose above all others here was the grinding of the Tory brakes on the wheels of the popular Armenian agitation. This is heard no longer, but in its place the echoes of Liverpool's cheers for Mr. Gladstone reverberate everywhere. The spasm of party fright which possessed the Conservative leaders a few days ago has passed away, and its disappearance leaves Lord Rosebery in a curious plight. He had counted on its permanency, and under its shelter he had talked loudly about the impossibility of England's acting alone and the certainty that an attempt to do so would provoke a general war. Mr. Gladstone brushed this aside with such lofty contempt and drew such an alluring picture of what England really could do alone that the Tories found themselves reading his speech that night with the feeling that it expressed what they had thought all along. By the next morning they were as ready as the Liberals to ask what craven it was who had said that England could make no move without bringing hostile Europe down upon her in war. The inquiry revealed Lord Rosebery standing well in front of everybody else, and he became on the instant "une quantité négligeable" in Great Britain's foreign politics, as he has been for a year in its domestic affairs. Since Mr. Gladstone spoke, the agitation has automatically adapted itself to his key. It is now more restrained in tone and less hysterical; it has a new gravity, a calm solemnity of movement, but once more it is carrying along both parties, and is at present an affair of Englishmen rather than of politicians.

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New Hopes of Aid from the Czar.

Once more, too, there is a reviving notion that Russia and France may be brought round to act with England and Italy. Of course, the circumstance that the Czar is at Balmoral and that Lord Salisbury is there also under the same roof gives a natural impetus to this idea. How malleable Nicholas may prove in the hands of those who now have hold of him is, however, not the most important question. It is of more vital interest to know to what extent Nicholas is truly master of the forces over which he nominally presides, and as to that we can only guess. Englishmen are buoying themselves up with the hope, not only that he can be convinced, but that he can throw Russia and France into the scales with his convictions. This hope is so attractive that for the moment even the most skeptical are tempted to share it.

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France Ready to Follow Russia.

The French are plainly in a state of doubt as to whether this change of front is not what is really going to happen. Their leading journals are all visibly drawing back toward neutral ground, and poising themselves in readiness to jump in the new direction if the Czar gives the word. This is much more significant than was their pronounced anti-Armenian attitude of a month ago. Henri Rochefort, in L'Intransigeant, openly makes a charge the truth of which was more than suspected here, that the Paris press has been subsidized wholesale by the Turkish Embassy, and has been receiving from it articles for publication to which were pinned checks on the Ottoman Bank. I have the authority of an official of the Anglo-Armenian Committee for the statement that many apparently responsible offers have been made to them by people who claimed to have the power to range the Paris press on the Armenian side. Some of these offers they examined in detail, and they found that the estimates of cost varied from $15,000 to $20,000 a week. With this as a basis for inference, they assume that the Sultan has probably been paying about $15,000. As it is certain that no money has been forthcoming on the Armenian side, the gradual change in the tone of the Parisian papers becomes, as has been said, doubly significant. It can only be dictated by the fear of embarrassing the Czar's freedom of action, and this, in turn, points to the existence in Paris of a notion that Russia's policy is no longer fixed irrevocably on Prince Lobanoff's lines.

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English Hatred of Emperor William.

People here get peculiar comfort from the reports, which now seem to be all one way, that the Czar was peculiarly cold in his demeanor at Breslau and Görlitz. Englishmen have entered into an abiding compact of hatred against the German Emperor. They desire their own aggrandizement not half so much as they desire his humiliation and ruin, and the fact that his official press leads all others in cursing England and upholding the Sultan gives fierce stress to their longing for some combination, no matter at what cost to themselves, which shall bring him to grief. They are almost in the mood to thrust Constantinople into Russia's lap if that would do the trick.

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Anger as Well as Joy in Paris.

Paris will begin in earnest on Monday the task of decorating for what it regards as the principal event in the history of the republic, and both there and at Versailles and Cherbourg the work will be on a scale that is unprecedented. Frenchmen conduct their party and personal differences so much out of doors that perhaps we get an exaggerated notion of the bad blood which this visit of the Czar is stirring up. The most furious jealousies seem to be raging in all directions. The failure to call the Chamber of Deputies together in extra session for the great event is ascribed by some to fear that it would throw the Méline Ministry out headlong, and by others to President Faure's unwillingness to share his honors with the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, who are, constitutionally, his ceremonial equals. There is also a general and very familiar discussion as to the part which M. Faure's wife and daughter ought to play in the festivities. The prevalent view is against their participation, but a considerable minority of those who debate the matter ascribe this feeling to the mean envy of the womenfolk of Ministers and Deputies, who are furious over their own exclusion.

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Kitchener's Advance Up the Nile.

Under ordinary circumstances all Europe would be humming now with eager speculation about Egypt. The English are not only in possession of Dongola—through carefully keeping the Egyptian flag flying over their army—but they have proved by practical test that only the merest rotten husk of Mahdism remains in Equatorial Africa. If the dervishes could make a stand anywhere, it would be at Dongola, but their earlier pretenses of resistance were quite fatuous, and at the final pinch they ran like rabbits, without a show of fight. This contrast with their extraordinary devotion and ferocity of a dozen years ago is as remarkable in its way as is the evolution in the same period of the native Egyptian troops from a cowardly rabble to a splendid soldiery. If considerations of expense were not of first importance, there would seem to be nothing to prevent the Sirdar from going to Khartoum, Omdurman, or wherever else he pleases on the road to Uganda. This grave expansion of what is to all intents British territory would, in ordinary times, create a lively international hubbub, but the crisis at the gate of the Dardanelles is too exciting to allow even this to make a diversion. One or two of the Paris papers cry out that the moment is opportune for forcing England's hand on the whole subject of the Nile, but not even in Chauvinist quarters is there any sympathetic response. It is understood that bigger things even than Egypt are at stake.

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Mysterious Journey of the Khedive.

The news of the Khédive's strange secret visit to Paris, too, would a year ago have caused the deepest curiosity and apprehension in England. Now it is only mentioned as a personal item, without a hint that it may possibly be important. It is impossible to believe that he could have left Egypt, landed at Marseilles, and staid a week in Paris without the knowledge of the English Foreign Office; still less does one suppose the French authorities ignorant of his presence. No information, however, as to whom he has seen or what the objects of his journey may be is obtainable.

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Two Poets in Trouble.

British poets have clearly fallen upon evil days. It has become an open secret that Alfred Austin is practically under an injunction to preserve silence. Sir Edwin Arnold recently burst forth in a long, exuberant ode on the subject of the Queen's reign having exceeded in length all others in English history, and he sold it unconditionally to the man who manages a publication called The Salon. This person, however, has other strings to his bow, and he used the poem as a centrepiece for a big page collection of advertisements of cigars, carpets, sewing machines, &c., which he published on Thursday in every London daily. Sir Edwin denounces this publicly as a literary outrage, which, perhaps, it is, but the cynical metropolitan press is inclined to view the conjunction as remarkably appropriate.

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Queen Victoria's Queer Notion.

The Queen herself, for some curious reason, has seemed all along rather to resent the popular impulse to celebrate this unique event, but despite all the cold water which the Court could throw, it was seized on everywhere, not only here, but in the far-off colonies, as an occasion for demonstrations of loyal interest and devotion of such impressive volume, in the aggregate, that her Majesty was forced to make a kind of grudging acknowledgment of her thanks. A quaint reason was given me by a relative of one of her Court ladies a while ago for this royal shirking of the celebration. It was to the effect that the Queen, at heart a vehement Jacobite, holds the elder Pretender to have been truly King of England, as James III., and she feels that, as he survived his father sixty-four years, his reign was longer than hers has been. I give this as it was given to me, with no comment save that numerous other fads about the Stuarts, which the Queen undoubtedly cherishes, are not a whit less singular.

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Value of Bismarck's Silver Views.

Both here and in Germany the report that Bismarck's views on bimetallism are treated as of importance by any section of the American people is received in a mirthful spirit. Bismarck's hopeless ignorance on all financial questions made him the butt of two generations of his Parliamentary associates whenever he essayed to talk on them. His speeches on these subjects used to be filled with maddened retorts to men who criticised him. While it was true, he would say, that, as a nobleman, he had not been trained in the small tricks of trade and money counting, yet he had the Emperor behind him, and that was more important than any so-called economic principle. His stupid high tariffs, his commercial wars with his neighbors, his grotesquely unequal systems of domestic taxation, have done more toward making the Social Democrats the largest single party in Germany than all other causes combined. He knows no more to-day about the silver question than Secretary Carlisle does about the family arrangements regulating the Saxe-Altenburg succession, and no one in Europe, not even among his most heated partisans, would dream of regarding him as an authority on that or any other fiscal question under the sun.

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Rumors About Two More Red Hats.

It is reported as on authority that at the November Consistory Archbishop Walsh of Dublin and the Dominican Father Gasquet will be made Cardinals. The latter prelate is one of the best of the English Catholic writers, and his history of the suppression of the monasteries is a really invaluable work. He has a charming personality as well, though his achievements seem hardly in the line of the red hat. As for Dr. Walsh, I printed six years ago in these dispatches extracts from Mgr. Persico's private reports from Ireland to the Vatican, which came to me by way of Cardinal Manning's household, and in which Mgr. Persico repeatedly declared that Dr. Walsh was lacking in spiritual qualities and that he paid too much attention to politics and too little to the souls of himself and his flock. This was about the only opinion of Mgr. Persico's which Rome really accepted as its own, and it will be very interesting indeed to see if it has been altered. It must be admitted, though, that latterly, in fact ever since he committed the fatal blunder of assisting Dillon and O'Brien to seize and wreck The Freeman's Journal, Dr. Walsh has been as silent as a mouse in Irish politics.

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Little to Come of that "Dynamite Plot."

As I predicted last week, the pretense that there was any chance of extraditing Carney and Haines has been openly abandoned, and the show of trying to get Tynan has lapsed into empty humbug. The two former may get harshly handled in Belgium if Holland hands them over, but so far as England and Scotland Yard are concerned their sensational arrest, like Tynan's, was a mere piece of réclame. All that is substantial is the fact that Ivory will go into penal servitude. So far as can be seen, Ivory's scoundrelly associates got his money, sent him to the post of danger, and then either they or some of their confederate vermin in America sold him to England.

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England Swept by Great Storms.

August was an evil enough month, in all conscience, but its successor has been even worse. For some eight weeks the sun has scarcely been seen for an hour at a time, and rain has fallen practically every day. In eighty years there has not been such a water-soaked September. This week was marked by a succession of violent gales and tempests, culminating yesterday in a hurricane, which, strangely enough, strewed all four sides of England impartially with wreckage. Usually, if the east coast suffers, the west coast goes unscathed, but to-day tales of havoc come from every point of the compass. Belfast is as bad as Folkestone, and Bristol as bad as Yarmouth. All late crops, with hops at their head, are described as ruined everywhere.

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Comment on Irving's "Cymbeline."

"Cymbeline," at the Lyceum, deserves every pretty thing that can be said of it. To make it into what is called "a good play" is beyond human endeavor, but everything else that can charm on the stage is here, including some effects not foreseen. It is not inferior in magnificence and beauty of mounting to "King Arthur," while the transition from Burne-Jones to Tadema gives individuality of its own as a picture. Ellen Terry's Imogen is all that could be imagined—arch, beautiful, winning, and splendidly intelligent. She confessed herself amazed, after the performance, at her temerity in essaying such a juvenile part, but we in front saw nothing but perennial youth. The great feat of the piece, though, is really Irving's Iachimo, which, though necessarily of slight and fragile texture, is the most delicate and highly informed work of art in his gallery, and it has wholly disarmed and made captive even those critics who like least what he has done before.

J. M. Barrie and Dr. Robertson Nicoll, editor of The Bookman, sailed to-day on their long-projected visit to America.

H. F.

Schooner Mopang Waterlogged.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—The schooner Mopang, from Manchester, of and for Cherryfield, was towed in here this evening by the tug Ann, waterlogged, having struck a ledge near Baker's Island, carrying away her sternpost and part of her keel. She will be taken on the railway for repairs. The steamer Piscataqua, from Portsmouth for Boston, with dredging fleet and tug in tow, arrived here to-night.

Kentucky Toll Gates Wrecked.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Sept. 26.—A mob wrecked four toll gates in Mercer County last night. At Cheeselick the mob forced Andy Yocum, the keeper, to get out of bed and chop the gate down. The mob was heavily armed, and Yocum was told that if he collected any more toll they would return and blow up his house.

Receiver of the United Life.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court, on the application of Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, has appointed A. A. McKeen as permanent receiver of the United Life Insurance Association.

PASSED THE CENTURY MARK.

The One Hundred and Fourth Birthday of "Uncle Josey" Field.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Joseph Field of Middletown, who is known throughout this part of New-Jersey as "Uncle Josey," to-day celebrated his one hundred and fourth birthday very quietly. He is not half as strong as he was last year, and if he continues to fail it is believed he will not live to celebrate many more birthdays.

"Uncle Josey" was born in Middletown, and has lived there all his life, with the exception of a short time when he engaged in the produce business in New-York. He is now residing with his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Whiting, and under the same roof his other two children, Joseph and Rebecca, also live.

There was no public demonstration to-day in honor of the birthday, as the health of "Uncle Josey" would not permit it. He sat in his chair, being now an invalid, and the time was passed by his constant companion, an aged school teacher named Wright, reading to him from the newspapers. He is much interested in politics, and listened to the latest news very carefully, while he did not seem to bother much when other subjects were being read to him.

For the past several months "Uncle Josey" has been ill. During the Summer two physicians were in attendance on him, as there were manifestations of gangrene poisoning in his foot, due to the paring of a corn. The doctors succeeded in driving the poison away, but Field was left in a weak condition, and since then he has not walked much. His time is spent in bed and in an invalid's chair, in which he sat to-day.

The old man made a big effort to-day to appear calm and pleasant, but it was evident to those who saw him that he was suffering. The mind of the old man is not as clear as it was a year ago, and his memory is failing. His sight, however, is apparently as good as ever, and his other faculties have not changed to any marked degree. "Uncle Josey" is growing childish as he advances in years, and if every whim of his is not satisfied he becomes angry.

Last Spring his large farmhouse was burned down, and it was then that he took up his home with his daughter. He is having a new house erected on the site of the burned structure, however, and when this is completed he will move into it. It is thought that this will be in a week or two. Field is the owner of an extensive farm consisting of 4,000 acres, and he worked actively on it until he nearly reached his one hundredth year.

One of the remarkable incidents in connection with Mr. Field's life is that he did not marry until he was seventy-five years of age. Then he chose as his wife Miss Euretta Headden, who was fifty years his junior. Three children were the outcome of the marriage, and they are alive, but his wife is dead. "Uncle Josey" has always been a Republican, and expressed the hope of being able to vote for McKinley this Fall.

BOLD ROBBERS IN CHICAGO.

They Secure Their Booty and Escape After a Long Chase.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Two robbers late yesterday afternoon entered the office of the Western Foundry Company, at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Albany Streets, and covering the cashier, M. A. Burke, took $1,600 from the safe and escaped. They were pursued by a crowd, which collected, and were in a fair way to be captured at Thirty-eighth Street and California Avenue, but again eluded their pursuers.

At this place the buggy in which the men were riding broke down, and as they were about starting to escape on foot, Frank Nyhoft, a milkman, came along. The two men jumped into his wagon and demanded that he vacate. On refusing they shot him in the leg, pitched him out, and drove away at a furious pace. Officers from the Brighton Police Station, who had been apprised of the outrage, were soon on the scene and started in pursuit of the flying robbers in a patrol wagon. The men were lost sight of, however, but the police, after following in the direction in which they were supposed to have fled, found, nearly two miles from the foundry, the milk wagon, which had also broken down. The entire southwestern police district was notified, and a large detail of officers was sent out.

There were five men in the office of the foundry when the robbery occurred. It is claimed by one of these that the men were former employes. One of the robbers was fashionably dressed, while the other was rather shabby. The police have yet secured no trace of the highwaymen.

A GREEN FARMER ROBBED.

Bunkoed Out of $6,000 by Men Who Wanted to "Buy a Farm."

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Sept. 26.—Considor Risely, a well-known Vernon farmer, was bunkoed out of $6,000 cash this morning. Two men called at his house before noon wanting to buy a farm. They arranged a sale and then began talking money matters. Risely claimed to be able to show $6,000 cash, and came to this city and secured the money from the First National Bank.

On his return the men obtained the money by the usual methods. Risely notified Sheriff Dickinson. The men are supposed to have left by the Rolland road. Risely has always been a close, economical man, with about $10,000. The men left a tin money box, which Risely supposed contained money. The box was opened by Sheriff Dickinson this afternoon. It contained only paper and a letter advising him to keep quiet, not to gamble nor trust greenhorns, as they are going to retire and lead a quiet life.

The Mexican Bandits Frightened.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 26.—The United States troops did not take the field again yesterday in search of the Mexican revolutionists, as it was reported they would do. It is believed here that nothing further will be heard about revolutionists on this border, as the action of Gen. Bliss, Commander of the Department of Texas, in ordering out the troops at Fort Bliss, will show the Mexican robbers that Uncle Sam does not intend to permit them to find an asylum on United States soil. The Texas Rangers and United States Marshal Ware and his deputies have not relaxed their vigilance, and when the Federal court convenes here next month there will probably be a large number of Mexican bandits on trial for violation of the neutrality laws.

Greater New-York's Famous Urban Resort.

Dinner parties at The Castleton, St. George, S. I., are frequent and popular, owing to the excellent reputation of the table. The hotel is open all the year.—Adv.

A HEAVY DEFALCATION

TREASURER MORRISON OF RENSSELAER COUNTY ARRESTED.

Charged with Having Misappropriated Funds Belonging to the County—He Surrenders Property to His Bondsmen of the Face Value of $306,000—A Man Who Has Hitherto Had an Unblemished Reputation for Honesty.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—County Treasurer George H. Morrison of Rensselaer County this afternoon transferred to his bondsmen real estate and securities of the par value of $306,000, and estimated to be worth not less than 40 cents on the dollar. Mr. Morrison's accounts show that there is due to the county nearly $300,000, $180,000 of which is in the new Court House fund.

Mr. Morrison has been County Treasurer two years. The Board of Supervisors will meet Monday to take action. There are ten bondsmen. The amount of the bond is $100,000.

Rumors have been flying for several days relative to the financial soundness of the County Treasurer. The rumors first gained strength when the National Bank of Troy, of which Mr. Morrison was formerly cashier, suspended payment last Saturday. Mr. Morrison then stated that he had on deposit $40,000 of the county money in that bank.

Then came the demand by the city officials upon Mr. Morrison for $36,000 due to the city on payments for licenses under the Raines excise law. There had been a controversy as to whether or not the County Treasurer was compelled to pay over the amount immediately. The County Treasurer promised the City Chamberlain and City Controller that the amount would be paid in a few days. Of the sum due, $10,000 was paid Thursday.

The bondsmen of Mr. Morrison, as County Treasurer, becoming alarmed, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of their counsel, Van Santvoord & Wellington. It was decided to endeavor to secure a conference with Mr. Morrison, who was not present, or his legal representative, and to see if money could not be raised to pay the $26,000 still due this city. Another meeting of the bondsmen was called for 9:30 o'clock this morning. At that meeting it was the general expression that Mr. Morrison's affairs were in such shape that it would be hopeless to endeavor to secure enough money to land him on solid ground again.

The Bondsmen Want Money.

The bondsmen gave up the search for financial assistance for Mr. Morrison, and it was agreed that nothing remained but to learn, so far as possible, the truth about his financial obligations and what resources he had with which to meet the liabilities. The bond of George H. Morrison, County Treasurer, was executed Dec. 12, 1894, with Francis A. Fales, Zeph F. Magill, Louis S. Crandall, Thomas Dickson, John Duke, Samuel Bolton, Jr., John Magill, Leonard Morrison, and John L. Manny as sureties. The name of George H. Morrison is also attached to the bond, which is for $100,000. Messrs. Zeph F. Magill, Duke, and Manny are Directors of the National bank.

Each surety qualifies for $20,000. The sureties are, however, "jointly and severally" responsible. It is said that this makes each signer of the bond liable for any deficiency in meeting the full amount of the bond, which protects the county's interests to the extent of $100,000.

The Finance Committee of the Rensselaer Board of Supervisors was summoned last night when the meeting of the bondsmen became known, to come together at the County Treasurer's office this morning. Chairman Derrick was requested to call a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, to be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The Finance Committee will then report the situation.

A member of the committee stated after the meeting that there should be deposited in the banks of the city about $250,000, but that it has been ascertained that aside from the $40,000 tied up in the National Bank of Troy, there was only $68 to be found.

One of the bondsmen said this afternoon: "The face value of the property transferred is $306,000. I should think that the property, considered as a whole, is not worth less than 40 cents on the dollar, or about $124,000." The same gentleman said it was rumored that Mr. Morrison's obligations amount to $250,000.

The Property Transferred.

"There are some shares of bank stock, but none of the National Bank. The property transferred includes more than 600 shares of the stock of the Star Knitting Company of Cohoes, about fifty shares of the Troy and Cohoes Shirt and Collar Company, about fifty shares of the United Shirt and Collar Company, five shares of the E. G. Bernard Company, fifty shares of stock of the Southern Cotton Company of Georgia, fifty shares of Westcott Express Company stock; about fifty shares of the Mechanicville Brick Company, and about twenty shares of the Troy Belting and Supply Company, besides others that I cannot now recall.

"Some of the securities that I have not mentioned are partly held as collateral. The rest of the property was negotiable notes and securities of all kinds. Several of the notes are nearly due."

The amount in the fund for the new County Court House, subject to the order of the Court House Commission, should be, according to the accounts, about $180,000. There should be about $26,000 of excise money due the city. In the general county fund there should be between $40,000 and $50,000, and in the court fund about $40,000. This is nearly $300,000 to be accounted for by the County Treasurer, according to the books.

Inquiry this afternoon at the several banks in this city as to the amount of deposit in each to the credit of the county were answered as follows: Central National Bank, none; Manufacturers' National Bank, none; Mutual National Bank, a small deposit, but not enough to speak of; United National Bank, none; Union National Bank, about $100; Troy City National Bank, none; National Bank of Troy, $40,000; the National State Bank, a small balance.

Mr. Morrison's Record.

Mr. Morrison was born in Brunswick, in this county, June 22, 1850, and became a resident of Troy when only six years old. His early education was secured in the ward schools and in the Troy High School. He began his business career in 1866, in which year he became a clerk in the First National Bank. His promotion was rapid, exceptional business ability and strict attention to the interests of the bank having won for him every position in that institution, until a cashier he had almost entire direction of the bank's affairs.

Mr. Morrison is a member of the Rensselaer County bar. He took up the study of bank law early in his banking career, and was admitted to practice in 1885. Much of his study preliminary to his admission to the bar was done at night and after his duties at the bank were over. When about to apply for examination for admission to the bar, it was found necessary to have a Regents' certificate. As technical questions are included in the papers submitted for the examination of candidates for the Regents' certificates, Mr. Morrison had another course of study to follow. This difficulty was surmounted through the assistance of a teacher, who went to Mr. Morrison's residence every evening, and guided Mr. Morrison through the course that enabled him to secure the coveted certificate.

Mr. Morrison never appeared prominently as an advocate, his legal work being more as a counselor. Mr. Morrison was elected County Treasurer in 1894. He was arrested late this afternoon, on complaint of Chamberlain Morey of the City of Troy. The charge is misappropriating $26,000 due the city from excise collections.

Mr. Morrison was taken into custody at 4:30 o'clock by Chief Detective Condon at the Mansion House, and was escorted at once to Police Headquarters. The County Treasurer took his arrest coolly. He told Superintendent Willard he had taken his arrest into consideration, and never had a thought of attempting to elude arrest, though he said that he might have taken vast sums of money and have fled. In such an event, he knew he would be captured. As it now is, he said that by his aid matters could be greatly simplified, and he would gladly give such assistance as would be useful in disentangling the accounts.

WILL CONSUL LEE COME HOME?

He Has as Yet Taken No Stand in the Political Fight Here.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—The statement that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General to Havana, would probably be allowed by the State Department to come home and remain until after cold weather sets in has created considerable gossip here among the politicians. Some of the closest friends of Gen. Lee admit that it would be a mighty good thing if they could get him in the State during the red-hot campaign.

That gentleman has never publicly committed himself on the great issues which now divide the people in this country. It is, however, known that he favors sound money. But Lee has thus far kept out of this fight, and many of his friends think he had better run the risk of taking yellow fever down in Cuba than come to Virginia now and take part against the free-silver men.

Gen. Lee is believed to be held in reserve for candidate for Governor next year. His wife and children are now at West Point, N. Y.

BAIL SEVEN TIMES AS HIGH.

Public Opinion in New-Orleans in Respect to Arrested Bankers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—The action of Recorder Finnegan yesterday in fixing the bond of President Nicholls and Cashier De Blanc of the Bank of Commerce at only $500 has been severely denounced on all sides to-day.

This had the effect of causing the Recorder to reconsider his action, and he increased the bonds to $3,500 each. The bonds were signed, as on yesterday, by Chief Justice Francis T. Nicholls of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, who is the uncle of the bank President.

The action of the Chief Justice in going on the bonds has been the subject of very unfavorable comment.

The parish Grand Jury to-day indicted President Henry Gardes and Cashier W. W. Girault of the defunct American National Bank for receiving $4,000 on deposit from H. C. Ramos when they knew the bank to be insolvent. Gardes was committed to the parish prison in default of $5,000 bail, and Girault was released on the same amount of bond. The Federal authorities had already arrested both Gardes and Girault for embezzlement.

Bark Off Savannah in Quarantine.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 26.—An unknown bark arrived off Tybee Friday night, Sept. 25, from Rio Janeiro, and was ordered to Sapelo quarantine.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for generally fair weather, with warm south winds during the day; cooler and threatening weather to-night.

The barometer had fallen slowly last night in the South Middle and New-England States and rapidly in the extreme Northwest. It had risen throughout the lake region and from Texas northward over the Dakotas and Minnesota.

It continued high on the Atlantic coast, and a second area of high pressure covered the Rocky Mountain regions and the Northwest, the barometer being highest over Nebraska.

It was warmer from the Gulf States northwestward to New-England and at north Rocky Mountain stations and cooler in the lake region, and thence southwestward to Colorado and Texas. Showers had prevailed in the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, but the weather continued generally clear from the East Gulf States northward to New-England and the lower lake regions.

The indications for to-day are that the weather will continue generally fair in the Atlantic coast districts, but showers are indicated for the Ohio Central and Lower Mississippi Valleys and south portions of the lake regions. It will be cooler in the central valleys and cooler to-night north from Virginia.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	70	59	62
6 A. M.	70	59	61
9 A. M.	76	62	66
12 M.	83	68	70
4 P. M.	83	70	72
6 P. M.	81	67	70
9 P. M.	76	65	69
12 P. M.	71	62	66

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1895	76
Corresponding date for last twenty years	63

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 8, Column 7.

N. Clark: Restaurateur, 23d St. Menus and estimates for October weddings.—Adv.

THACHER OFF THE TICKET

WILL NOT SUPPORT ALL THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Informs the Notification Committee that He Did Not Know What the State Convention's Principles Were Until After Delegates Had Adjourned—Would Have Made a Contest on State Issues, but That Did Not Satisfy Managers.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—State Senator Grady and Bernard J. York, two of those deputed by the Democratic State Committee to notify candidates, alighted from the 11 A. M. train from the south to-day.

Michael Monahan, Mr. Thacher's private secretary, who had been waiting around the Central Station for some time, stepped up to Senator Grady and said:

"Mr. Grady, Mayor Thacher would like the members of the committee to take lunch with him."

Mr. Monahan handed each gentleman and the waiting newspaper men a copy of the remarks Mr. Thacher was to make before the Notification Committee. Senator Grady said:

"What's this? What's this?"

Mr. Monahan: "The Mayor's declination to be made before the committee."

Senator Grady: "This is most extraordinary—to give this to the press before the meeting of the committee."

This is what Mr. Grady and the others read, standing in the Central Station, surrounded by loungers and employes of the station:

"Mr. York and Gentlemen of the Committee of Notification:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the Democratic Party of the State of New-York in naming me as its candidate for Governor.

"I am constrained to decline the nomination.

"I was away from Albany and at my country home during the convention, and I did not learn of my nomination until after 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. It was not until 9 o'clock that night that I had an opportunity to learn the character of the platform adopted by the convention.

Had Reason to Think Otherwise.

"There had never been submitted to me a press copy, a manuscript copy, or any other copy of the proposed platform. If any one had been intrusted with the duty of presenting such a copy, the trust had not been fulfilled. I had no reason to expect, after the convention at Saratoga and after the attitude of the delegates from New-York in the National Convention, that the next State Convention would commit the Democratic Party unreservedly to all parts of the Chicago platform.

"I addressed a communication to the Honorable the State Committee at the earliest moment consistent with maturing my thoughts and two days before its meeting in New-York. In that communication I stated that my views on the financial question had not changed since I had publicly uttered them at the State Convention in June and that I assumed my nomination was made with the expectation on the part of the convention that as the Governor of the State of New-York has absolutely no connection with the question of National finance, I could make the contest upon certain clearly defined State issues, which I then enumerated and which I deemed vital and dominant.

"While I had not sought the nomination or requested a single delegate to give me his support, I was willing and eager to contend against that system of 'bossism' which is to-day in control of the public affairs of the State of New-York. I was prepared to organize the Democratic Party from one end of the State to the other on a line of battle against that system and to wage an unremitting and vigorous warfare.

First Step in Reform.

"I believed that municipal and other reforms could not be obtained until the administration had been wrenched from the hands of the political boss. I believed that the people would be with us on that issue. I believed that from the beginning of the campaign this issue would place the Republican Party on the defensive and fully occupy the hands of its defenders.

"That it was the vulnerable place in the armor of the enemy and that I had correctly estimated the importance of the position are proved by the immediate winding of the Republican managers. The first thrust of the lance drew blood and a cry.

"It has developed in the consideration of the resolution by which the honorable the State Committee appointed your committee, as well as in the public press and other public and private communications that there is a very decided desire on the part of the Democratic Party to contest the election on the abstract question of the unlimited coinage of silver at the unalterable ratio of 16 to 1, as compared with gold, and to ignore or to make awkwardly subordinate every other State issue.

"It is apparently the purpose of the party at this time to make the acceptance of an extreme political sentiment the sole test of a candidate's Democracy. It does not seem to be enough that men are willing to support the regular candidate of the regular Democratic Party, but they are required to subscribe to every letter and phrase of the platform. The Republican managers invite the support of a Democrat without formally exacting of him approval of a high protective tariff and the principle of controlling Southern elections by army bayonets.

His Position on Coinage.

"It is impossible for me, with the views I hold, to make a contest on the coinage issue. I believe in the good old Democratic doctrine of the joint free and equal use of gold and silver. This doctrine is as far removed from the single use of gold, which enables speculators to juggle with its value, as it is from that other principle which seeks to establish an impossible ratio for its sister metal.

"Therefore, entertaining the views I do, and now thoroughly impressed with the belief that the party will consent to make the contest only or primarily upon the silver issue, I feel that an honorable man I should make way for some one who can carry the banner with that device.

"I am grateful to the honorable State Committee for the very flattering vote by which it provided for the appointment of your Committee of Notification, and which so generously left to my decision the question of my remaining the standard bearer of the party. I feel that the decided vote on that occasion was due more to the elo-

quence of a prominent member of the party than to the settled conviction of the individual members of the committee as to the propriety of my candidacy under the present circumstances.

"There seems no place in the Democratic Party to-day for conservatism. Men are divided into two classes, each entertaining views and each exceedingly intolerant of the other. The history of legislation is that conservatism in the end prevails. I believe that the Democratic Party, when it approaches the responsibility of legislation will be true to itself and to the people."

Character of the Party.

"The strength of the Democratic Party is its weakness. It is the party of the people. It stands with sympathetic arms welcoming the oppressed, the weak, the distressed, and promising them comfort and relief. It is natural that mischievous and destroying elements should clothe themselves in the garments of honest distress and seek to shelter themselves within those arms and to conduct from that refuge their predatory raids.

"What the Democratic Party needs is wise, fearless, and powerful organization which will respond to every beat of the popular heart, but which will regulate the entrance of the wicked and perverse. This organization will not come from outside, but from inside the party. I have no sympathy with those who desert the party now in its hour of need. Every Democrat who believes that the party is or can be made an instrument of good should stay within its ranks and by counsel and example endeavor to build it up and make it strong.

"I inherited with a patriotic love of country a profound and royal affection for the Democratic Party. When men revile it I want the more to hold it fast. Men who wander at will from one party to another, who have no political ties which temporary discontent will not break, cannot understand this sentiment. My party can demand of me no honorable sacrifice I will not make. It can ask of me no duty I will not perform.

"My best usefulness now will be humbly to remain within its ranks and give such powers as I possess to strengthening its pillars and establishing its bulwarks."

The Gathering at the Kenmore.

Senator Grady and Mr. York walked up the hill to the Kenmore Hotel. They went to the parlors set apart for the Notification Committee, and were joined by the three other members, Mayor Molloy of Troy, Clinton G. Beckwith of Herkimer County, and Mr. Colton of Elmira. They were joined presently by Mr. Thacher, by Calvin T. Huson, clerk of the Democratic State Committee, and by Judge Titus of Buffalo, the nominee for the Court of Appeals. Wilbur F. Porter, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was not there.

Down in the lobby smaller politicians among Mr. Thacher's townsmen were discussing the situation. Mr. Thacher went down stairs about 1:30 P. M., and when his acquaintances crowded around him, confirmed the news of his declination.

Wilbur F. Porter did not arrive. The committee concluded that it was useless to wait longer. Mr. York called the committee to order at 1:35 P. M. The reporters and a few others besides the committee were present.

"Mayor Thacher," said Mr. York, "we are commissioned by the State Committee formally to notify you of your unanimous nomination by the Democratic State Convention to the office of Governor of the State of New-York. In naming you for the exalted position the representatives of the Democratic Party intended a recognition of your pre-eminent services in the defense and propagation of Democratic principles.

"We deem it a privilege to bring to you the confidence of your party associates as expressed in the unanimous nomination of which we now formally notify you and await such reply as you desire us to communicate to the State Committee."

Mr. Thacher read the reply that had been handed the committeemen three hours before. He added certain oratorical modulations. His voice was firm. The reading finished, Mr. York shook hands with Mr. Thacher and said:

"The committee will communicate your reply to the State Committee at its meeting next week."

WAITED FOUR HOURS FOR PORTER.

Nominee for Second Place Neither Went Nor Sent Word to Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—The Notification Committee, after hearing Mr. Thacher' declination and Judge Titus's acceptance lingered at the Kenmore, hoping that Wilbur F. Porter, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor would come. The 2:05 P. M. train had passed Albany. Mr. Porter was not on it. Mr. York, Chairman of the committee, said:

"The committee is here as the representative of the State Committee for the purpose of notifying the candidates of their nomination. That is the beginning and end of their duty. They have performed it so far as the candidates now present are concerned.

"One of the candidates, Wilbur F. Porter, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has not yet arrived. We understand that he will arrive at 3 o'clock, and this committee will take a recess until that time, when it will reconvene and notify Mr. Porter of his nomination for Lieutenant Governor."

Norton Chase, State Committeeman from Albany, said:

"In the meantime those present, including the newspaper men, are invited to lunch with Mr. Thacher."

The committee took a recess until Judge Porter should arrive.

The members of the committee and newspaper men lunched with Mr. Thacher. Mr. York at 3 o'clock drove away from the Kenmore to visit Senator Hill at Wolfert's Roost. John Boyd Thacher left soon after and took the 3:25 train for Altamont.

It became apparent to the members of the Notification Committee at 6 o'clock that Mr. Porter would not be here, and the committee was not called together again.

Senator Grady and Bernard J. York left for New-York to-night.

Senator Hill, when seen to-night, was asked for his opinion regarding Mr. Thacher's withdrawal, and as to who would be nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Committee on Monday night. All he would say was: "I decline to be interviewed." The members of the Notification Committee had no views to express regarding Mr. Thacher's withdrawal.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Wilbur F. Porter remained in Watertown to-day. He declines to make a statement other than to say that he will report to the State Committee on Monday.

Mr. Porter's attitude on the Lieutenant Governorship is marked by a willingness to do what is best to strengthen the influence and straighten the affairs of the regular Democracy. State Committeeman John N. Carlisle will leave here to-morrow evening to attend a meeting of the State Committee Monday, and will carry a letter from Mr. Porter to that committee.

It is believed that in this communication Mr. Porter will place himself in the committee's hands, to be taken off the ticket or advanced according to the requirements of the situation. It is believed here that he will be advanced.

HINKLEY GIVES UP THE STATE.

Former Chairman Says It Is No Use to Run Anybody for Governor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 26.—Ex-State Chairman Hinkley said to-night that the Democratic situation in New-York was bad and growing worse, and he sees no chance for the success of an Electoral or a State ticket. The idea that Senator Hill engineered Thacher's nomination he characterized as absurd.

He says that he asked Senator Hill on his return from the State Committee meeting not to allow himself to be placed in a false position any longer and to advise Mr. Thacher to decline. At Buffalo, he says, Kings County objected to Ridgway and Tammany to Sulzer. Stanchfield would not allow his name to be mentioned; neither would Frederick Cook.

The Democratic Party as represented at Buffalo was fortunate in having so reputable a man as Thacher willing to allow his name to be used. Mr. Hinkley cannot give any definite information as to who will be named in Mr. Thacher's place. The situation reminds him of the exclamation of the man who saw the remains of a billy goat after a duel with a locomotive: "Billy, I admire your pluck, but damn your judgment."

Congressional Nominations.

3d New-Jersey.....	Dem	A. E. Comrow
15th Pennsylvania...	Dem	W. F. Kearns
15th New-York.....	Dem ..	Hugh W. McClellan

STATE COMMITTEE AT SEA

UNABLE TO SAY WHO WILL BE MR. THACHER'S SUCCESSOR.

What a Special Canvass Made by The New-York Times Shows—Some of the Members Favor Danforth, Others Porter, While Many Appear to be Awaiting Orders, and Have No Opinion of Their Own to Express.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES made a canvass of those members of the Democratic State Committee who could be reached last night to learn who their choice is for Governor in place of Mr. Thacher.

It discloses that the old machine in this State is utterly demoralized, and that there are very few of its committeemtn who have any minds of their own on the subject, and that they are simply waiting for their leaders to tell them what to do.

A few favor the nomination of Mr. Danforth for Governor. Some favor William Sulzer, and others favor the nomination of Wilbur F. Porter. One declares that James W. Ridgway should have been nominated at Buffalo.

Two New-York City men think that there should be a German-American nominated for Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Porter nominated for Governor. Several were silent as to candidates.

The silver men seem pleased that Mr. Thacher is off the ticket. They disclose an anxiety to cut loose from anything that savors in the slightest degree of sound money. They will gather at the Bartholdi at 8 o'clock to-morrow night and put the finishing touches to what remains of the once powerful organization.

COMMITTEEMEN OF THIS CITY.

What Edward T. Fitzpatrick and Others Say on the Situation.

The State Committee members from this city, being all Tammany men, are waiting for orders, but some were found with opinions to express, as follows:

Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Tenth District—My candidate for Governor was James W. Ridgway. I told the Tammany leaders that I proposed to nominate him for the place at Buffalo. I saw Mr. Ridgway before the caucus, but did not tell him of my intention. A little later some of the leaders came to me and told me that the Sulzer business was getting dangerous, and asked me not to mention Mr. Ridgway's name, as it might divide the opposition to Sulzer. They also told me that Mr. Ridgway positively declined to run. Of course, that was sufficient, and I voted for Mr. Thacher, with the other Tammany men.

Mr. Fitzpatrick would not say whether he would push Mr. Ridgway to the front again.

William Sulzer.

William Sulzer, Twelfth District—I have nothing to say except that I anticipated that Mr. Thacher would withdraw.

Charles F. Murphy.

Charles F. Murphy, Fourteenth District—I would favor the selection of Mr. Porter for Governor. I also think that a strong German-American should be nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

John C. Sheehan.

John C. Sheehan, Sixteenth District—I cannot express any view now as to who will be nominated. There is considerable talk about Mr. Porter, and there is also considerable talk about Mr. Danforth. I cannot predict what will be done.

Daniel F. McMahon.

Daniel F. McMahon, Seventeenth District—The withdrawal of Mr. Thacher has relieved us of an embarrassing situation. We can now select a man who will stand on every plank of the Chicago platform. What Mr. Thacher says about the State election not being affected by National issues is generally true, but it does not hold true this year. The questions involved are too important to be ignored, and it would be impossible to separate entirely State and National questions in a Presidential year. I should like to see Porter nominated. He would make a good candidate and would draw out the full strength of the party.

Thomas J. Dunn.

Thomas J. Dunn, Eighteenth District—I don't think it will take the State Committee very long to settle the matter when it meets Monday night. I have no preferences as to candidates.

Lawrence Delmour.

Lawrence Delmour, Nineteenth District—In my opinion, it would be best to put Mr. Porter at the head of the ticket and put some representative German-American on for Lieutenant Governor. The thing to do is to put the strongest ticket in the field that we can. I looked for Mr. Thacher's withdrawal.

Henry D. Purroy.

Henry D. Purroy, Twentieth District—I congratulate the party heartily on the withdrawal of Mr. Thacher. It removes a very serious obstacle to party success. Mr. Shea's resolution which was introduced at the last meeting of the State Committee was the cause of Mr. Thacher's action, and, while the resolution was defeated through the efforts of Mr. Hill, who was able to coerce the members of the committee, over whom he has always exerted influence, I think the thanks of all Democrats are due Mr. Shea for doing what he did. His resolutions gave expression to the will of the people, and after the meeting of the State Committee, a great many organizations and individuals demanded Mr. Thacher's withdrawal.

As to what the committee will do in filling the place made vacant by Mr. Thacher's withdrawal I am not prepared to say. I will support any good man who will stand on the Chicago and Buffalo platforms without exception. I have no choice at this time. If nobody else has a candidate to suggest, I will bring one forward. I will agree to anybody that Mr. Sheehan selects.

KINGS COUNTY MEN SILENT.

Committee Members Refuse to Discuss Mr. Thacher's Move.

The Democratic State Committeemen from Kings County declined last night to discuss the declination of John Boyd Thacher.

State Committeeman Gottfried Westernacher said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I do not want to discuss the matter at present."

This was the response also made by Justice Walsh and Dr. Burger, also State Committeemen.

Bernard J. York, one of the committee who went to Albany yesterday, had not arrived home up to a late hour last night.

MEMBERS THROUGOUT THE STATE.

Their Views on the Withdrawal and the Possible Candidate.

Committeemen in various parts of the State, when asked yesterday by representatives of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for their opinion respecting the situation in view of Mr. Thacher's withdrawal, and whom they would favor in his place, made responses as found in the following dispatches:

Arthur McLean.

NEWBURG, Sept. 26.—Twenty-third District—Arthur A. McLean said he had not yet given the declination of Mr. Thacher sufficient consideration and could not express an opinion as to who will be the candidate for Governor. Personally he has no favorite.

Storm Evans.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 26.—Twenty-fourth District—Storm Evans said: "There remains but one thing to do, and that is for the State Committee to fill the vacancy with a good candidate. I have given the matter no consideration."

James A. Betts.

KINGSTON, Sept. 26.—Twenty-fifth District—James A. Betts said: "Well, really, I must decline to be interviewed in regard to the Governorship."

Elliot Danforth.

Elliot Danforth, Twenty-sixth District, Chairman of the Committee—"I have determined not to say anything about the withdrawal of Mr. Thacher. As to who will be nominated in his place, I am sure I do not know. That will be settled when the State Committee meets on Monday night at 8 o'clock in the Bartholdi Hotel. You must excuse me from discussing the candidates in any way.

John B. Judson.

GLOVERSVILLE, Sept. 26.—Twenty-seventh District—John B. Judson said: "The Democratic State Committee should, and will, name for Governor an out-and-out Democrat, one who will meet the requirements of the situation and poll the vote of the party."

George L. Lewis.

BALLSTON SPA, Sept. 26.—Twenty-eighth District—George L. Lewis said: "I was not surprised at Thacher's resignation, for when he declared himself he was the weakest candidate that could run. If he had kept still he would have been the strongest man. I think the committee will name a man who is in sympathy with the Chicago platform without any question. I shall not vote for any man unless I am absolutely certain that he is a stanch adherent to the Chicago platform."

Norton Chase.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Twenty-ninth District—Norton Chase says he has given the matter of what the State Committee should do in view of Thacher's declination no thought as yet.

J. H. Flanigan.

UTICA, Sept. 26.—Thirty-fourth District—J. H. Flanigan was here this afternoon and had a consultation with former Assemblyman Dempsey and other Democrats. He is in favor of promptly filling the vacancy on the ticket, and believes the party will be strengthened by the designation of Mr. Sulzer.

John N. Carlisle.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 26.—Thirty-fifth District—John N. Carlisle, when asked what action he thought probable and advisable on the part of the State Committee in view of Thacher's declination, said:

"We favor the nomination of a man who will stand squarely and unequivocally on the Chicago and Buffalo platforms, and while Judge Porter of this city is not a candidate for the nomination, if the State Committee thinks he is the most available candidate for that place, I think he will accept the nomination.

"The talk of the indorsement of Daniel G. Griffin by the State Committee is nonsense, as the committee will never present any person to the people unless he stands clearly upon the issues."

Charles N. Bulger.

OSWEGO, Sept. 26.—Thirty-seventh District—Charles N. Bulger said: "The duty of the State Committee is plain. They should make a selection of some good Democrat who is in thorough accord with the great predominating sentiment of the party both as to National and State questions. The situation demands a skillful leader, who will know enough to organize and lead his forces upon every possible issue that may be framed against the Republicans rather than upon any one issue.

"The retirement of Mr. Thacher leaves no cloud upon the Democratic horizon. This State can still be won by the Democrats, under proper leadership, for Bryan and Sewall and the State ticket. Any man like Elliot Danforth, Wilbur F. Porter, Frank Rice, or any other of a hundred Democrats of their type could lead the Democratic forces to victory against Mr. Platt's most obedient servant."

Charles A. Dolson.

BATH, Sept. 26.—Forty-first District—At the Steuben County Democratic Convention this afternoon the declination of John Boyd Thacher was announced and received with satisfaction. A resolution was adopted requesting State Committeeman Charles A. Dolson to favor the substitution of Elliot Danforth in the place of Mr. Thacher. Mr. Dolson was present and afterward expressed himself as favorable thereto.

From the Buffalo Districts.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Forty-seventh District—State Committeeman John J. Kennedy said: "I am pleased to know that Mr. Thacher has seen his way clear to withdraw from the ticket. The free-silver voters of this State are in favor of a candidate who will give his unqualified support to Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. When the State Committee meets next Monday, we hope to name a candidate who will be acceptable to the free-silver men of the State. We want a candidate who is absolutely in accord with the platform adopted at the Democratic State Convention held in this city."

State Committeeman James Smith of the Forty-eighth District said: "It is a relief to know now that a candidate will be named by the State Committee who will voice the sentiment of the State and National Democratic platforms."

John Mulhall.

NORTH TONAWANDA, Sept. 26.—Forty-ninth District State Committeeman John Mulhall has just arrived from a special caucus held in Buffalo. He said the meeting was held to prepare the line of action for the general caucus to be held on Monday night at the Bartholdi. "What will the committee do about Thacher's resignation?" he was asked.

"It will certainly accept it. The convention at Buffalo invested the committee with the privilege of filling all vacancies, and it will exercise that prerogative in this case. I think Thacher acted wisely in the matter, and he certainly did the manly thing. There was no pressure brought to bear on him. He withdrew from the ticket at his own pleasure. Bryan was unfavorable to Thacher, because he, like many others in this State, knew Thacher was unable to indorse the whole of the platform. Thacher, I am certain, felt he was not the unanimous choice. His action was honorable and deserves commendation."

"Who do you think will be selected to fill the vacancy?"

"I am unable to say for certain. Porter, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, may resign. I should not be surprised if he would be selected. He is a good man, and I will support him if he is put in the field. I am certain he would receive better support among the Democrats than would Thacher. The Erie County delegation of committeemen will work for Porter. Sulzer won't stand any change. Porter will indorse the Chicago platform, and, besides, he will be suitable to Bryan. If Porter resigns the Lieutenant Governorship, a Brooklyn man will be nominated in his place.

"I will not divulge the name, but if all goes as I think it will we will give the Lieutenant Governorship to a Brooklyn man. The whole affair is in a badly muddled condition, and it will require political manipulation to patch it up sufficiently to enable us to successfully carry on the campaign."

SITUATION IS NOW SIMPLIFIED.

This Was the Comment Made by Edward C. Sheehy.

Edward C. Sheehy said yesterday, in speaking of Mr. Thacher's withdrawal, that it was the best thing that could have happened for the Bryan forces in New-York.

"It has simplified a very delicate and complex situation," he declared. "As soon as I read Thacher's statement in favor of gold I felt and said that he was not the man for the place, and that something would have to be done to prevent injury to the party in this State. Men in my district came to me in committees to urge that Thacher be taken off the ticket.

"Before he withdrew it had been pretty well settled that he would be requested by the State Committee to stand aside in favor of a man who would fully represent the Chicago platform. There is no doubt that he would have been forced off the ticket, as we all felt that we had committed a grave blunder in nominating him at Buffalo. We can now put a good man at the head of the ticket and win in this State."

"Who do you think will be selected by the State Committee?"

"I can not tell positively, but I think it exceedingly probable that Porter will be put up from Lieutenant Governor to the head of the ticket. Personally, I am in favor of Porter, and I have to-day discussed the matter with three committeemen, all of whom are in favor of nominating him for Governor."

"Have you heard anything about a possible nomination of Elliott Danforth?"

"Yes; but nothing that leads me to think he will be nominated. He would have made a good candidate, if originally put on the ticket, but, as matters stand, I am in favor of Porter, and think that he will be selected."

He Favors Mr. Cummings.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 26.—J. C. Truman, a member of the Executive Committee, said to-night: "In my judgment the State Committee can find no more suitable candidate for Governor of New-York State than Amos J. Cummings. I believe he can be elected."

STOLE SOUND-MONEY PARTY'S NAME.

Bryan's Jersey City Supporters File a Petition as "National" Democrats.

The Bryan and Sewall Democratic Committee of Hudson County yesterday stole a march on the National Democratic County Committee. The latter some time ago decided to place a full county ticket in nomination, but up to yesterday had not decided upon its candidates.

It held a secret meeting at the Palma Clubhouse Friday night, but refused to say what it had done. It is believed, however, that it practically decided upon George L. Record for Congress and Alva A. Bedell for Sheriff. Candidates for Surrogate and Assembly were not selected.

Yesterday the Bryan and Sewall committee filed a petition as the "National Democratic Committee," naming Allan L. McDermott for Congress, William Heller for Sheriff, and James T. Lillis for Surrogate. These are the candidates of the Bryan and Sewall Democratic wing of the party, and following these came the names of the eleven free-silver candidates for the Assembly. The petition was signd by sixty prominent members of the party, among them being Edward F. C. Young, a pronounced sound-money Democrat. The necessary affidavit was made by five of the signers, and the petition was accompanied by the written acceptance of all the candidates.

County Clerk John G. Fisher was asked what he thought would be the effect of the action of the Bryan and Sewall committee in stealing the name of the Palmer and Buckner committee.

"I can only recognize one petition from any party," said he, "and I can print official tickets for only one party. I cannot discriminate, of course, and must recognize the first petition filed unless otherwise directed by the Court."

The members of the Palmer and Buckner committee did not appear to be greatly disturbed by the action of their opponents. They declined to say what they would do until after consultation. They intimated, however, that they would probably lay the matter before Judge Lippincott to-morrow.

At the National Committee rooms Chairman Henry D. Winton said that the nominations of the Presidential Electors would probably be filed with Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey next Wednesday. The Hudson County Committee now has the petition in charge, and on Monday evening it will be sent to Passaic County and then to Bergen. It must have 800 names.

HOLMES VAN BRUNT DEAD.

He Shot the Men Who, It Was Thought, Abducted Charlie Ross.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 26.—Holmes Van Brunt, a brother of Justice Charles H. Van Brunt of New-York City, attended the Queens County Fair at this place to-day. He was standing at the station of the Long Island Railroad waiting for the 6:05 train for New-York, when he suddenly became ill and fell to the station platform. The place at the time was crowded with people who had been at the fair, and for a few moments there was considerable excitement. A number of men picked Mr. Van Brunt up and carried him to Allen's Hotel, opposite the station. A doctor was sent for, but by the time he arrived, Mr. Van Brunt had expired. His death was probably due to heart disease.

Holmes Van Brunt was a member of one of the oldest families in the town of New-Utrecht, now a portion of Brooklyn. His family had been identified with that town for over two centuries. The old homestead was situated on the site now occupied by the Crescent Athletic Club, on Eighty-sixth Street and Shore Road. He was sixty years old and leaves a son and a daughter.

On the morning of Dec. 14, 1874, Mr. Van Brunt was awakened by strange sounds in the rear of his house, and on going to the front, which overlooked the Narrows, in company with his son and a hired man named Scott, ascertained that there was a schooner lying off the place at anchor.

Further investigation showed that two men were prowling around the place. Shots were fired and the two men were killed.

The two men were Mosier and Douglas, who were believed to have abducted Charlie Ross from his home near Germantown, Penn.

Mosier was killed outright, but Douglas lingered a few minutes, and it is believed that he tried to make a partial confession.

The death of the two men resulted in making the mystery attached to the abduction of Charlie Ross still more mysterious, as it was believed that the men possessed all the knowledge of the affair.

When it became known that the men were desperate thieves, Holmes Van Brunt became the hero of New-Utrecht.

He was extremely popular in that locality, especially among the young people.

WRECKED BY A WATERSPOUT.

A Large Part of the City of San Marcos, Texas, Washed Away.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 26.—A tremendous cloudburst struck the City of San Marcos, about sixty miles north of here, at 10 o'clock this morning and washed away a large portion of the town.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and International and Great Northern Railway tracks were washed away for three-quarters of a mile, and the joint station badly wrecked. The damage to these two roads will reach $20,000.

The cloudburst struck the lower portion of the city and swept everything before it. All the bridges over the San Marcos River, which runs through the town, were washed away, and a large number of residences are in ruins. Several persons are missing, and it is thought at least five have been drowned, but such was the fierce force of the deluge that none of the bodies has been recovered and no definite information is obtainable.

All telegraph and telephone wires are down, and no trains have been running since 9 o'clock this morning. The only information that has reached the outside world is the above, which was sent by messenger to Kyle, Texas, and thence by telephone to this city.

Take

Care of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach, enrich your blood, prevent colds, pneumonia and fevers by taking

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FAVORS ALIEN LABORERS.

Workmen Aroused by a Decision of Justice White.

The workmen engaged in the building trades in this city are greatly exercised over a decision of Justice White of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Buffalo, in regard to the law of 1894 providing for the exclusive employment of citizens on contract work for the State or a municipality. By his decision, they say, the law becomes inoperative. The matter will, it was said yesterday, be brought up to-day before the Central Labor Union. William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters and Board of Walking Delegates, and also President of the Workingmen's State Trade Assembly, said yesterday that he had been collecting information upon the subject. The Barber Asphalt Company, according to him, has stolen a march on organized labor. It had a contract to pave a street in Buffalo, and among its workmen was an Italian who was not a citizen.

The agents of this company, it is claimed, had the Italian quietly arrested and arraigned in the Supreme Court in order to test the constitutionality of the law. The trial of the case escaped the notice of the trades unions until it was too late to appeal.

Among the points in Justice White's decision, as received here, are the following:

"The position assumed by the people is novel and not altogether lacking in plausibility. It is undoubtedly true that, if the State engages in the construction of public works, it may employ and refuse employment to whom it will. It can do that in precisely the same way and to the same extent that an individual member of the State may exercise the same right in reference to his private and individual affairs. The right is the same in either case. It is at this point, it seems to me, that the respondents fall into error. The contention is, as we have seen, that the State owns the street, and that therefore, notwithstanding the pavement in it is being constructed under a contract between the municipality and an individual member of the State, the act of employing laborers is one of dominion over and regulation of its own property by the State.

"The statement of the case carries with it a complete destruction of the theory upon which the claim is made. That the State surrenders its public and governmental functions, and stands on an equal footing with an independent contractor with it as to such work as that in question here, and that, as a State, it exercises no dominion over the property or control over the employment of laborers upon the work being done. * * *

"The right of the State under a contract with one of its individual members, as in the case at bar, is private and legal, the same in quality and character as the right of the individual with whom it contracts, and in no wise different therefrom. The exercise of the right of power of dominion over property possessed by the State there can have no application to the personal liberty of its members. In matters of independent contract its rights, powers, and functions in a case like the one at the bar, are the same as those of an individual, and therefore it cannot dictate the terms and conditions of a contract between an individual and one of its municipal corporations which would be illegal if the contract were made directly by itself.

"If the views here expressed are sound, the statute in question seeks unlawfully to interfere with the personal liberty of the individual. I think it does, and that it is in conflict with our Federal and State Constitutions, and the treaty with Italy as well, and until compelled by judicial authority to yield assent to such legislation as that in question here, I shall esteem it a privilege and solemn duty to stamp it with my disapproval."

A delegate of the Central Labor Union said yesterday that if the statute requiring that only citizens be employed on public works were thus abrogated, the Chinese exclusion law might also be declared unconstitutional, and any one who wanted to come over to this country and secure employment on the public works might do so. President O'Brien of the Workingmen's State Trades Assembly said that the assembly would try to take the case before the Court of Appeals.

POPULISTS INDORSE WILLIAMS.

They Nominate the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—At the State Convention of the People's Party in Wseleyan Hall to-day, the opening address was delivered by E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, who favored a "coalition" with the silver Democrats, as the best means to help the election of Bryan.

The most important feature of the convention came with the statement of E. Gerry Brown, speaking for the Committee of Conference of the State Central Committee. This committee stated that it had conferred with the Democratic managers, and, if agreeable to the convention, a union of action could be had with the people of the Democratic Party of similar principles. The Democrats would accept the name of one man suggested by the Populists as an Elector at Large if in return the Populists would accept fourteen Electors named by the Democrats. He also urged fusion on the Gubernatorial candidate and to this end the nomination of Williams by the convention.

This was agreed to, and the ticket was thus completed: For Lieutenant Governor, Archibald Dakin of Brockton; for Secretary of State, Asa Hall of Hudson; for Treasurer and Receiver General, W. N. Knox of Boston; for Auditor, William P. Proctor of Marblehead; for Attorney General, W. H. Morse of Chelsea.

Talks Wildly About Pearl Bryan.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 26.—Harry Dale, under arrest for petty burglary at Freeport, shows signs of insanity. He keeps talking about the murder of Pearl Bryan in Covington, Ky. Officers there have been notified. They say that beyond remembering a man named Harry Dale no one knows anything about him. They take no stock in the theory that he knows anything about the murder. He will be sent to Augusta for examination as to his mental condition.

Bush Is Acquitted.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—The United States Court Jury in the Bush trial entered the courtroom at 10:04 o'clock, just as Judge Coxe was taking his seat on the bench. Mr. Bush sat between his attorneys, Messrs. Stanchfield and Gibson, and betrayed his nervousness by constantly tugging at his beard and moustache with both hands. Mr. Stanchfield looked serious, but this mood quickly changed when a verdict of not guilty was rendered, and Bush was discharged.

Flour Mills at Erie, Penn., Burned.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 26.—The Kernick Flour Mills at Avonia, this county, were burned to-night. The loss is $12,000; insurance, $8,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

WILL ASK FOR RECEIVER

MRS. JULIA GOLDSTEIN TO FOLLOW UP HER JUDGMENT.

Empire Loan and Investment Company Allowed Her to Obtain a Decree for $700 and Costs by Default—The Company Has Called a Meeting to Consider Scaling the Book Value of Its Shares—Former President Crossman's Statement.

"I will on Monday apply to the courts and the State Banking Department for the appointment of a receiver for the Empire Loan and Investment Company."

This was the declaration last night of Miles Rosenbluth, a lawyer who yesterday entered against the corporation a judgment for $700 and costs in favor of Julia Goldstein of 234 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

According to Mr. Rosenbluth, who had cautioned his client, Mrs. Goldstein, against talking about her suit, Mrs. Goldstein two years ago, possessed $1,000, the amount of her husband's death benefit in a lodge to which he belonged. It was all she had in the world, and she sought a safe investment. An agent of the Empire Loan and Investment Company called on her and, persuaded partly by him and partly by a stepson who was employed by the company, she intrusted it with her little fortune, receiving two five-hundred-dollar certificates in what the company called Class D.

Mrs. Goldstein is illiterate and knows nothing about business. She was satisfied with the representations of the company's agent that the corporation did business so ably that it earned 24 per cent. per annum on its capital. She received as a shareholder in Class D dividends of 3½ per cent. in April and October. She never read the by-laws of the concern, but knew that she could not withdraw her money until a year after it had been invested, and that sixty days' notice was then necessary.

News came to Mrs. Goldstein last Fall that made her prudent, and she notified the company that she desired to withdraw the $1,000 she had invested. It was agreed that she should receive $100 monthly. This arrangement was kept in January, February, and March. Then came various excuses for not keeping the agreement. Finally she called on Mr. Rosenbluth. He sued the company in the Supreme Court and obtained judgment by default.

Mr. Rosenbluth claims that the affairs of the company have been mismanaged, and that there have been gross irregularities in the management of its business. He also asserts that there will soon be a crisis in its affairs, and exhibits the following circular signed by its Secretary:

"Special meeting.

"To the Stockholders of the Empire Loan and Investment Company:

"You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway, New-York City, on Oct. 10, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, to see what action the stockholders will take in regard to a reported excess of liabilities over assets, and whether they will vote to charge off said excess by scaling the book value of the shares.

W. P. STEWART, Jr.
Secretary.

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1896.

"P. S.—I inclose proxy. If you cannot be present in person, kindly sign and mail the same to the company."

This circular was issued on the official stationery of the Empire Loan and Investment Company, on which are printed the names of its officers, as follows:

J. Andrew J. Cobe, President; Albert A. Fennyvessy, Treasurer; W. P. Stewart, Jr., Secretary; Philip Carpenter, counsel; W. Frye Tebbetts, Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of Agencies. None of these men was found last night. They are not in the City Directory. The Directors are several of these officers, and E. B. La Fetra of 114 East Twenty-sixth Street; C. R. Sickles, and David Roedelsperger.

The Empire Loan and Investment Company, which was incorporated under the laws of 1871, occupies one of the handsomest suites of offices in the Postal Telegraph Building, where it is regarded as solvent and an excellent tenant. The Boards of Officers and Directors which preceded the present ones were:

Greenleaf W. Crossman, President; Eugene H. Crossman—his son—Secretary; Simon G. Fish, Treasurer. Directors—The Messrs. Crossman, Frederick A. Conkling, Mr. Fish, Richard E. Townsend, David Roedelsperger, Peter Quinn, and A. B. Cornell.

Of the charges made by Mr. Rosenbluth, Mr. Greenleaf W. Crossman wrote the following last night:

"In relation to the Empire Loan and Investment Company, I understand that it is claimed the liabilities of the company at the present time exceed the assets. It is possible it may be so, but I cannot see how that can be the case, for when I resigned the Presidency of the company, last February, the company was in good standing, the books showing at that time that the company had a surplus of assets above liabilities of $6,000, and the examination by the Banking Department about that time showed the company to be in good standing.

"I know not how they stand at the present time, but they should not be much, if any, short in their assets, although they have been to considerable expense since I left the company, and they have not in any way increased the assets, as they have done no business.

"When they say the shortage occurred under the previous management, they say what is not so."

Mr. Crossman's communication was prompted by the knowledge that Mr. Rosenbluth had said that Secretary Stewart had blamed the former officers of the company for mismanagement or worse.

Eugene H. Crossman, the former Secretary, resigned after his father gave up the office of President. He is now living at Delawanna, N. J.

New-York Grocers' Pure Food Show.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the New-York retail grocers for the Pure Food Show, which will open at the Grand Central Palace on Oct. 1. Exhibitors from all parts of the country will be busily engaged in the building next week in getting their booths ready. The Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is expected to preside at the opening. Concerts will be given every night during the month of the show, and Mrs. Lemcke will deliver lectures every day on topics connected with food. Practical demonstrations of the proper method of cooking various dishes will also be given.

William Foreman Found Dead.

FREEPORT, L. I., Sept. 26.—William Foreman, proprietor of the Freeport lumber yard, was found dead in an outhouse this afternoon by one of his employes. He died of heart disease. Mr. Foreman, who was forty-six years of age, was one of the best-known residents of this village. He was prominent in church circles.

Contracts for New-York Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The contract for constructing the public building at Buffalo, N. Y., was to-day awarded to John Pierce of New-York at $719,900. The structure will be built of Jonesborough granite. The contract for painting the Albany (N. Y.) Post Office has been awarded to Hudson & Wallace of Albany at $7,550.

A Wounded Eagle Found.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 26.—While near the strip of land known as Uncle Harvey's Beach yesterday afternoon, Henry Hoffman found an eagle. The bird had a broken leg, and had evidently been shot by some hunter. The eagle died in a short time. It measured four feet from tip to tip.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

School-Children's Wear

Is an important feature of our business. Many things are designed by our own specialists, and consequently not to be had elsewhere; while, from Hats to Shoes we offer an assortment of styles and sizes with which no other house competes, and at the lowest prices.

Boys' School Suits, double breasted jacket and short pants, made of strictly all wool cheviots in gray and brown mixtures and plain blue, with our usual guarantee of satisfactory wear, $5.00 to $6.00.

Single breasted sack suits with long trousers, $10.00 to $12.00.

Girls' School Dresses, of cloth finished all wool flannel, tucked waist, full sleeves—4 to 14 years, $3.00 to $4.75, according to size. Also an assortment of woolen dresses in plain and mixed colors, sizes, 6 to 14 years, $3.75 to $8.00.

Girls' School Reefers, of brown and green fancy mixed cloth, trimmed with braid—sizes, 6 to 12 years, $5.00.

One of many desirable styles we are showing at prices ranging from $4.85 to $12.00.

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, calf foxed, dongola top, spring heel, button or lace, especially designed for hard wear sizes, 8 to 10½, $2.10, 11 to 2, $2.75, 2½ to 4, $3.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

16 TO 1.

OLD

A BUSY DAY FOR M'KINLEY

HE MAKES ELEVEN SPEECHES TO SIXTEEN DELEGATIONS.

Nearly 15,000 Persons Paid Their Respects to the Major at His Home in Canton—Handshaking Was Out of the Question, Which Was a Mercy to Him—Many of the Delegations Were Workingmen.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Major McKinley made eleven speeches to-day and spoke to sixteen delegations, numbering in the aggregate about 15,000 persons. The delegations were in the main composed of laboring men, and the spokesmen in most cases took occasion to assure Major McKinley that the men came of their own free will, paid their own fares, and in some cases lost half a day's wages.

The delegations arrived so rapidly this afternoon that Major McKinley could not take time to shake hands with his callers, and he is a good deal less fatigued to-night than he would have been had he grasped the hands of several thousand persons.

Next week will be an active one. There are two or more delegations scheduled for every day except Saturday, when there will be fifteen.

Major McKinley's most active day of the campaign commenced with the call of the Peoria Republican Traveling Men's Club. The Peoria men, 200 in number, left home at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon and reached here at 9:20 o'clock this morning. The delegation traveled further than any that has visited Major McKinley save the one which came from Vermont. The Peoria men wore high, black silk hats and long linen dusters, and carried pampas grass plumes of red, white, and blue. They were loudly applauded as they marched from the station.

At the house, while the President of the club, T. H. Pfeffer, and the spokesman, J. V. Graff, who represents the Fourteenth Illinois District in Congress, were talking in the study with Major McKinley, L. H. Wiley of Peoria entertained the crowd with a series of artistically executed bugle calls.

Major McKinley was enthusiastically cheered when he appeared on the porch. In response to the remarks of Mr. Graff Major McKinley said, in part:

To the Traveling Men.

"I congratulate you most heartily upon the rank which you have taken in population, and also the rank you have taken in statesmanship. It comes to few States to have furnished to this glorious Union the matchless men you have furnished—Yates and Oglesby, and that splendid soldier, statesman, and patriot, John A. Logan, and that great Democrat, Stephen A. Douglas, who loved his country more than he loved his party, and supported Mr. Lincoln in that crucial period in the history of the Republic. And no man can think of your great State without recalling that you furnished Abraham Lincoln, the mightiest statesman of the country, and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, the greatest warrior of the Republic. When Abraham Lincoln issued his immortal proclamation of liberty, the whole world knew that what Lincoln had decreed Grant would execute with the thunder of his artillery. I am glad to know that your prospects are so good for a splendid victory in Illinois.

"What a spectacle, my fellow-citizens, to the world, is this Government of 70,000,000 free people, governed by themselves and governing themselves, changing their Chief Executive every four years and their lawmaking power every two years, if it be their will so to do, and the Government going on without halt or interruption, working out what 70,000,000 people from time to time believe will subserve their highest destiny. More than 120 years have passed since the Government was founded, and in every trial of our history we have demonstrated our capacity for self-government and shown to all mankind the blessings and advantages of the great republic. Now and then, in our popular elections, we may have been swayed by passion or moved by the demagogue from our moorings, but the American people are not fooled but once on a subject, for when once deceived they do never follow the deceiver the second time.

"I have known, and so have you, times in our history when the majority of the people were made to believe that certain policies would serve their best interests, and when it transpired that they did not, they swiftly turned upon the party which deceived them and turned it out of power, and they will do it again. The judgment of the people is swift and terrible against those who mislead and delude them. The people are never led astray by deceit or misrepresentation when they investigate for themselves. This they are doing this year in a marked degree. It is of no avail that party leaders appeal to passion when the people are alive to their own and the public interests.

The Second Delegation.

The second delegation to reach the McKinley residence was one of 2,500 employes of the Jones and Laughlin Company of Pittsburg. They marched up with four bands of music, and made an impressive showing on the streets. In response to the spokesman's address, Major McKinley said, in part:

"Mr. Lincoln said once that the question of the tariff was a question of National housekeeping; that we must have a tariff which would supply the mealtub of the Government and not interfere with the mealtub of the people. The mealtub of the Government has been very low for the last three years and a half, and the mealtub of the people has also been very materially lessened. Now, what we want in this country, whether we be Democrats or Republicans, is such a tariff policy as will secure to the Federal Treasury ample revenue to run the Government and protect American labor and American workingmen from the competition of the cheaper labor of other lands.

"Not only do we want a protective policy in the United States, but we want sound money. When labor is paid it must insist upon being paid in dollars worth 100 cents every day and everywhere. Labor loses more by a depreciated currency than any other part of our population. The men who have money keep their finger upon the financial pulse. They know what is the best money and they know what is the poorest money, and they always pay out the poorest that will pass current, and the history of mankind is that when we have poor money, that poor money lodges in the hands of the poor of the country, and when the crash comes—they suffer the loss."

McKinley's Third Speech.

The third speech was listened to by four Pennsylvania delegations. T. P. Dearmit was spokesman for a large delegation of Turtle Creek miners; E. J. Salt for the Crescent Iron and Steel Workers; J. W. Williams for the Etna and Sharpsburg visitors, and Capt. J. T. Chalfont for the employes of the Pittsburg Locomotive and Engine Works. Replying to these addresses, Major McKinley said, in the course of his remarks:

"I have known Pennsylvania people for many, many years, and I have known the workingmen of Pennsylvania. I remember the first Congress in which I served to have received a large delegation of workingmen and miners from the State of Pennsylvania, who came to Washington to protest against the passage of what was known as the Wood tariff bill. I remember to have met representatives of labor from your State, who came to protest against the passage of what was known as the Morrison horizontal tariff bill, and, later on, I met the same industries protesting against the passage of what was known as the Mills bill. Happily, we were able to defeat every one of those bills, because we believed they were opposed to the best interests of American labor and American development. We were not able to defeat the Wilson tariff bill, and you have been suffering ever since as a result thereof.

"Now, I don't care what may be your occupations, you are not prosperous unless there is a demand for your labor. Unless somebody wants what you have, you will not be prosperous. Unless somebody wants coal, no coal will be mined, and unless coal is mined, miners will not be employed. And the more coal that is demanded, the more miners will have work and wages and the more happiness will be in the miners' homes.

"The more steel and iron and locomotives and bridges you make, the more coal you want. Isn't that so? But you don't want and won't want coal unless somebody wants your steel and your iron and your locomotives and your bridges. And we want the least of all of those things when we are the least prosperous, and we are the least prosperous when we are under a free-trade policy, and when the business confidence of the country is destroyed. That's what's the matter with us now. It has been too long already, my fellow-citizens. What we want now is a restoration of that confidence."

Major McKinley's fourth speech of the day was addressed to delegations from McKeen Rock and Esplen Boroughs; to a large club of Baltimore and Ohio Railway men from Newark, Ohio; to a Republican Club from Corapolis, Penn., and to the Carnegie Duquesne Steel Workers. These delegations filled the yard to overflowing. T. G. Gillespie spoke for the Esplen Boroughs people. Dennis P. Kearney of Newark made one of the brightest speeches of the day in behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway delegation. W. J. Rithrich was the spokesman for the Corapolis delegation, and R. R. Richardson for the steelworkers. In acknowledging these addresses Major McKinley said, in part:

"It gives me pleasure to welcome to my home the representatives of the Duquesne steel works, of the glass factories, and of all the other industries that are before me here to-day. I cannot but be impressed that there is presented to the American people this year a crisis of unusual importance, that would bring to my home delegation after delegation from near and distant States to testify their devotion to the cause which for the moment I represent. I do not think there has ever been a time in our history when the people themselves so well and so thoroughly understood the political issues as they understand them this year. What we want, all of us, is peace, protection, patriotism, and prosperity.

"You want another thing for your advancement. You want the country to be prosperous. Railroads are prosperous only when the country is prosperous. Railroads are always in embarrassment when the business of the country is depressed. You will have nothing to haul unless somebody wants the products that somebody else makes along your line, and the more products you can carry, the steadier will be your employment and the better your wages. Yours is a most delicate and dangerous employment. I never step off a railroad train after either a long or a short journey that I do not feel like making personal acknowledgment to every railway employe for his care for the safety of the passengers. I never step off a railroad train that I do not feel like going to the engineer and taking off my hat to him. I am glad to meet and greet you to-day. You have not come to do me honor personally; you have come to do honor to the cause which by the partiality of a great political party I for the moment stand."

To the John Dalzell Club.

The crowd in the front part of the yard was so dense at this time than the John Dalzell Club of Wilmerding, Penn., composed of employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, could not find standing room. They were marched on the lawn in the rear of the house, and when Major McKinley finished his speech to the delegation in the front yard, he passed swiftly through the house, and spoke from a side porch near the kitchen. L. E. Love introduced the spokesman for the Dalzell Club, Mr. George T. Jacobs. In the course of his answer, Major McKinley said:

"I observe in this audience many young men. There never was such a cause to fight for since the days of the war as that which appeals to the young men and the old men of the country to-day, a cause which invokes patriotism, National honor, public faith, law, and order, all of which we value in a Government of free people such as we are. I am glad to note, as your spokesman has well said, that you have carefully considered all the pending questions and that it is your determination to give your ballots next November to the great Republican Party.

Major McKinley had hardly seated himself in the house before a delegation from Piqua and other towns in Miami County, Ohio, arrived. The spokesman for the delegation was I. M. Kyle of Troy. Mr. McKinley responded partly as follows:

"I recall, as I stand before you to-day, that it was in the City of Piqua that an industry was established in 1891 for the manufacture of tin. I recollect to have been in that factory and dipped one of the first pieces of tin that was made there. You remember that at that time they said we could not make tin plate. But we do make it now, as everybody admits."

The eighth speech was to a delegation of the employes of Joseph Horne & Co., Pittsburg. A. H. Buchfield introduced Major McKinley to his callers. Major McKinley said in part:

"No city in the Union has felt more than the City of Pittsburg the influence of constantly employed workingmen in constantly running workshops. Whenever your workshops in the City of Pittsburg have been busy, you have been busy in your stores, and when they have been idle, you have been idle, too. It is proposed now that we shall not only have our present condition, which is bad enough, continued, but that we shall have it aggravated by the determination of certain people to put us upon a silver basis and depreciate and degrade the currency of the country.

Another Impromptu Speech.

The next speech was also an impromptu one, but it was one of the most stirring of a day of lively speechmaking. A thousand members of the Sound Money Railway Club of Massillon, made up of employes of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Company, came unannounced to pay their respects to Major McKinley. J. F. Townsend was the spokesman. Mounting a chair to address the railway men, Major McKinley was greeted with prolonged cheers. He said in part:

"I am glad to meet the railroad men of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway. You want your money to be sound; you want every dollar you have to be as good as every other dollar."

A thousand men employed in the manufacture of tin plate, all handsomely uniformed, arrived at 3:30 o'clock. They came from New-Kensington, Penn. Their spokesman was Edward Dinkenspiel. Major McKinley addressed them, in part, as follows:

It was after 5 o'clock when Major McKinley made his last speech of the day. The delegation which he addressed came from Cleveland and numbered about 2,000. The excursion to Canton was projected by Mrs. W. J. Sheppard and other ladies of Cleveland, and it was composed of many classes of voters. Mayor McKesson was the first speaker. He was introduced by F. J. Emmerson, President of the Cleveland Council. After Mayor McKesson, the following speakers were heard: Otho Snider, who spoke for the first voters; W. H. Schwarz, for the Hungarians; Joseph Caribell, for the Italians; Charles Richter, for the Bohemian voters; J. P. Green, for the colored voters; E. H. Bohm, for the German-American voters, and Harry Mason for the voters of American descent.

A lively rain fell during part of the speechmaking, but the people remained and cheered with additional fervor. The greeting given Major McKinley by his Cleveland friends was remarkable for its duration and earnestness. Major McKinley said, in part:

"I make no appeal to you that is not based upon what I believe for the public good. I believe it is the mission of the Government of this country to take care of the industrial people of the country; I believe it is the business of the country to make everything that we can make in the United States, which our people consume; I believe it is the business of the country to protect every citizen in his employment from the cheap products made by the cheaper labor of other lands. I believe that the way to prosperity in the United States is to encourage the American workshop and uphold American labor. And when you uphold American labor and sustain the American workshops you have given trade and traffic to these great railway companies, the arteries of commerce, which in turn give steady employment to the railroad employes of the country."

Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Elephant Sold.

The female baby elephant that has been an attraction of the Siegel-Cooper Company's animal department since the big store opened, was sold yesterday to the proprietor of a zoological garden in East Fourteenth Street. Baby, as the elephant was called, is not a toy elephant; she is the real live article, and the price paid for her is said to have been $2,000. And it was not bargain day, either, at the elephant counter when Baby was sold. There was not another animal in the store that attracted so much attention as Baby, but as she was at the top end of the big store's list of goods, that includes everything from needles to elephants, she had to go the way of any other article for which a purchaser appeared.

George P. Bradford's Funeral.

The funeral services for George P. Bradford will be held at Plainfield, Conn. Tuesday. E. A. Bradford's friends on the staff of THE NEW-YORK TIMES have been invited to attend a brief service, to be held for the family and friends of the deceased at his residence, 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TO SUCCEED MR. THACHER

GREAT BOOM HAS BEEN STARTED FOR MR. DANFORTH.

Says He Is Not a Candidate, but Many Believe that He Would Not Spurn the Nomination—Mr. Porter Also Mentioned and, Likewise, Justice Gaynor and Mr. Cummings—What Sheehan Says—St. John Delighted over the Withdrawal.

As a result of the refusal of John Boyd Thacher to stand as the candidate of the Popocrats for Governor, the principal business that will come before the so-called Democratic State Committee when it meets at the Hotel Bartholdi to-morrow night will be the selection of a substitute candidate for Governor.

The Committee or Notification, which went to Albany yesterday, was simply empowered to report back to the State Committee, and the State Committee, acting under the authority of the State Convention, will fill the Thacher vacancy and any other that may occur in the ticket.

The general repudiation of the Bryan and Sewall ticket by the leading Democrats of the State makes the selection of a successor to Mr. Thacher a difficult job. The two men that were most talked about yesterday as available for the sacrifice were Chairman Elliot Danforth of the State Committee and Wilbur F. Porter, the present nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

There was a great boom for Mr. Danforth. Dispatches from silver men reached the headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel from various sections of the State, urging that Mr. Danforth be made the candidate. A message was received at the headquarters last night from Frank Campbell, the member from this State, of Mr. Bryan's National Committee, saying that the County Convention held yesterday in Steuben instructed the State Committeeman from that Senate District, Mr. Colson, to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Mr. Danforth. The telegram was received at headquarters by Thomas Hassett.

Some Favor Mr. Porter.

The boom for Mr. Porter was also quite pronounced, but it was so uncertain as to whether he would stay on the ticket even for the second place that the Danforth boom profited as a consequence. Mr. Danforth said that he was not a candidate.

"Many of my friends," he declared to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "have been very complimentary in this matter and have urged my name for the nomination, but this movement has not my sympathy. I am not a candidate. I am very well satisfied with my present position as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in that capacity I propose to do all that I can to bring about the success of the ticket."

"Can it be said that under no circumstances will you take the nomination?"

"I do not want to put it in that way. I am not a candidate."

Mr. Danforth also said that several members of the State Committee had spoken to him about the nomination, and had assured him that the majority of the committee would favor his selection.

Evidently Mr. Danforth is, to say the least, a receptive candidate. He was very well pleased last night over the outlook.

Mr. Danforth Might Accept.

The impression that most of those who talked with him got was that if the nomination were pressed upon him very hard he would not spurn it, and that the pressing might not have to be very hard. The silver people would be satisfied with either Mr. Danforth or Mr. Porter. Mr. Danforth might in certain contingencies be their first choice.

There was talk also that there might be an entirely new deal and a new ticket put in the field. The names of Supreme Court Justice Gaynor and Amos J. Cummings were mentioned in this connection. Mr. Cummings said that he was not a candidate. Some of his friends said that he might take it if he were forced on him. There was a great deal of talk yesterday on the part of the Tammany men about selecting Mr. Porter for first place and some prominent German-American for second place, if one can be found who will take it.

They also talked about Mr. Danforth for first place and a German-American for second place. The whole thing was as fine a mix-up as ever was known in New-York State politics, quite consistent, however, with the whole of the history of the opera bouffe campaign of the silver men in this State up to date.

The news that Mr. Thacher had withdrawn was received with great glee by the advocates of repudiation. They said there would be no further straddling, that the issue would be the same in every State as it is in the Nation—silver against gold.

John C. Sheehan received the news from Albany in a private message before the Committee on Notification met. He said:

"I do not care to be interviewed about Mr. Thacher's withdrawal, beyond saying that I am sorry that the circumstances made it necessary for him to decline, for when he was nominated I thought that he would make a very good candidate."

Treasurer St John Delighted.

Treasurer St. John was delighted.

"I congratulate the people of the State of New-York on it," he said. "If an acceptable candidate is now nominated for Governor, I believe that he will be elected."

"Did you send Mr. Bryan the news?"

"No; I knew that he would be informed."

"Who is your candidate for Governor?"

"Well, on that point a man can do a great deal of thinking without doing much talking. I have my thoughts, but I do not care to express them now."

That Mr. Bryan insisted on Mr. Thacher withdrawing from the ticket is plain. He informed Chairman Danforth that Mr. Thacher should not be allowed to remain as the candidate of the party in this State, and Chairman York of the Notification Committee was told to express this view to Mr. Thacher in case it was necessary.

Mr. Thacher probably did not concern himself much about what Mr. Bryan thought, but the silver people were loudly declaring among themselves yesterday that their champion, Mr. Bryan, had forced Mr. Thacher off the ticket.

"Where does this leave Senator Hill?" was a question frequently asked. It apparently leaves him still sitting uncomfortably on the fence. Mr. Danforth, his friend, still insists that the Senator will come out for the Bryan and Sewall ticket.

Bath Democrats for Danforth.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The following resolution was adopted by the Democratic Committee here to-day: "Resolved, That the State Committeeman of this district is requested to vote for and use all honorable means to procure the election of the Hon. Elliot F. Danforth as Democratic candidate for Governor, in the place of the Hon. John Boyd Thacher, who has withdrawn."

Eugene wade was nominated for Assembly by the First District Convention.

SAYS HILL MAY SUPPORT GRIFFIN.

C. Vey Holman Saw the Senator After the State Committee Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Business began yesterday at the campaign headquarters of the National Democratic Party, in the Palmer House. Executive Committeeman C. Vey Holman of Rockland, Me., arrived and at once took hold of the literary bureau work.

Mr. Holman had a stack of letters to answer, all of them asking for anti-silver literature and lithographs of the nominees. Carl Schurz's Chicago speech, in German and English, is in greater demand than anything else. To a reporter for The United Associated Presses, Mr. Holman said, regarding Senator Hill and the New-York State situation:

"I called on Senator Hill the day after the Democratic State Committee meeting and had a long interview with him. His programme was to have the State Convention at Buffalo renounce the Chicago platform, and I think he could have carried it out if he had received the support of the theatrical and theoretical sound-money leaders, who are less practical in politics than the Senator, and who believe the only way to fight the National platform is by third tickets.

"Considering the sound-money Democrats of New-York have put up such a strong man as Griffin for Governor, it would not surprise me to see Senator Hill throw his whole weight and influence with the Griffin ticket. I do not believe anybody but Hill knows what will be his next political move, and he is all at sea, it seems to me, but his attitude toward Bryan, even that of silence, has been consistent with his speech before the Chicago Convention, and his action in walking from the hall after the adoption of the platform, in which act I joined.

"I believe that Senator Hill's course will meet with the approval of the Democracy of New-York. It is unique, but it is Democratic."

NORMAN E. MACK GLAD OF IT.

Buffalo Supporters of Bryan Want a Man Who Is for the Platform.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—The retirement of John Boyd Thacher from the regular Democratic State ticket as candidate for Governor was favorably received by the prominent men who have in Erie County espoused the cause of Mr. Bryan and free silver.

Norman E. Mack stated that it was the only course left for Mr. Thacher to pursue.

"But where does this leave Mr. Hill?" was asked.

"That's a question I don't want to be interviewed upon," replied Mr. Mack. "A meeting of the State Committee has been called for Monday night to take action upon Mr. Thacher's withdrawal, and to name his successor on the ticket as candidate for Governor. I have not any choice for the place except that I want to see a man on the ticket who is a supporter of the National nominees and a supporter of the Chicago platform."

"Any chance of their indorsing Griffin?"

"Not the slightest iota of a chance. All I wish to say on the matter is that I am extremely glad that Mr. Thacher has concluded to do the only thing left for him to do, and, further, that the attitude of the Democracy toward Mr. Thacher and the outcome of the whole matter thoroughly justifies the action which the Buffalo delegation took in the State Convention."

THEY TALKED TO WORKINGMEN.

Republican Noonday Mass Meeting in Howard Square.

A noonday mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican Junior Committee in Howard Square yesterday.

The meeting was attended by over 300 workingmen employed in near-by machine shops, factories, and stores.

The speakers were introduced by William H. Killboy of the Second Assembly District. Congressman John Murray Mitchell of the Eighth Assembly District first addressed the gathering. He advised his hearers to shun the silver question as they would a dangerous explosive.

Among the other speakers were Joseph W. Rose of the State Committee, James McCabe, Edward R. Sheridan, John Palmieri, candidate for the Assembly in the Sixth District; George Wagner, leader of the Sixth Assembly District, and Frederic G. Belsito of the State Committee.

Rome Sentinel Proposes Griffin.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Rome Sentinel, noting Mr. Thacher's declination, advocates the nomination by the Democratic State Committee of Daniel G. Griffin for Governor, as meeting every requirement of the situation.

Sound-Money Democrats Hopeful.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 26.—The National Democrats held well-attended county mass meetings throughout seven of the nine Congressional districts of Alabama to-day to select delegates to the district convention, which meets Tuesday to nominate Congressional candidates. The Third and Eighth Districts acted some weeks ago, and have candidates in the field. The attendance at to-day's meeting elicits marked growth in the sound-money Democratic movement. The leaders are confident of electing several Congressmen in November.

Virginia Politicians Surprised.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—The nomination of Gov. O'Ferrall's Chief of Staff as the Presidential Elector by the colored Republicans of this district has caused more of a sensation than anything that has occurred in this campaign. The gentleman upon whom this nomination is bestowed, and who has not declined it, is Col. James Lyons, one of the most prominent society men in Richmond. His nomination by the colored Republicans is the talk at the clubhouses and among the leading politicians here.

A Division in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—An agreement has been reached whereby the Electoral ticket of the State is divided and the Populists are allowed four votes. These will go to Bryan and Watson. The Democrats withdrew one Elector at large and substituted one named by the Populists. The Democrats also withdrew the Electors they had named in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Congressional Districts and the Populists named their successors. Each party pledged itself to secure a fair election.

Bryan's Travels for Monday.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 26.—This is Mr. Bryan's itinerary for Monday: Leaves Bath Sunday, midnight; reaches Boston 6 A. M., goes to the American House for breakfast; leaves for Lynn 7:09. Speaks there twenty minutes; returns to Boston and takes 9 A. M. train, Shore line, for New-York; reaches Providence 10:05; leaves Providence 11:01; reaches New-London 12:11 P. M.; leaves 1:05. Arrives in New-York 4:30. Speaks that night at Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

Genuine absolutely Pure; contains no Wood Alcohol, as many substitutes do can be used with

PERFECT SAFETY, INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

POND'S EXTRACT should be used by all

CYCLISTS AND GOLFERS.

Unequaled for rubbing STRAINED MUSCLES; healing Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Etc.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES—WEAK, WATERY, WORTHLESS.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

BURIED UNDER BRICKS

ONE MAN KILLED, TEN HURT, BY A WALL'S COLLAPSE.

Were Working on a New Building in Madison Avenue, Between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets—Structure Gave Way Without Warning, and They Were Precipitated into the Cellar—Police Looking for Contractors.

The rear wall of the five-story apartment house in course of construction at 1,078 Madison Avenue collapsed yesterday afternoon, carrying with it sections of the side walls. One man was killed outright and ten were injured. They were all bricklayers and laborers at work on the building. They were precipitated into the cellar, where they were buried beneath a pile of bricks and beams.

The Killed.

The one killed was:

CRANE, ROBERT J., thirty-eight years old, single, bricklayer; lived at 322 West Fifty-ninth Street.

The Injured.

The injured are:

BREEN JOHN, twenty-three years old, of 311 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, laborer; severe injuries to head; taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

CASSIDY, BERNARD, thirty years old, bricklayer, of 1,307 Tenth Avenue; scalp wounds; taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM L., twenty-one years old, laborer, of 517 West Forty-eighth Street; right side injured and severe scalp wounds; taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

GAFFNEY, EDWARD, aged thirty-five, bricklayer, of 947 Columbus Avenue; cuts about the head and face; went home.

HANLON, PATRICK, thirty-nine years old, married, foreman, of 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; right leg severely injured; taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

REANEY, JAMES, thirty years old, laborer, cut about the head and face; taken home.

ROSSI, JOSEPH, thirty-five years old, laborer, of 2,174 Second Avenue; bruised about the body; went to his home.

SHANNON, JAMES F., fifty-six years of age, bricklayer, of 1,384 Park Avenue; bruised about the head and back; taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

SHANNON, JAMES F., Jr., son of above, twenty-four years of age, bricklayer, of 1,884 Park Avenue; right thigh broken; taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

SHANNON, LAWRENCE, twenty-five years old, bricklayer, of 311 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street; right leg injured; taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

The building in which the accident took place is on the west side of Madison Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, and immediately opposite the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy. The structure has a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 85 feet. The front is of white cut stone. The construction had progressed up to the third story in the rear, while the front wall had reach the second story.

Collapse Without Warning.

The collapse came at 4:20 P. M., without warning. At the time, Patrick Hanlon was in charge of the work as foreman, and there were six bricklayers at work on the rear wall at the level of the third floor. Seven laborers were in the cellar hoisting bricks and mortar to the men at work on the wall.

Suddenly the rear wall swayed toward the front of the house, and fell all in a heap into the interior of the structure, carrying with it the men who were working on it. The beams and girders also gave way, or were bowed out of the sockets in the side walls. About fifty-five feet of the north wall followed the rear wall into the cellar, and then a section of the south wall followed.

The fall of the walls sounded like an explosion and startled the neighborhood. A cloud of white dust rose out of the structure, and those who saw it thought the building was on fire. The shrieks of the men as they were carried down in the cellar of the building were heard by Patrolman Hickey of the East Eighty-eight Street Station, who was at Seventy-ninth Street, and the cloud of white dust led him to suppose that there was a fire. He hastened to the box at Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street, and sent out a call for the firemen. When he reached the building he found that some of the men who had escaped serious injury were endeavoring to assist their more unfortunate comrades. With the arrival of the firemen intelligent efforts were made to rescue the injured workmen. The crews of Engine Companies 22 and 44, and Hook and Ladder Company 15, did good work under the direction of Chief Duane and Acting Chief Gooderson.

The first man taken out was James F. Shannon, the elder, who was carried out of the building and into the convent opposite by Fireman Kenehan and Policeman Hickey. He was cared for by the sisters at the convent until medical aid arrived. While the work of rescue was being prosecuted, a call had been sent out for ambulances, and two came from the Presbyterian Hospital and two from the Flower Hospital, so that as the men were taken out by the firemen their hurts were temporarily dressed and they were then taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Father McKinnon of St. Lawrence's Church, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, also assisted in caring for the wounded. There were plenty of willing hands to assist in the rescue of the injured, and the firemen worked with great zeal, notwithstanding the fact that they were in great peril from the overhanging south wall, which was in a very dangerous condition.

The most seriously injured of the men taken to the hospital is James F. Shannon, Jr., whose right hip is broken. He is suffering severely from shock. None of the other patients at the hospital is badly injured.

Nolan's Remarkable Escape.

John Nolan, a mortar mixer, who was at work in the cellar, was caught under a beam in such a manner that, although it was with a great deal of difficulty that he was taken out, he escaped uninjured. John Somers, another workman, had just stepped off the rear wall when it fell. He made his way to the front of the building, which had remained intact. Although he was then out of danger, he was so excited that he wanted to jump from the building into the street, but he was restrained by the police.

The building was reported by the police to belong to Louis V. Rogers, and the contractors are Shannon & Roche. The contractors were not at the building when the collapse came, and Capt. Dean of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station sent out detectives to look for them.

Some of the bricks taken from the pile were almost as clean as before they were used, and there was scarcely a sign of mortar adhering to them. The actual cause of the disaster could not be determined last night, as it was not deemed safe to make an examination of the building. A portion of the south wall of the structure which was hanging in a dangerous position, was torn down by the firemen before they left, and the police placed a guard on the building to prevent anybody from entering until an examination of the structure by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Nordica May Sing in Opera Here.

Mme. Lillian Nordica has not made any arrangements for her appearance this season in grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. A consultation was held Friday, and while nothing definite was arranged, it is practically certain that the prima donna will be heard here this season in the parts that the late Frau Klafsky made such a success. Mme. Nordica sailed for Europe on the Lucania yesterday. Her engagements on the other side extend far into October.

Demented Woman in the East River.

Elizabeth Lee, a widow, fifty years old, of 50 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, who has an idea that people are trying to kill her, jumped overboard, at the foot of Washington Street, that city, last night. She was discovered by Patrolman Buckley of the Fulton Street Station, who held her on the surface of the water by means of a pole until she was rescued. She was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

MACY'S

MAIN STORE—Sixth Avenue, 13th to 14th Street.
NEW ANNEX—53, 55, 57 and 59 West 14th Street, running through to 15th Street.

Tremendous Values Offered Again This Week!

We have done some PHENOMENAL PRICE CUTTING in our history, but prices now are from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any of our previous offerings, and in many instances about ONE-HALF THE PRICES PREVAILING ELSEWHERE.

We Sell Goods Cheaper than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

FURNITURE—IN NEW ANNEX—This department achieved success at a bound. The beauty and good quality of the stock, coupled with the extremely low prices marked, made it impossible that there could be any other result. We are moving it out rapidly on the orders of delighted customers, but it keeps coming in by the carload. It will be to the great advantage of any one who wants anything in furniture to come here before buying.

BICYCLES—IN NEW ANNEX—A BIG WHEEL SALE will be the weekly feature of our new Sporting Goods Department. This week it will begin at noon on MONDAY, SEPT. 28, in order to give our out-of-town customers a chance to get a first-class wheel at our unapproachable prices. The offer is of wheels made by the MILWAUKEE ENGINEERING CO., and sold with their TAG GUARANTEE serially numbered on each wheel.

You can see the excellent qualities of this wheel yourself without depending upon what is said for it by the makers or relying upon the opinion of an expert. The UP-TO-DATE CRANK HANGER, the STRONG DOUBLE CROWN, the FIRST-CLASS APPOINTMENTS IN SADDLES, TIRES, TOOL BAGS, and REPAIR KITS of the very best makes are indications that amount to a guarantee of the quality of the TUBING and THOROUGH WORKMANSHIP that make the frame perfect. The finish is beautiful, including DOUBLE NICKELED CROWN, NICKEL SPROCKET, and NICKEL FORK TIPS.

ANOTHER equally HIGH-GRADE WHEEL, slightly different in frame and design, made and guaranteed by the BUFFALO WHEEL CO.

Wheels for All Comers, Men's and Women's, of both makes, 24.99

MILLINERY.

Our TRIMMED HAT STOCK is attracting unusual attention this Fall, and the comment is all complimentary and congratulatory. Our foreign examples are of great beauty and interest. We have a new lot this week of BONNETS and ROUND HATS.

Our new designs and workmanship receive equal favor, and are not to be surpassed. In many cases, while fully satisfying the most fastidious taste, we offer hats and bonnets at about half the prices charged up the avenue.

A special line of CHILDREN'S and MISSES' TRIMMED HATS at 1.98, 2.49, 3.29 and 3.98

SILKS.

We have purchased the entire stock of a prominent manufacturer of HIGH CLASS NOVELTY SILK at 50 cents on the dollar. Every conceivable color and combination is represented. We have divided this great purchase into 3 separate lots, viz.—49, 59, and 79.

These goods are new, fresh, and desirable, being made for this season and intended to sell for double our present prices.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN BLACK SILK.

2 exceptional bargains, all pure silk, BLACK SATIN DUCHESS, regular price 75c. and $1.00....49 and .69
2 special numbers in RICH BLACK BROCADED GROS GRAIN..69 and .99

IMPORTED HIGH-CLASS NOVELTY DRESS GOODS

At Extraordinarily low prices.

FANCY ILLUMINATED CHEVIOTS, ROUGH, SHAGGY, usually sold at $4.00..... 1.98
VELVET FRIEZE, with Silk Damasse Figures, ordinarily sold at $4.50..... 2.74
SILK BENGALINE BAYADERE, raised effects, the $3.00 quality..... 2.49
SATIN GROUND APPLIQUE, RAISED CORDS, imported to sell at $4.00.... 2.98
ENGLISH CANVAS, with a variety of bright colored contrasting yarns interwoven..... 1.74
FRENCH ZETELINE, colored grounds, with black figures, usually sold at $1.75..... 1.24
DARK GROUND CHEVIOTS, with bright knolls of silk interwoven, worth $2.24..... 1.49
SCOTCH TWEEDS, genuine heather mixtures, cannot be matched at less than $1.00 per yard, very stylish..... .98
SILK AND ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, large variety of styles, imported to sell at $1.00 and $1.25, at..... .79

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

On our Bargain Counters. These are great values.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:52|Sun sets...5:40|Moon rises...8:29

HIGH WATER SEPT. 27.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
10:16 A. M.	10:37 A. M.	12:26 A. M.
10:38 P. M.	10:56 P. M.	12:45 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY.) SEPT. 27.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 24
Chalmette	Galveston	Sept. 20
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 22
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Sept. 24
Hindoo	London	Sept. 14
La Bretagne	Havre	Sept. 19
Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Phoenicley	Hamburg	Sept. 16
Rosse	St. Lucia	Sept. 16
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Sept. 12

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Bovic	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Circassia	Glasgow	Sept. 17
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Sept. 23
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Sept. 23
Saale	Bremen	Sept. 19
Segurança	Havana	Sept. 24
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Sept. 16
State of California	Glasgow	Sept. 18

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

Ems	Gibraltar	Sept. 21
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	Sept. 23
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 23
Noordland	Antwerp	Sept. 19
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 27
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Sept. 16

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Alesia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Bonn	Bremen	Sept. 18
Buffalo	Hull	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Havana	Sept. 26
Donna Maria	Lisbon	Sept. 14
Havel	Bremen	Sept. 22
Mississippi	London	Sept. 23
Pictavia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Teutonic	Liverpool	Sept. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.

SPLIT IN THE BAY STATE

WILLIAMS BOUND TO RULE OR RUIN HIS PARTY.

His Delegates, Imprisoned in Music Hall, Do His Work, While He Remains Outside — Night Scenes Among the Hungry Delegates—The Convention Held in Faneuil Hall Called the Regular Body—Williams Leads Both Tickets.

For Governor—GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.
For Lieutenant Governor—CHRISTOPHER T. CALLAHAN of Holyoke.
For Secretary of State—AUGUSTUS POTTS of Lynn.
For Treasurer—JOHN P. O'DONNELL.
For Attorney General—THOMAS T. WATSON.
For Auditor—MAURICE P. CAVANAUGH.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—One of the most remarkable political incidents in the history of Massachusetts was enacted in Music Hall last night and this morning. Acting under the direct advice of George Fred Williams, the free-silver leader of the State, his friends seized the hall and took possession of it after adjournment of the rally at which Mr. Bryan had spoken. Their purpose, as openly announced, was to remain in possession of the hall until the Democratic State Convention assembled this forenoon, the determination being the result of the charge made by Mr. Williams that the State Committee leaders intended to pack the hall in the interest of the men opposed to the Chicago platform and candidates.

At the conclusion of the meeting last night Secretary Dennison of the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club stepped to the front of the platform and requested that the delegates present who were to participate in to-day's convention should remain in the hall and formulate a plan of procedure in the convention. He said the friends of Mr. Williams were determined that the "machine" should not capture the convention in the morning.

James H. Mellen of Worcester urged the delegates present to remain in the hall, and defied Mayor Quincy and the agent of the building to eject the delegates and their friends. He would hold the hall peaceably, but if required, would use force. He referred to a meeting of a similar character in Worcester about twenty years ago in the interests of Gen. B. F. Butler. Other speakers followed with expressions of adherence to the Williams cause, and some six hundred persons remained in the hall. Some fifty policemen who had been on duty at the rally were lined against the west wall of the auditorium. Timothy W. Coakley, a strong anti-machine man, declared to the delegates that the officers of the law had no power to evict them from the hall.

Meanwhile Alderman John H. Lee and John H. Sullivan of the State Committee had gone to Police Headquarters in an effort to have orders issued for the vacating of the hall. Mr. Dennison of the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club also called at Headquarters, and an animated discussion over the seizure of the convention hall was indulged in. Some very vigorous language was used by the opposing gentlemen. It was finally stated by the police officials that they had no authority to interfere with the persons who were in the hall. The policemen therefore, under orders from Capt. Gaskin, left the hall, and the delegates and their guests cheered wildly. Several speeches were made in denunciation of what was termed an effort of the State Committee to freeze out the Williams men.

At 12:30 A. M. Mr. Mudgett, agent of the hall, took the platform and announced that the lease of the hall to the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club, under whose auspices the Bryan rally had been held, expired at 12 o'clock, and he asked that the hall be vacated. His remarks were greeted with yells of protest, and the delegates did not vacate the hall. It was soon afterward announced by Mr. Coakley that a supply of sandwiches had been ordered and would be quickly at hand, and more speechmaking followed.

Agent Mudgett meanwhile had decided on a plan of energetic action. He secured the services of two officers, and those, with one of his assistants, were stationed at the door of the hall. They were instructed to permit any person inside who wanted to do so to leave the hall, but nobody was to be allowed to enter. Many of the delegates had come out into the street for a breath of fresh air, but when they tried to reenter the hall they were bluntly refused admittance. Protests were of no avail. The locked out Williams supporters had to remain outside. This was also the fate of the man with his load of sandwiches and coffee. Mr. Mudgett would not allow him to go into the hall with his goods. The protests of the hungry men gathered in a body about the locked doors did not move the obstinate agent, and the sandwich man departed.

About 1:30 o'clock the gallery lights and many others in the hall were turned off by the agent, leaving the big auditorium in a state of almost entire obscurity. The people within were in a very uncomfortable mood, many of them not having eaten anything since the previous afternoon, and then only scantily. Mr. Coakley, Mr. Mellen, and others tried to enliven the occasion with speeches, but there was a general desire to rest their tired limbs, and many of the delegates sought to get a nap on the hard settees. About 2 o'clock a committee was delegated to make a final desperate attempt to get some food to the famished and tired delegates by some means. The committee returned in a short time with a large supply of eatables. They again besought the officers at the door to permit them to carry the food into the hall, but all their entreaties were, as heretofore, in vain. The policemen had strict orders from Mr. Mudgett in the matter, and they followed them to the letter. Many delegates were leaving the hall, being unable to stand the strain any longer.

It was about 3 o'clock, during this intermission in the struggle of returning delegates to enter the hall, that a man's body was found lying in the alleyway which leads from Bromfield Street. A police officer found that the man was unconscious. A physician who was in the hall was called, and he pronounced the man dead. A deep bruise in the palm of the right hand showed that a fatal current from an electric wire had killed him. The man was identified as James Hughes, a married man, living in Lenwood Street, Somerville. He was a delegate to the convention, and had gone out of the hall. He was undoubtedly trying to re-enter the hall by way of the fire escape when he was killed.

At last, about 4 o'clock, those who had planned and worked to smuggle in some food were successful. Big baskets of sandwiches were handed in through a window in the ticket office on the Hamilton Place entrance. Just how the supply got through the enemy's line at this point has not been made public.

SCENES IN MUSIC HALL.

The Nominations Made by Mr. Williams's Willing Prisoners.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The Committee on Organization reported at 2:30 o'clock to the provisional convention; that is, those delegates who had remained in Music Hall all night. The report named as candidate for temporary Chairman James H. Mellen of Worcester. The reading of the report was interrupted by an announcement that the delegations from outside were soon to be admitted, and Mr. Coakley, who had taken the chair, instructed those present to be seated at the front of the hall. The result was a scramble for front seats. The press tables were crowded up to the front of the platform, and platform chairs were placed between the tables and the front row of seats. Mr. Coakley then said:

"I want you heavy fighting men to come down here into this corner. The heavier the better. I want men here who are capable of throwing 'Jim' Mellen onto this platform if necessary."

Mr. Coakley then proceeded to outline the preliminary proceedings.

The report of the committee, which was then resumed, was as follows: Temporary Secretary—Joseph A. Dennison; Chairman of Committee on Credentials—John A. Scollard of Braintree; Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization—Philip J. Doherty; Committee on Ballots—John A. Ryan, Chairman; Permanent Chairman of the Convention—Col. John L. Rice of Springfield; Committee on State Committeemen at Large—John O'Gara of Spencer; Committee on Balance of State Ticket—Frank K. Foster, Chairman; Presidential Electors (Incomplete)—Brocks Adams of Quincy, H. J. Jaquith of Wellesley, W. H. Gross of Lee, Frank K. Foster of Boston, Enoch Earl of Worcester, J. L. Chaillfan of Lowell, Quincy A. Lothrop, James F. Mellen, James Jeffrey Roche of Boston, J. J. Mullen of Boston, Henry Will of Malden; Committee on Presidential Electors—Frank O. Hobart, Chairman.

John McAvoy of Haverhill, who had met George Fred Williams on the street, read the following message from him to his friends:

Gentlemen: I am extremely grateful to the loyal men who are making this great sacrifice and I and the other delegates will be with you as soon as the hall is open. Bryan is delighted with your spirit. He says that is politics. Have your committees ready and the vote prepared, and fight everything till our majority is in the hall. Then overturn everything they have done. It is reported to me that the State Committee will not call the convention to order until the hall is cleared, and I am advising the delegates outside the hall to get the committee tickets and go with them to the hall. If we are shut out we must call our convention to order and proceed. Those who cannot get in must stay outside and get in afterward. As we have a large majority of the delegates we must prevail. Be of good cheer and stick to the end.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

There was much excitement throughout the morning hours, and there were several disturbances. During the morning one man had a fit, and the attention of a physician was required.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Pratt called the convention to order, while those in the hall gave vent to their feelings in the wildest demonstrations of joy. Mr. Pratt read the call. While this was going on in the hall, George Fred Williams was waiting for admittance at the door down stairs. Mr. Mellen of Worcester was unanimously made temporary Chairman, and Joseph A. Dennison temporary Secretary. Meantime Mr. Williams, who had been informed of what had been done, sent back word for the convention to continue, adding that, with the locked-out delegates, he would go to another hall, where similar action would be taken and the same committees appointed. In the absence of Mr. Dennison, Daniel Coakley was chosen to act as assistant temporary Secretary.

The Chairman said: "I demand that the doors of this hall be thrown open. This is a public hall, and the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts is now in session." A committee of two was appointed to make the demand of the officers present. The delegates gave their approval to this announcement by vociferous cheers. "We have demanded our rights," said the Chairman. "If it is not complied with, the responsibility is theirs." Then the committee which had been appointed to make the demand upon the police reported that the officers would not yield. They had informed the committee that they must see Mr. Mudgett, the agent.

The Chairman then appointed John D. Scollard of Braintree, Edwin E. S. Newhall of Lynn, and Michael Connors of Holyoke a Credentials Committee at Large, to which was subsequently added a member from each Congressional district.

While the proceedings were going on in the hall, the locked-out delegates had gathered in Winter Place, and later in Hamilton Place. To these this declaration was made, as from George Fred Williams, after a conference with T. J. Gargan of the State Committee:

"Delegates, Mr. Williams wants to say this to you: The State Committee has refused to open the doors. We have several hundred delegates in the hall, who have already organized the Democratic Convention. The call has been read, and they are carrying through that convention. Now, we have out here, in Winter Place and in Hamilton Place, hundreds of delegates. Those holding tickets and credentials we want to have remain here until we can secure and report back a place of gathering.

"Then arrangements have been made by which every step taken by this convention will be reported me, and we will organize and reproduce what they do inside, and indorse their action. This is a good convention that is now being held in this hall, but we want to ratify it. We will send work just as soon as we can get a place of gathering. [Applause.]

Mr. Bogan, Chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported that he had seen J. W. Corcoran, and Mr. Corcoran said: "We wish to call this convention as soon as possible, but we will not call it until the people inside Music Hall come out; the people are there illegally." He said he would not call it, and he stood on this technicality that, as they would not deliver up the hall to him, he could not call the convention, but that he would probably call a convention, perhaps in the open air.

A resolution was then offered and passed unanimously calling on the delegates assembled in Music Hall to stick and indorsing their action.

While the police were considering the matter of opening the doors of Music Hall, at the Hamilton Place meeting, in the open air, it was voted unanimously that George Fred Williams remain in their midst. The Committee on Credentials then attempted to collect credentials. Secretary Dennison invited the delegates to Horticultural Hall at 4 o'clock to hear George Fred Williams.

It was announced by D. F. Moreland, amid great cheering, that Williams had received the Music Hall nomination for Governor, and this action was indorsed.

Notice was next given the meeting that Christopher T. Callahan had been nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the inside Music Hall convention, and a motion was made to indorse the nomination. A great deal of controversy resulted, and the motion was adopted. A delegate in the crowd declared that this meeting was not a convention.

This ticket was read as having been nominated inside: For Governor—George Fred Williams; for Lieutenant Governor—Christopher T. Callahan; for Secretary of State—Augustus T. Potts of Lynn; for Treasurer—John P. O'Donnell; for Attorney General—Thomas T. Watson; for Auditor—Maurice P. Cavanaugh.

While the meeting in Music Hall was in session, everything that was done therein, whether of nominations or otherwise, was briefly reported to the crowd gathered in Hamilton Place, and promptly ratified by that assemblage. While these simultaneous proceedings were in progress, announcement was made by the Chairman, Mr. Moreland, to the Hamilton Place gathering that Secretary Joseph Dennison had secured Horticultural Hall, near by, in case of need, and invited all to go there at the proper time, in case the Music Hall meeting adjourned, or by reason of other complications. A number of those assembled in the vicinity went to Horticultural Hall when it was opened, where speeches by well-known silverites were made and greeted with uproarious applause.

After a while a committee of the Hamilton Place meeting was appointed to notify Mr. Williams of his nomination by the Music Hall friends, and escort him to Horticultural Hall, the Music Hall people passing a similar vote and adjourning to Horticultural Hall also. All those who had "held the fort" for so many hours left the famous Music Hall and, joining the throng in Hamilton Place and vicinity, all proceeded as an escort to Horticultural Hall to hear Mr. Williams accept the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

PLATFORM OF THE CONVENTION.

It Declares for Free Silver Coinage and Indorses Bryan.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—This is the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention:

"The Democracy of Massachusetts in convention assembled pledges its loyalty and earnest support to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, and indorses the platform adopted at Chicago as representing the very essence of Democracy in its unfettered advocacy of the rights of the whole people, and in their defense against the exactions of all who, through special privileges and monopolistic combinations, would prey upon them. The Democratic Party has again become the party of the people, as it was in the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

"How to regain permanent prosperity for enterprise and industry is the supreme issue. The rising ratio between gold as a measure of values and the values of commodities as measured by gold has been the potent and malignant cause of the present protracted depression. Since 1873 the gold dollar has appreciated 80 per cent.; gold as a yardstick of value has risen 3 per cent. a year.

"As a falling standard of values favors debtors, so a rising standard transfers to creditors what it robs from debtors. A condition of a rising standard and falling prices demoralizes the producing classes, contracts trade, creates cruel unemployment of labor, and operates to reduce the wage fund. The burden of debts, on the contrary, increases ominously. Boston owes $40,000,000; the United States owes $1,000,000,000; public and private debts of the United States rise to $28,000,000,000, and of the whole world probably to $100,000,000,000. This burden is being aggravated beyond endurance. Creditors, as typified by the capitalists of London and their agents have no just title to immensely increase their shares of the products of industry by establishing this system which works confiscation to the debtor. The halving of prices by the rise of the gold standard forces our country to pay Europe twice as many commodities—bushels of wheat, bales of cotton, and so on—as our debts justly demand. No wonder debtors, and especially farmers, groan under this injustice. Bankruptcy of traders, foreclosure of farms, and receiverships of railways attest the widespread ruin of a rising standard and falling prices.

"This doubling of debts by the contraction of the world's money not only oppresses the United States, but is crushing into bankruptcy all weaker and heavily indebted countries. Gold is not an invariable measure, but is subject to the inexorable law of supply and demand as much as any other commodity. The amount of visible gold in this country is miserably inadequate safely to support the inconceivable totals of our credit transactions. Even Republicans must admit that we must either have an immense addition to our gold or reinstate silver.

"If the United States joins in the fierce struggle of the nations for an adequate share of the existing stock of gold, the inevitable consequence will be a further rise in the value of gold, to be shown in a further fatal fall in prices. Debtors will be destroyed, their assets confiscated, industry and enterprise paralyzed, and the property of the world more and more transferred by this subtle but fatal magic of an appreciating measure of values to the large holders of bonds and mortgages, and lenders themselves, except the very rich, and the body of wage earners will suffer from the blight cast upon production:

Silver Insures Prosperity.

"On the other hand, the remonetization of silver insures prosperity. The demand of this country for money is so vast that silver and gold will meet at some intermediate point and maintain parity. The rising ratio of gold to commodities will cease; the unjust basis of competition of silver countries with American products will cease. Rising prices will insure active industry, full employment of labor, and an increased wage fund. This means general prosperity. The total production of wealth will be largely increased. Labor and capital will each receive an ampler share.

"We demand, therefore, a return to the system established by Jefferson and Hamilton—free coinage of both gold and silver with full and equal legal tender power. To this end we demand the restoration of silver to its full money function and its free coinage at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, but welcoming the co-operation, complete or partial, of any country that may wish to join in this great movement to emancipate the producing masses from the cruel injustice of an appreciating gold standard.

"The Democracy of Massachusetts recognizes no difference in the rights of men before the law, and insists that the rich and poor alike are entitled to its equal protection. It is the duty of a Government to guard the citizen against those who would despoil him by special privilege. We call attention to that great provision of our Constitution: "No man nor corporation, nor association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages or particular and exclusive privileges distinct from those of the community than what arises from consideration or services rendered to the public."

"Our country, once remarkable for the equal distribution of wealth and the prosperity of all its citizens, is now dominated by an oligarchy of millionaires, many of whom possess wealth exceeding that of sovereign States of the Union, and largely acquired by unjust privileges and frauds permitted by our laws. They find their natural home in the Republican Party, whose cardinal principle is to build up one man's business by taking many others, which party has become the party of those who pay for public favors.

"Now that the Democracy has again taken its historic stand for the rights of the whole people against the privileged few, every monopolist, every exploiter of the public is found in the ranks of the opposition. The modes of despoiling the people are mainly three—unequal taxation, monopolies, and the appreciating dollar.

The Income Tax Approved.

"Our National taxes, based on consumption, fall with undue weight on those least able to bear them. The income tax passed by the Democratic Congress attempted to remedy this injustice We indorse the minority opinion of Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, that the recent income-tax decision, overthrowing the settled construction of the Constitution, as applied in 100 years of practice, may not improperly be regarded as a judicial revolution. It gives certain kinds of property a position of favoritism and advantage and discriminates against the greater part of the people, on whom, though having the least ability to bear them, the burdens of taxation are made to fall most oppressively.

"We cannot approve the packing of the Supreme Court by the Republican Party in 1870 to secure a reversal of the legal-tender decision, but we refuse to accept as final without reargument from time to time a decision reached by the sudden somersault of a single Judge, that shields the wealth of the country from just contribution and reverses an unbroken line of judicial precedence. We re-echo the words of Abraham Lincoln on the Dred Scott case: 'I believe the decision improperly made and I go for reversing it.'

"In our local taxation persons escape to an extent of some $15,000,000 in annual taxes which must of course be levied on others, who do not owe it, on our industries, on the masses of the people through increase of rent, and on the farmer, who could not conceal his estate if he would.

"We demand provisions to enforce the existing laws requiring returns of property for taxation, and favor State taxation of personal property at a uniform rate in all cities and towns.

"Still more serious as a method of plunder are the monopolies. Amid the multitude of trusts and combines the people lie helpless. Corporations in quasi-public service largely dictate the choice and control the action of the officers appointed to regulate their exactions, and even lobby for increase of their pay or re-employ them when they retire. The corporations now seek to escape their accountability to the people. Holders of unjust privileges seek to reduce by half the chance of their loss of control. Their gain will be the people's loss. To govern well, our people must keep themselves familiar with public matters by frequent and thorough consideration, and no plea of petty economy can excuse them from their high duty. We protest therefore against the Constitutional amendment as a blow at popular government in the interest of privilege.

"The Republican Party is the bulwark of monopoly. Their campaign and Presidential candidate are dominated by the magnate of an ore trust and the destroyer of labor unions, and the nominee for the second place is the attorney for a coal combine that this year despoils the people of Massachusetts of $2,000,000 by raising the price of fuel.

"We denounce the Republican Party for its enactment of inoperative anti-trust laws, and demand statutes that can be enforced.

"We demand State and municipal performance, under civil service reform rules, of quasi-public functions, in order to protect the people against the exactions of unjust monopoly.

"Government by injunction should not be tolerated in this land. When courts of equity assume unusual jurisdiction they become liable to all the abuses and the tyranny of the infamous star chambers of England.

"An equity Judge, while retaining the power of detention, or restraint, necessary to prevent irreparable wrong, should not have the power to punish for contempt of court, not committed in its presence, or in the obstruction of the administration of justice, but the offender should be entitled to the safeguards our Constitution guarantees in a criminal trial. Trial by jury must not be compromised. We demand the passage of the Senate bill 2,984.

"Low wages means low civilization; State and local governments in their capacity as employers of labor should pay full and just wages for all labor employed. Steady progress toward an eight-hour day should be made, to the end that workmen may have more leisure for rest, cultivation, and home life."

WORK IN FANEUIL HALL.

Williams Again Nominated, but Without Enthusiasm.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The Democratic State Committee took its first step this morning when Secretary N. G. Robinson of the committee made a formal demand upon Mr. Mudgett, the agent of Music Hall, for its delivery to him as the representative of the regular organization. Mr. Mudgett said he would be pleased to comply with the wishes of the State Committee, but he could not give up the hall, as it was already occupied. He had called upon the police, he said, and as no action had been taken, he was powerless. Mr. Robinson returned to the Quincy House, where the State Committee was in session. John H. Sullivan began to deliver the convention tickets at 7:50 o'clock.

Gen. Corcoran, the Chairman of the State Committee, was eagerly sought for tickets of admission to the convention hall, but had none in his possession, and declared that he did not know whether he would be able to get into the hall himself. He added: "The lessees of the hall have agreed to turn it over to us at 11 o'clock, and I have yet to hear that they will not do so."

At 10 o'clock another meeting of the State Committee was held, at which Judge Corcoran presided, and at which the situation at Music Hall was discussed. A committee of two was appointed to wait upon the Democrats in Music Hall and tell them the true situation. Mr. Corbett claimed that the men in Music Hall had been falsely informed. It was not true that the State Committee had ordered no admission tickets to be distributed until 10 o'clock. He urged that they be informed that if they would leave the hall and go to the headquarters of the State Committee, at the Quincy House, they could there exchange their credentials for admission tickets, adding that Judge Corcoran would not call the convention to order until every delegate had time to get back into the hall.

Mr. Scollars, one of the delegates appointed to confer with the Williams men, returned and said: "It's no use. I could not do anything with them. Tim Coakley stood there pounding the table and they would not listen to me."

The committee then decided to hold the convention in Faneuil Hall.

There the convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock for the nomination of a candidate for Governor by adjournment from Music Hall. The call was read by Nathaniel C. Robinson, Secretary of the State Committee. J. W. Corcoran was elected temporary Chairman, and N. G. Robinson temporary Secretary.

A resolution was presented by M. M. Lomasney indorsing the nomination of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago Convention. The resolution was seconded by John Kelliher in a brief, but earnest speech, and he was received with tumultuous applause. Thomas J. Gargan then took the platform and was received with enthusiasm. He made an earnest speech, saying: "A sincere Democracy and his labors in the past in its behalf. He could not, he said, conscientiously, however, agree with the resolution presented, and advocate the free coinage of silver. (Great applause.) He urged caution and action, and action without personal ill feeling.

J. H. Lee said that he believed that the majority of the Democrats of Massachusetts were in favor of Bryan and Sewall, and he hoped that there would be no more speechmaking, but that the convention would proceed to business. The resolution was put to vote, and the voices of the two factions appeared to be equally powerful. The resolution was declared adopted.

Mr. Gargan then took the platform and called for a bolt of sound-money men of the convention.

The resignations of H. C. Thacher, S. K. Hamilton, C. C. Spellman, N. Matthews, Jr., Walter Cutting, and several other members of the State Committee were then formally presented, and were accepted with a great shout. The usual committees were then appointed. E. C. Marshall presented a series of resolutions in respect to the memory of the late ex-Gov. William E. Russell, which was adopted. A vote was passed confirming the act of the State Committee in calling the convention from Music Hall to Faneuil Hall, on account of the failure of the owners of the hall to deliver it to them at the time for which the hall was hired.

Philip J. Farley of Lowell was elected permanent Chairman, and N. G. Robinson permanent Secretary. Mr. Farley, on taking the chair, said, in part:

"In a government of the people, for the people, and by the people no other principle than government by the majority can be maintained by any citizen of the United States without sacrificing his loyalty and allegiance to the fundamental concept of democratic government. The convention at Chicago represented the National Democracy. That convention adopted by a majority vote a platform and selected candidates. A minority may go through the antics of masquerading under the name of Democracy, but it can not borrow the vote of the majority; it does not borrow the spirit or principles of Democracy.

"Within the ranks of Democracy have been found those who claim that the Chicago Convention was managed by Anarchists, yet the Chicago platform was adopted by an overwhelming majority of delegates—men who love their country and their country's institutions, men who are making sacrifices, facing scurrility and obloquy because of the strength of their convictions. In my judgment, the real candidates in this campaign are Bryan and Mark Hanna. Palmer is only a tool of misled Democrats, and McKinley is simply a silent partner, and, should he receive every Electoral vote in the country, he will never be President except in name. Bryan represents the interests of those who labor and produce.

"With the conviction, therefore, that our National platform contains the principles of security as a people, and the loyalty of Democrats for one who proved himself a valiant standard bearer, we are convinced that if the voters of this country can, next November, exercise their right of suffrage without fear of coercion from those who control the employment of labor, our next President shall be William J. Bryan."

The Committee on State Nominations presented the name of George Fred Williams for Governor, and the report was adopted, but without enthusiasm, but two or three voices being heard in response to the call for a vote. A special committee was appointed to complete the ticket, after Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke had been nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

E. C. Marshall of Boston and J. M. Murphy of Lowell were nominated Electors at Large. The question was asked from the floor if this was the convention which was called to meet at Music Hall at 1 o'clock. Mayor Coughlin of Fall River in reply, made an earnest speech, bu branched from the consideration of th query to that of the several issues of th day. The convention then adjourned.

SOUND-MONEY CANDIDATES.

F. O. Prince for Governor—Leaving the State Committee.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Saturday evening the organization of sound-money Democrats will send out from their headquarters, at 12 Bosworth Street, a circular containing nomination papers for signatures. The State ticket of the sound-money Democrats has been made up as follows:

For Governor—FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Boston.

For Lieutenant Governor—JAMES E. McCONNELL, Fitchburg.

For Secretary of State—WALDO LINCOLN, Worcester.

For Treasurer—HORACE P. TOBEY, Wareham.

For Auditor—CHARLES C. SPELLMAN, Springfield.

For Attorney General—HENRY F. HURLBURT, Lynn.

For Electors at Large—THOMAS J. GARGAN, Boston, and JAMES S. GRINNELL, Greenfield.

FOR ELECTORS BY DISTRICTS.

1. James W. Hull.....Pittsfield.
2. Leander B. Morse.....Athol.
3. Eben S. Stevens.....Dudley.
4. Charles J. Williams.....Acton.
5. Samuel D. Stevens.....North Andover.
6. Robert S. Rantoul.....Salem.
7. Samuel K. Hamilton.....Wakefield.
8. Godfrey Morse.....Boston.
9. Sigurney Butler.....Boston.
10. Daniel L. Pendergast.....Boston.
11. James E. Cotter.....Hyde Park.
12. Charles G. Stevens.....Plymouth.
13. Louis B. Thacher.....Yarmouth.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Committee last night the following communication was received by Chairman Corcoran:

The Hon John W. Corcoran:

The undersigned members of the Democratic State Committee hereby tender their resignations as members of the said committee, to take effect in the event that the approaching State Convention shall indorse the nomination and platform of the Chicago Convention:

NATHAN MATTHEWS Jr.,
WALTER CUTTING,
CHARLES E. STRATTON,
JOSEPH I. SWEET,
S. K. HAMILTON,
H. K. THACHER,
C. C. SPELLMAN,
HENRY R. REED,
WILLIAM T. JENNY,
JOHN C. LANE,
JAMES E. McCONNELL,
C. J. BARTON,
CHARLES V. DASEY,
JOHN J. DESMOND,
CHARLES H. PELLETT.

All of the above are identified with the gold standard, and are accounted among the supporters of Palmer and Buckner.

NOTIFICATION OF JUDGE TITUS.

Democratic Nominee for Court of Appeals Accepts the Platform.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—The committee directed by the Democratic State Committee to notify candidates met Judge Titus, the nominee for Court of Appeals, in the Kenmore Hotel to-day. Bernard J. York, Chairman of the committee, addressing Judge Titus, said:

"Judge Titus: The Democratic State Convention, recognizing in you a jurist who possesses not only the respect and esteem of his party associates, but the confidence in your imparitality as a Judge and the admiration for your abilities and character which your fellow-citizens, without regard to political affiliations, have manifested at every opportunity, unanimously nominated you for the office of Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

"We are here by direction of the State Committee to formally notify you of such action and await your reply."

Judge Titus addressed the committee, saying:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I wish to express my thanks to you personally for the very flattering expressions of your confidence in me, and through you to the delegates of the Democratic State Convention, for the high honor conferred in unanimously selecting me as the candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

"The great learning and ability of the distinguished jurists who have honored our Court of Appeals and given it renown throughout the civilized world, causes me to hesitate in assuming the great responsibility. Questions of the highest importance are being constantly brought before the court, involving the fundamental law of the land; the relation of corporations to the State; the rights of the individual to exercise perfect and independent control and dominion over his own property, without legislative interference, and the right of the citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise.

"The determination of those questions has heretofore met with the approval of the people of this State and the concurrence of the highest legal opinion of our country.

"The people take just pride in their courts, and it is but seldom their conclusions are dissented from or criticised. Although frequently political, religious, and other questions vitally affecting their interests are involved, to their determination the scales of justice have been held with steady hand, and great principles affecting every relation of life have been wisely established and justly applied.

"If elected, what ability I possess shall be devoted to the service of my State, with the earnest endeavor to maintain the high character which the Court of Appeals has attained. There are questions of a political nature involved in the coming election, but I leave their discussion to others.

"I think, however, I may properly say that I am in full accord with the platform adopted by the convention at Buffalo, and believe the people will ratify its action at the polls in November.

"I again thank you for the distinguished honor, and accept the nomination tendered me."

THAT BISMARCK LETTER.

A Comment by Secretary Mercer on Its Wide Scope.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Commenting on the Culberson translation of the Bismarck bimetallic letter, Secretary Mercer of the Republican Congressional Committee said to-day:

"It varies materially from the version we have. Bismarck speaks of all North America, which is a much more comprehensive term than 'The People of the United States,' which was used by Gov. Culberson. This would embrace a continental league for the promotion of free coinage against the policy of the gold-standard countries of Europe. Moreover, Bismarck is very careful to state that the movement depends upon a very important condition, that is, 'if North America should find it compatible with its interests to take an independent step toward the establishment of bimetallism,' it would promote the chances of an international agreement. In other words Bismarck says: 'If you think it is a good thing to go it alone, why, I am satisfied.'"

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The general court-martial appointed to meet at Willets Point, N. Y., in January last, has been dissolved, and the following court appointed to meet there: Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Medical Department; Capt. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. William E. Craighill, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieut. William B. Ladue, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieut. Edward H. Shulz, Corps of Engineers, and Second Lieut. William J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, Judge Advocate.

—First Lieut. Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Oklahoma Territory at Guthrie, commencing Sept. 29, 1896. He will proceed to the place of encampment and report to the Governor of the Territory for this service, and, upon its completion, will return to his station.

—Capt. Peter R. Egan, Assistant Surgeon, upon his arrival at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., will proceed to New-York City and assume temporary duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city, and, upon the arrival there of Capt. Charles Richard, Assistant Surgeon, will return to his proper station.

—Second Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., under the immediate orders of Capt. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engineers, and will report at Baltimore for duty.

—Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, will go from Baltimore to the works of the William Cramp & Son, Philadelphia, on business, pertaining to the inspection of a ten-inch pneumatic gun carriage.

—First Lieut. J. P. Ryan, Sixth Cavalry, will be relieved from duty with the Third Cavalry, by the commanding officer, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Va.

—First Lieut. John S. Kulp, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and will then report to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty at that post.

—Capt. William Stephenson, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and will then report to the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty.

—Capt. Norton Strong, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will then report to Chicago for duty as attending surgeon and Examiner of Recruits in that city.

—First Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, Ninth Infantry, will, upon his relief from duty as Quartermaster at Fort Keogh, Mon., join his company.

—Second Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, Third Artillery, is transferred from Battery D to Battery M of that regiment.

A Free-Silver Shouter.

From The Boston Transcript.

Barnegat—But do you think our candidate is sound?

Mackinaw—He's nothing else.

FOUR JUSTICES NOMINATED

SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION HELD.

William W. Goodrich and Samuel T. Maddox of Kings, Garret J. Garrettson of Queens, and Michael H. Hirschberg of Orange Named for the Supreme Court Bench—Jacob Worth Cheered When He Seconded All the Nominations.

The Second District Judiciary Convention was held in the Supreme Court Chambers in the Kings County Court House, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. There were many prominent Republicans present as delegates.

County Judge Joseph Aspinall called the convention to order. Justice A. S. Tompkins of Rockland County was named as temporary Chairman, and Robert B. Sedgwick and Jacob Brenner of Kings County, Theodore B. Dimon of Suffolk County, and John F. Schlosser of Dutchess County were named as Secretaries.

There was a contesting delegation from the Second Assembly District of Westchester County, and a committee of which Senator Lexow was the Chairman was appointed to hear the contest and report back to the convention. A recess was taken until 2 o'clock, and at that hour Senator Lexow reported in favor of the sitting delegation.

At this point in the proceedings a motion was made that nominations be made by counties. The pent-up feelings of the 167 delegates at once gave way and cheers were given. The convention consisted of delegates from Queens, Richmond, Kings, Rockland, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, and Dutchess Counties.

John M. Ward of Kings County was the first to make a nomination. He placed the name of Justice William W. Goodrich of Kings County before the convention, and said that as Justice Goodrich was appointed by Gov. Morton the delegates should ratify that appointments and make the nominations unanimous. He referred to the Justice as a Republican of Republicans.

Alfred R. Moore, counsel to the Department of Health, seconded the nomination, and then Justice Andrew Lemon placed in nomination for the second name on the ticket Samuel T. Maddox. Assessor Edward Schleuter seconded the nomination.

William J. Youngs of Queens County nominated Garret J. Garrettson, County Judge of Queens County. He said Judge Garrettson was a tower of strength, and that when Senator Hill and ex-Gov. Flower carried Queens County by large majorities, Judge Garrettson also carried the county by a big majority, showing his popularity. Joseph M. Belford of Suffolk County seconded the nomination of Judge Garrettson.

Senator Lexow of Rockland County placed in nomination Michael H. Hirschberg of Orange County. In doing so he said the planks in the Democratic National and State platforms insulted the dignity of the Supreme Court, and that it was time that good, honest, and efficient men such as had been nominated should be elected in order to undermine these planks.

Jacob Worth Seconds Nominations.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Kings County surprised his friends when he arose to second the nominations. He was received with cheers, and when quiet had been secured he said he did not know what he had ever done to be punished in that way. He said a Brooklyn newspaper had taken the credit for having nominated Mayor Schieren three years ago, and had also taken the credit for nominating Mayor Wurster.

He said both men were elected as reformers, and the first opportunity they got they used the office for partisan purposes, and appointed one faction for the purpose of annihilating the other faction. He said that he would rather have the paper referred to responsible for the two men than be responsible himself. He said he believed in nominating none but Republicans, and for that reason he seconded the four nominations.

Senator Lexow moved that the nominations be made by acclamation, but this Thomas Fitchie objected to and a roll call resulted.

When it came to Kings County, Mr. Fitchie's name was called and he voted for Luther W. Emerson of Brooklyn, William W. Goodrich, Michael H. Hirschberg, and Justice Charles F. Brown, Democrat.

When the roll had been completed, Mr. Fitchie moved to make the nominations unanimous, and this was done.

Justice William W. Goodrich.

Justice William W. Goodrich, who was appointed to the Supreme Court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Calvin E. Pratt early last Summer, was born in Havana, N. Y., sixty-four years ago. He has lived in Brooklyn for more than thirty years. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1852, and then became a member of the law firm of Hill, Cagger & Porter. He served in the Assembly in 1867, 1870, and 1871, and was an independent candidate for Senator in 1879. He was President of the Republican County General Committee in 1891 and 1892. Justice Goodrich has been engaged in practice in this city, his specialty being admiralty cases. He was appointed by President Cleveland as a member of the International Maritime Commission.

Samuel T. Maddox.

Samuel T. Maddox, born in Brooklyn in 1853, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and is a graduate of Cornell University. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Hanover Club, the Bar Association, and is a Director of the Eastern District Hospital. He was the Republican candidate for Surrogate last Fall, and, notwithstanding the Democrats were divided, he was defeated by a large vote by Surrogate George B. Abbott.

Judge Garret J. Garrettson.

Judge Garret J. Garrettson was born in the town of Newtown, Queens County, L. I., in 1847, and was educated at the Flushing Institute. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and in 1872 was appointed a School Commissioner. He was appointed Sur

MACEO'S FORCES DEFEATED

ROUTED IN TWO BATTLES IN PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE.

Seventeen of Their Dead Left on the Field in the First Engagement—Col. San Martin Pursues and Defeats Them Again—A Dynamite Bomb Found Under a Bridge in the Outskirts of Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—Col. San Martin reports having had an engagement with the forces commanded by Maceo near Sagua, in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

The rebels were dislodged from their positions; they were forced to leave seventeen of their dead when they fled. Col. San Martin pursued and overtook the fleeing enemy at Felipe Hills, where the rebels were again defeated, after a hot battle.

The Spanish column had four officers and fifty privates wounded.

The police of this city have discovered a dynamite bomb weighing fourteen pounds under the Concha Bridge, on the outskirts of Havana. It is supposed that the bomb was intended to cause the destruction of the bridge, and that for some unexplained reason it failed to explode. There is no clue to the person who placed the bomb where it was found.

Rebels have blown up the Yaguasa Bridge, on the Western Railroad, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. They have also destroyed two culverts near Herradura and Paso Real, in the same province. In all cases dynamite was the explosive used.

Three more sugar estates in the Province of Matanzas have been burned by insurgnets.

HEAVY GALES IN EUROPE.

Much Damage to Crops in the West of England.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Violent gales prevailed along the Spanish coasts last evening, and many wrecks, chiefly of small craft, are reported. The gale is subsiding in the North Sea to-day, but tugs and trawlers continue to bring to Lowestoft and Yarmouth the crews of foundered fishing vessels, several of which are still unaccounted for.

The gale did not reach Scotland, but heavy rainfalls prevailed throughout that section. The heaviest damage inflicted by the high winds is reported from the west of England, where serious injury was done to the crops that were still standing. All of the crops were beaten down and in many cases wased out of the ground by the heavy rains.

A landslide at Pont-y-Pridd burst the banks of the Glamorgan Canal and carried the railway embankment into the River Taff.

The British steamer Ohio, Capt. Page, from Boston, Sept. 11, for Deptford and Hull, has arrived here with the crew of the Swedish bark Jupiter, Capt. Johansen, which was abandoned at sea Sept. 18 in latitude 48 degrees North, longitude 37 degrees West, with eight feet of water in her hold.

The British ship Alexander Yeats, Capt. Bramner, from Darien, Aug. 8, for Devonport, is ashore on Gurnard's Head. Her crew was saved, but it is feared that the ship will be a total wreck.

SKIBBEREEN, Ireland, Sept. 26.—A fishing boat belonging here was caught in the gale last night and wrecked. Her crew of eight men was drowned.

An incident of the general demoralization of the telegraph lines by Friday's gales in Europe was the exchange of messages by commercial cables between Paris and London by way of New-York. The route followed was the underground line from Paris to Havre, ocean cables from Havre to New-York, and ocean cables from New-York to Weston-Super-Mare. It is noteworthy that, with the exception of the short line between Weston-Super-Mare and London, the messages completed their long transits by wires entirely removed from the disturbance of the elements.

BISMARCK'S DIMETALLIC LETTER.

The ex-Chancellor Admits that the Printed Copy Is Authentic.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, Sept. 26.—A representative of the United Associated Presses arrived here from Berlin to-day and proceeded to the residence of Prince Bismarck in the hope of being able to see the ex-Chancellor personally and learn from his own lips the truth as to the authenticity of the text of his recent letter on the subject of bimetallism addressed to Gov. Culberson of Texas.

The correspondent was met by Count von Rantzan, Prince Bismarck's son-in-law, who took a message to the ex-Chancellor, returning in a few minutes with the answer that the Prince was sorry he was not able to see the visitor in person, but that the text of his letter, as published in the Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's own organ, was authentic.

Turkey's Troops Want Rations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26.—The military commander of Erzingjan has wired to the War Office urgently requesting the Minister of War to send money with which to provide the troops with rations. Unless the necessary supplies of food are immediately provided the commander says he will not undertake to answer for the conduct of the troops in his district.

It is reported that disturbances have taken place at Kemanat, in the district of Erzingjan.

Lord Salisbury at Balmoral.

BALLATER, Scotland, Sept. 26.—Lord Salisbury arrived here to-day for the purpose of consulting with the Queen and the Czar.

The Czar and the Prince of Wales and his guests went on a hunting trip to-day, and this afternoon, the weather having brightened, the Queen and the Czarina went out for a drive.

An American Prisoner Freed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Department of State late this afternoon received a telegram from Consul General Lee at Havana, stating that Samuel S. Tolon, the naturalized American merchant of Cardenas, who was arrested on the Ward Line steamer Seneca at Havana, has been released.

Liberal Gains in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 26.—The elections for members of the Second Chamber of the Swedish Diet show large Liberal gains. For the first time a Social Democrat has been elected to the Chamber.

Visitor to McKinley Killed.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Thomas McKavitt, thirty-five years old, an employe of the Duquesne Steel Works of Duquesne, Penn., and a member of the steel workers' delegation that called on Major McKinley at Canton to-day, fell from the train on the return trip just after leaving Canton this evening. The train was stopped and he was picked up, but died in ten minutes, his skull being crushed. It is supposed that he lost his balance while passing from one coach to another.

MR. GRIFFIN CONGRATULATED.

His Townsmen, Democrats and Republicans, Compliment Him.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Twice within two weeks the citizens of this place have assembled in a non-partisan way to congratulate a neighbor nominated for a State office. The first was a result of Wilbur F. Porter's nomination for Lieutenant-Governor at Buffalo. They gathered to-night to compliment Daniel G. Griffin on the honor of the Brooklyn Convention's nomination for Governor..

The event was made significant by the presence of ex-Gov. Flower and Court of Appeals Judge Denis O'Brien, besides a number of leading Republicans. Hannibal Smith and E. R. Wilcox, representing the old and the young Republicans, delivered speeches highly complimentary to Mr. Griffin. Judge O'Brien also spoke as an old friend.

Ex Gov. Flower spoke of the opportunities which this country offers for young men, as strikingly demonstrated in his own rise from poverty and obscurity to high honors and in the similar experience of Messrs. Griffin and Porter, all of whom came to Watertown as poor boys from the northern part of Jefferson County.

Mr. Griffin made a feeling response. Part of his address is as follows:

"It would be affectation for me to say I am not grateful for the action of the Brooklyn Convention. Let us not forget that in a Republic like ours no differences over political questions require us to doubt each other's sincerity, and that the unlimited opportunities afforded the individual by our institutions enable every one, if he will, to make some impression on the time in which he lives.

"In my boyhood, having trouden the humblest walks of life, acquiring my education by means of the enlightened and liberal policy of the State, without the help of wealth or inheritance at any time and without sacrificing a conviction, I have never found an avenue I would enter closed by any of the circumstances alluded to.

"With this experience—with these examples, I cannot believe that class distinctions or hatreds in this land of ours exist except in imagination. But nothing can tempt me to discuss under these circumstances questions which are more properly raised elsewhere.

"I desire, on the contrary, that when leaving my threshold you will do so esteeming my regard for your views, even should they differ from mine, as highly as I prize the kindness which has prompted your visit."

INJURED BY ELEVATORS.

Oakley's Hands Caught in a Drum and Craven Crushed.

Benjamin F. Oakley, an elevator man employed in Reynolds's card factory, at Marion and Prince Streets, had both his hands badly crushed and barely escaped death by a peculiar accident yesterday afternoon.

He had just finished unloading his elevator, and was helping a truckman from the sidewalk, when he saw the car ascending. Though fifty-four years old, Oakley is very agile. He made an effort to spring into the car, but it had gone up too far, and he fell through the open hatchway upon a revolving drum below. His hands were caught in the heavy wire cables which, winding around the drum, held him powerless.

The elevator was stopped as soon as possible, and Oakley was taken to Hudson Street Hospital. The bones in several of his fingers were crushed, and the members will probably have to be amputated.

Oakley left the hospital in the care of his son, who took him home. He lives with his wife and seven children at 185 Raddie Street, Long Island City. He is a veteran of the war, having served four years as a volunteer in the old Seventy-first Regiment.

Michael Craven, nineteen years old, of 208 East Seventy-third Street was almost crushed to death in an elevator that he was running in the building at the corner of William and New Chambers Streets. His injuries were in the abdomen, lacerated wounds of the scalp, and contusions of the feet. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. The surgeons said there was little chance of his recovery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ezra Clark.

Ezra Clark died in Hartford yesterday in his eighty-third year. Mr. Clark was born in Brattleborough in 1813, but had lived in Hartford since 1819. He was for many years in the iron business, and subsequently for sixteen years was President of the Board of Water Commissioners, building several large reservoirs and laying out the now famous Reservoir Park.

Mr. Clark served two terms in Congress, representing the Hartford district from 1855 to 1859, and was all his life actively interested and identified with public affairs. A daughter, Mrs. Butler, and a son, Charles Hopkins Clark of The Hartford Courant, are living.

William S. Ketcham.

William S. Ketcham, father of State Senator George Ketcham, died at his home, 26 Mercer Street, Newark, on Friday. He was a descendant of Revolutionary stock, and was eighty-two years of age. His grandfather fought in the Battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth, and his father before him was in the Continental Army, being at the surrender of Yorktown. Mr. Ketcham was one of the original members of the Board of Fire Wardens, and was a Freeholder for some years, representing the Thirteenth Ward in the Council.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Eliza Griffin Johnston, the widow of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, died in Los Angeles, Cal., at the home of her son-in-law, United States Attorney Denis, Friday. She was seventy-four years old. Her former home was in Kentucky.

—Gen. Euclid Berland, City Treasurer of New-Orleans, La., and head of the Louisiana Militia and a prominent cotton man, died yesterday in Norfolk, Va.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—Count de Mauny-Talrande of Paris is at the Cambridge.

—Admiral Cary Brenton of Mexico is at the Park Avenue.

—Edward A. MacDowell of Boston is at the Westminster.

—Surgeon Major E. R. Power of the British Army is at the Imperial.

—William W. Russell, Secretary of the United States Legation in Venezuela, is at the Hoffman.

—Congressmen L. D. Apsley of Massachusetts and R. B. Mahany of Buffalo are at the Fifth Avenue.

—William Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and Columbus R. Cummings of Chicago are at the Holland.

—The Rev. E. Winchester Donald of Boston, the Rev. John S. Wilson of Buffalo, and Col. S. M. Mills of West Point are at the Murray Hill.

—Mr. and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey, Sir Gorell Barnes of England, the Rev. John T. Mitchell of Liverpool, and John G. Priest of St. Louis are at the Waldorf.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—12:20 A. M.—553 West Thirty-eighth Street; Alexander & Simons, painters, and others; total damage, $2,000.

—1:45 A. M.—2,511 Vanderbilt Avenue; damage slight.

—1:50 A. M.—81 Essex Street; no damage.

—6:55 A. M.—328 East Eleventh Street; John Romanio; damage, $15.

—7:55 A. M.—230 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Patrick Degrew; tenement; slight damage.

—11:35 A. M.—148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; John Clair; damage, $10.

—4 P. M.—128 to 138 Gansevoort Street; Lawton estate; damage, $5,000.

SILVER HAT FOR BRYAN

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE STARTS DOWN EAST.

Short Speeches Made in Many Eastern Cities — Eastern Massachusetts, Lower New-Hampshire, and Lower Maine Within His Itinerary—Arthur Sewall Accompanies Him on the Trip—Talks to Crowds at Manchester and Lawrence.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 26.—William J. Bryan's advent to New-Hampshire and Maine, with another segment of Massachusetts, began in an interesting manner at Lowell, which city he reached from Boston at 9:10 o'clock. Fully 7,000 people were gathered in the big train shed and in and around the station to see the candidate. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall made their way to the baggage car and stood in its broad doorway, arm in arm, in full view of the cheering throng. A rush was made to shake hands with the two candidates, and this took up so much time that no opportunity was afforded Mr. Bryan for a speech. "I have no time to discuss any questions," was all he managed to say, and then, as the train pulled out, he shouted, "But I'm glad to see you."

At Nashua Mr. Bryan said he was glad to observe that from the indications there that there were more silver Democrats than there were at the time the delegation was sent to Chicago, and he trusted that on election day there would be more. "Our cause is growing," he said. "It is growing because the people realize that there can be no permanent prosperity in this country until silver is put back where it was and enters the mints on equal terms with gold."

The Stop at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 26.—In his response to the crowd, Mr. Bryan said, in part:

"We have been accused of raising a sectional issue. The best evidence that we have not raised a sectional issue is that our opponents advocate a double standard. [Applause.] The time was when our opponents insisted that the gold standard was satisfactory to the people. Now they are content to say that it is satisfactory to a few Northeastern States, and in a little while they will not be able to find anybody to whom it will be satisfactory. [Applause.]

"The people of New-Hampshire have not had their attention called to the money question as much as the people of the West and South. Your daily papers have been telling you that the silver sentiment is a craze that is dying out, and you have felt that it was not necessary to waste time in considering a craze, but when a great National party declared in favor of bimetallism and specifically pointed out the means by which it should be restored; when a great National party, departing from an ambiguous phrase, came out openly for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth [applause] you began to investigate, and that has led to a change of conviction on the part of hundreds of thousands who live east of the Allegheny Mountains. [Applause.] My friends, the best evidence that we are right in our position is that when our cause is presented to disinterested people they are convinced of its soundness.

He Gets a Silver Hat.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 26.—In his short journey from Manchester to Lawrence, Mr. Bryan was cheered by a couple of hundred people at Derry, N. H. He was presented by William O. Noyes, one of the Populist Electors in New-Hampshire, who had gone only as far as "Fellow-Citizens," and made a few other remarks, when the train drew out.

Salem, N. H., also turned out a small part of its population to see the nominee. The free-silver club at Derry gave Mr. Bryan "a silver hat," a rough felt affair with a silver cord. He first appeared in it at the town of Methuen, where a number of small boys viewed it with admiration.

In his speech at Lawrence, Mr. Bryan said:

"Some times it is difficult for us to stand in opposition to the sentiment arrayed against free coinage in the West, but difficult as it has been, I realize that those who champion our cause in the East have had more to contend with even than we have had, and I appreciate the courage of the man who can stand before his people, advance an opinion, and stand by it whether people agree with him or not. [Cheers.] But, my friends, the cause represented by those few delegates in the Chicago Convention has been a growing cause, and there are more to-day to stand by them than there have been on any day before in Massachusetts. [Cheers.]

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 26.—Bryan arrived here on the regular 2 P. M. train. The train stopped not quite three minutes, the usual time. Both Bryan and Sewall appeared on the platform of the car and bowed to the crowd of 3,000.

Greeted by the Students.

EXETER, N. H., Sept. 26.—The train left Lawrence for Exeter, N. H., at 1:30 o'clock. After leaving Lawrence a stop of a few minutes was made by Mr. Bryan at Haverhill, too brief for a speech. The head of the ticket and his running mate from Maine were cheered loudly at the station, where more than 2,000 persons formed two separate crowds, one on each side of the track. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall had time only to make a few bows before the warning signal was given and the train went ahead.

The Phillips Exeter Academy boys gave their "Rah, Rah!" as Messrs. Bryan and Sewall stepped on the rear platform of their car when their train arrived at Exeter at 2:15 this afternoon. The crowd at the station numbered 800, and was composed largely of workingmen, who shouted, "Hurrah!" with a vim. The halt was short, and Mr. Bryan did not speak. Mr. Bryan had another experience with pickpockets at Rockingham Junction, where he detected some of the light fingered gentry at work, and he shouted a warning to their intended victims, the pickpockets making their escape. Several hundred people surrounded the train at this point.

Stops were made at Dover, Rollinsford, and Salmon Falls, N. H., and North Berwick and South Berwick, Me. Several hundred people composed these gatherings, and many shook hands with both candidates.

Bryan in Sewall's Home.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 26.—Mr. Bryan arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon and was greeted by between 10,000 and 12,000 persons. He made a brief speech from a stand in Union Station Square.

BATH, Me., Sept. 26.—Arthur Sewall's home town is delirious to-night in the presence of Mr. Sewall's colleague on the National Democratic ticket. A crowd of Bowdoin College boys came up in a special train from Brunswick and made their presence known as soon as they reached Bath. The candidates were escorted to Mr. Sewall's residence by free silver clubs and a number of local Democrats. From the Sewall residence to the Custom House four bands preceded the Bryan and Sewall clubs that led the way. The model of a ship built by Mr. Sewall's firm was a feature of the procession. At the Custom House Mr. Bryan made a short address and then returned to Mr. Sewall's home.

MR. BRYAN QUOTES BISMARCK.

Asks German-Americans in a Letter to Support Bimetallism.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—In accordance with his promise made to the German-American Bryan and Altgeld Club of Chicago, on the occasion of the presentation of an address to William J. Bryan in St. Louis Sept. 12, a letter was received to-day by the club from the nominee. He includes in his letter the epistle of Prince Bismarck to Gov. Culberson, and adds:

"My confidence in the good judgment of our German-Americans leads me to believe that they will be found among the stanchest supporters of bimetallism, and my faith in their patriotism makes me certain that they will favor an independent financial policy for the United States."

"The high standing of Prince Bismarck among the German people and the respect felt for his opinion through the world give great weight to his words. If the gold standard has been a blessing to Germany he certainly would not desire his country to abandon the gold standard and restore bimetallism.

"It is humiliating to think that American citizens doubt the ability of the United States to legislate for itself when a statesman like Bismarck is willing to concede to the United States the ability to lead in the restoration of bimetallism. The testimony given by Bismarck to the failure of the gold standard to benefit Germany is likewise true of every nation which has tried the gold standard.

"The gold standard means dear money, and dear money means hard times. This is the universal experience where it has been tried, and only those who desire hard times and profit by them can in the end support the present financial policy which the Republican Party desires to maintain so long as the maintenance of that policy is insisted on by foreign creditors."

WHY TELLER BOLTED.

An Impromptu Speech to a Crowd in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—Senator Henry M. Teller, who bolted at the St. Louis Republican Convention, arrived in this city yesterday. He spoke confidently of the situation in the West, and said there was an overwhelming sentiment for Bryan and free silver. During the Senator's visit to the Bryan headquarters a crowd collected outside and clamored for a speech. Mounting the grand stand on the public square, Senator Teller said, in part:

"I abandoned my party when it declared that we are a people incapable of self-government, without the consent of England. The best men in our country are for bimetallism, and nearly every economist in England is for it. We haven't the money to buy the newspapers. Our opponents have. The gold bugs have no argument. Thurman said in my presence that he did not know silver had been demonetized until the bill of 1873 had gone through. For a year afterward hardly any one knew of the crime. I am not interested in silver mines. I am talking for principle.—This campaign is more important than the one of 1860."

Although the meeting was impromptu, 3,000 people listened to the address.

An Optimist in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 26.—The Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee has received replies to letters sent out from nearly all the Chairmen of the Democratic County Central Committees throughout the State wherein polls of the voters have been made with a view of ascertaining the political complexion, which exceeds the most sanguine expectations. From polls and estimates made the Secretary says, Nebraska will give Mr. Bryan fully 25,000 majority. The alleged defection among Germans is said to be without foundation.

DIAMOND MATCH STOCK SUIT.

Henry Clews & Co. Sue Jamieson & Co. of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The threatened suit of Henry Clews & Co., the New-York stock brokers, against Jamieson & Co., brokers, of Chicago, on account of 700 shares of Diamond Match stock, sold at the Real Estate Board the other day, was begun in the Federal Court last evening.

The bill recites that Clews & Co., on Aug. 3, sold to Jamieson & Co., through Schwartz, Dupree & Co., 700 shares of Diamond Match stock at $220, and that subsequently, on Aug. 31, settling day, Jamieson & Co. refused to take the stock. The sale of the stock the other day is recited, and the Court is asked to award to Clews & Co. a judgment for $84,000, being the difference between the price Jamieson & Co. contracted to buy it for and the price the stock brought at auction.

ALL CALM AT LEADVILLE.

Possible that the Strike May Be Declared Off at a Union Meeting.

LEADVILLE, Sept. 26.—Scattering shots occasionally heard in the gullies and about the great mine dumps keep the militia guards on the alert during their night vigils, but on the surface everything is calm. The Missouri miners are safely housed and well cared for, but they may not prove a formidable force for defense in case rioting is renewed.

The Bison Mine was fired up to-day, and other mines may start next week. Gen. Brooks gave permission to the miners to hold an official meeting of the union, but he will be present with his staff to see that no incendiary talk is permitted.

The meeting may result in declaring the strike off.

SPRINGVILLE BANK FAILS.

Unable to Support a Run, Though Considered Solvent.

SPRINGVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The First National Bank at this place was obliged to close temporarily this morning.

The cause of the suspension was due to a run, and the inability of the bank readily to convert securities into cash to meet the demand.

The bank is one of the most substantial in Western New-York, and is considered solvent.

Want Land for a Reservoir.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The New-York and Westchester Water Works Company, having its principal office in East Chester, made application to-day to Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain the compensation to be made to the owners of property needed by the company for a storage reservoir in the town of Mount Pleasant, near East View, this county. The property is owned by Clarence Brown and others, and lies in the Saw Mill River Valley. The company supplies a large part of Yonkers, Pelham Manor, and a portion of the annexed district of New-York. The motion was opposed on the ground that the owners have under consideration a proposition to sell the property and the taking of it at this time would be a great injury to them. The Judge reserved decision.

Postmaster Killed by a Street Car.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Hiram H. Wilkes, Postmaster at Glenmont, about three miles below Albany, on the West Shore Railroad, when riding along South Pearl Street today, was struck by a motor car, thrown out, run over by the car, and killed instantly. He was fifty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and one son.

Andrew S. Thorp's Will Probated.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The will of Andrew S. Thorp of Larchmont, disposing of $75,000 of real and personal estate, was admitted to probate this morning by Surrogate Silkman. His widow, Sarah W. Thorp; Dr. Charles H. Hooper, and Frederick D. Phillips are the executors. The estate is left to the widow and children.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS American, (Dutch,) Kutt, Amsterdam, 14 days, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp, 18 days, with mdse. to Henderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, from Havre Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget, was reported south of Fire Island at midnight.

LOOKING AFTER CONGRESS

IMPORTANCE OF A SOUND-MONEY HOUSE REALIZED.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee Says that in Doubtful Districts Fusion Between Gold Democrats and Republicans Will Be Effected—Ex-Gov. Cornell States Bryan's Speeches Are Driving Away Many Votes.

The Congressional election has become as important a consideration in the minds of political leaders as that of a President. All the parties are now looking carefully after the Congressional districts, realizing the disadvantage a President without a party House behind him would be under. Especially are the Republicans and National Democrats active in the matter.

At the convention in Brooklyn last Thursday night, Francis M. Scott urged the importance of waging war in all the Congressional districts and introduced a resolution, which was adopted, warning the National Democrats against any compromise with the free-silverites. His resolution calls for sound-money nominees.

The Republicans are making active preparations throughout the country for securing a good working majority of the House. Their efforts indicate that a serious attempt will be made to form an agreement with the National Democrats for working in harmony in certain districts.

Joseph W. Babcock, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, with headquarters at Washington, was at the political headquarters yesterday in conference with Quay and Hanna. After the conference he said that matters were looking favorable.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Babcock, "that the next House will be sound-money Republican, although I do not expect to have a majority of 150, as at present.

"While we have no doubt as to the result," he added, "we are convinced that hard work and plenty of it is necessary from now until the end of the campaign. We intend from this time on to devote ourselves chiefly to details in the various Congressional districts.

"No estimate can be accurately given now, as all the nominations have not been made, and a number of them will not be made for some time. The chief difficulty arrives from the efforts at fusion which are being made in all parts of the country. In many districts it has been impossible to settle on what this opposition is to be. The Republican candidate may have one opponent in his district or he may have several, for in almost all cases the fusion is effected in the interest of the Popocratic side. Until the lines are distinctly drawn it will be impossible to make estimates."

"What about fusion between Republicans and National Democrats?"

"That is one of the plans of the campaign," he replied. "In many districts the National Democrats could elect a sound-money man with a little Republican help, and we shall give it to them. In other districts we could elect a sound-money man with a little Democratic help; and I am assured that the National Democrats will give it to us. In other words, we shall fuse in a number of doubtful districts, so as to secure the election of a sound-money man, either a Republican or a National Democrat."

Mr. Babcock did not know of any particular districts in this State where such fusion will be made, but he said that it would be general, and that the effect would be to win a large number of districts from the free-silverites and Populists.

Mr. Hanna said yesterday that on his recent visit to Brooklyn he was surprised to find matters in such good shape. "I was delighted," he said, "with the enthusiasm and interest manifested at the meeting and among the Republicans whom I met elsewhere. It was my first opportunity to witness the discipline and the efficiency of the work our friends in Brooklyn are doing."

Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell of this State was at headquarters yesterday. He said: "So far as the East is concerned, I have never before seen anything like such a promise of a solid vote. Bryan's speeches are driving voters into Republican ranks every day."

Sound-Money Sentiment Growing.

The Democratic Honest Money League is actively engaged in organizing clubs throughout the State. Robert A. Kelly, the State Organizer, has just established branches of the League in Hornellsville, Cuba, and Rochester, having each 200 or more members.

Reports received by the league show that sound-money sentiment is growing, especially among the farmers, who have only recently been doing any reading on the gold side of the question.

Virginia and West Virginia send in particularly encouraging reports.

NEW-YORK COUNTY CONVENTION

Nominations for Assembly Made in the State Yesterday.

NORTHPORT, N. Y., Sept. 26.—At the Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District of Suffolk County, held at Smithtown to-day, Caril S. Burr, Jr., was renominated for member of Assembly.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Ulster County this afternoon, at New-Paltz, nominated Dr. Frank I. Winant of Ellenville for member of Assembly.

FONDA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Republicans of Montgomery County this afternoon renominated Howard L. Schmidt of Amsterdam for member of Assembly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Monroe County First Assembly District Republican Convention to-day nominated ex-Mayor Martin K. Lewis for member of Assembly.

CARMEL, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Putnam County Prohibitionists to-day nominated Edward H. Foshay, Kent, for Assembly; Howard E. Craft, Carmel, for County Clerk; Willis E. Light, Kent, School Commissioner; William G. Reid, Phillipstown, and D. C. Nichols, Kent, Coroners. Edward H. Foshay, William G. Reid, and William Mabies were named as delegates to the Congressional Convention at Poughkeepsie.

BRIDAL PARTY ON WHEELS.

John Bechtel and Miss Kelly, with Friends, Eloped by Night.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 26.—Lizzie A. Kelly, twenty years of age, of New-Dorp, S. I., and John Bechtel, twenty-four years of age, a clerk in New-York City, have been in love for some time, and wanted to get married, but the girl's parents objected, because Bechtel was a Protestant, while they were Catholics.

The couple rode at midnight to Elizabeth, where they roused Justice Jacobs out of bed, and he performed the ceremony. They were accompanied by Mrs. Cecelia Finnan, the bride's aunt, who approved of the scheme, while Frank H. Willis of New-Dorp, was best man, and Miss Mamie Pierson of the same place, acted as bridesmaid.

The five persons came to Elizabeth on their wheels, and Justice Jacobs quickly pronounced the words that sent them away rejoicing at the success of the plot.

For Shooting Song Birds.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 26.—Dr. Enlem Physick, President of the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, this afternoon caused the arrest of sixteen boys, all residents of this place, on a charge of shooting insectivorous song birds in the city groves in violation of the municipal and State law. The prisoners were arraigned before Alderman Sandyran and pleaded guilty. On making a written promise that they would not shoot at birds again out of season, sentence in their cases was suspended. The Alderman might have imposed fines aggregating several hundred dollars.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The speculative situation has had no better summary than a remark made by Mr. Cammack, apropos of some bearish talk, early last week—"it's no use talking bearish when money is coming here by the shipload." The movement of the market has illustrated this. It has been upward every day almost, the list closing each afternoon a little higher than the day before. It seems to be the programme of the bull leaders to move things forward in this way, until the movement culminates in one of those days of big trading when transactions are almost doubled in volume, and the unloading is done under cover of the general excitement. This is the good old fashioned way of running a bull market; and unless some new method has been evolved for producing the same result, the old fashioned way will serve on this occasion. Except in one or two stocks—which led the upward movement—it may be said there are few signs yet of liquidation by large holders. The buying seems still to predominate strongly. Appearances indicate a lively opening on Monday, and a livelier trading afterwards; when some stock may be sold and a trader's reaction follow.

If this movement, which is the discounting of the defeat of Bryan, is to carry prices up to the highest they have been quoted this year, then the record will give us some idea of where they are to go before the movement's culmination. In the Granger stocks, we find that Northwest in April last sold fractionally above 106; that in June St. Paul fell one fraction short of touching 80 (being prevented from doing so by wholesale unloading by insiders); that Rock Island in February was at the edge of 75; and that C., B. & Q. in April sold over 82. This group of stocks remain the same now as then, in respect to general conditions; that is, there are no special causes at work to affect the stock of either company. The earnings of the St. Paul and Northwest Roads in the fiscal year ending June last were very large; those of the Rock Island and C., B. & Q. were not so satisfactory. This arose from crop conditions which are not repeated this year. We cannot, therefore, reasonably expect either the Northwest or St. Paul to earn as much this fiscal year as they did last; and so it may happen that their stocks will not see as high prices; but the C., B. & Q. and the Rock Island ought to earn as much, because the corn crop, their main dependence, is very large; and there can be no such repetition of cribbing as was done last year. Of course if the desperate rate cutting which is going on among all these lines is to continue for any length of time, the earnings of all will fall considerably below those of last year.

If we take a group of more highly speculative stocks, like Sugar, Leather, General Electric, or Chicago Gas, it becomes a little more difficult to guess, from past records, how far they are likely to go, because with each company there are special and peculiar circumstances which may tell with unequal force. The highest price of Sugar this year was in April, at 126; in February, Leather sold above 60; General Electric in March sold at 39; while Chicago Gas was quoted above 70 in May. The latter company is better off financially than it was in the Spring; and next month may see a favorable decision on the mandamus proceedings to order the issuance of incorporation papers for all the constituent companies. If this be done, the resumption of dividends may be looked for, since dividends have been earned, though none paid, because of legal obstacles, for twenty-one months. As to Sugar, which was one of the first stocks to turn the market upward after its late big drop, there appears to be another fight going on among insiders, one faction having realized while the other is still trying to force up the price. This seems to account for certain erratic movements of the stock lately.

Bull points are plentifully distributed on the coal stocks. But what are the coal stocks now, in which the trader for whose information these points are distributed, can trade? Lackawanna is off the active list, in investment boxes. Delaware & Hudson is practically out of the Street. This leaves Jersey Central and Reading, and the former is tied up in a way which makes it rather dangerous for outsiders to meddle with. We are really, then, left only with the Reading securities; of which, however, there are enough and to spare, both in volume and variety. The trader may suit himself; he may trade in the general mortgage 4s, in three classes of income bonds, in the stock, and even in a nondescript sort of paper (the latest of Mr. Franklin Gowen's creations) coming after the stock—unless this has gone out of existence. All these various securities are now very active, consequent on the reorganization scheme having progressed to the point of obtaining a decree of foreclosure, and of the last assessment on the stock having been called. A holder of Reading, noticing the antecedent activity and rise in the shares, remarked, "that means they are going to spring the last assessment on us." His guess was right. The call came on Thursday. It is marvelous with what heroism stockholders will pay assessments. The general mortgage 4s seem to be the specialty in the Reading group upon which bull points are strongest. They sold at 80 in June, tumbled to 67 in August, and are active around 76 now. All the Reading issues may be expected to be kept pretty lively, just as they were on the former reorganization.

As the market is discounting Bryan's defeat, it may, with the usual reactions incident to speculative trading—one of which cannot be far off—be expected to continue upward just as long as we go on importing gold by every incoming steamer. The raising of the Bank of England rate on Thursday did not stop the drain to this side, as further gold engagements were reported on the same day; and though the London market is inclined to go off under the squeeze of rising money rates, our market is not perceptibly influenced thereby. The money movement which is raising rates over there is bringing ours down, and this must necessarily continue until equilibrium is established between the two markets. Consequently, there is no reason why prices on this side should be depressed by the heavier tone over there. As wheat has moved up about 9 cents per bushel since the first of the month, we may begin now to watch with some interest how the export movement will run, for the advance may have a chilling effect upon it, and the first serious check to the forward movement either of cotton or wheat will operate to check the gold movement this way. The mere fact that vessel room has been engaged for weeks ahead is in itself of no great moment, since the engagements are easily canceled on paying the customary forfeit. While the bull furor is on in the market, and nothing talked of but McKinley's election and the millennium to follow, cool headed people will watch two things carefully—the gold movement and railroad earnings. The latter will not be good for the great majority of our roads; but the bull leaders will not sell on this so long as millions of money pour in weekly.

Leon Bradbury's Injuries Fatal.

Leon Bradbury, thirty-seven years old, of 414 Adams Street, Hoboken, who was injured Friday night while stopping a runaway horse in Hudson Street, died yesterday morning in St. Mary's Hospital. The street was crowded with persons on bicycles at the time of the accident, but Bradbury's action saved all others from injury.

LIEUT. PEARY HAS RETURNED.

The Hope Has Arrived at North Sydney, Cape Breton.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Sept. 26.—The steamship Hope, with Lieut. Peary and party on board, arrived here to-day about noon and tied up at Harrington's wharf. The whole party had their traps ready, expecting they would be able to leave for the United States by to-day's train, but the time table of trains had been changed since the party left for the north, and they were compelled to remain here until Monday morning.

The correspondent of The United Associated Presses did not find any of the party very communicative as to why they did not bring the much-talked-of meteor with them. One explanation of the failure is that the gear on the Hope was not powerful enough to raise the great mass. The trip was singularly free from accidents, and a slight seasickness at first was the only illness from which any of the party suffered. The propeller was somewhat damaged by the ice. Three of the blades had pieces broken off, but the speed of the ship at no time, when necessary, was less than six knots.

Going north the Hope called at Godshaven and Umanak. Prof. Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and party landed at Umanak. Here Porter, their artist, made sketches and studies of the natives. On the following day, Aug. 7, the Cornell party landed at the peninsula of Nugsuak, where they remained while the ship went further north with Lieut. Peary. The Cornell party, under Prof. Tarr, during their month's stay at Nugsuak, made a careful study of a large double glacier which they discovered and which they called Cornell Glacier. They also made a valuable botanical collection, and spent some time in the study of invertebrate mammals, and made a careful examination of crystalline rocks under the supervision of Prof. Gill. As is well known, Greenland is covered with ice, except the peninsula around the edge of the coast. The Cornell party went inland over Ice Cape six or seven miles, and while there discovered a mountain which came up through a great field of ice. They called it Mountain Schurman, in honor of the President of Cornell University. During their stay at Nugsuak the party lived in tents and enjoyed plenty of shooting.

Mr. Punam, with the Benton party of the United States Coast Survey Department, made a series of pendulum and magnetic observations for the purpose of measuring the force of gravity, which, as is well known, increases from the equator to the poles on account of the flattening of the earth at the poles. The climate was good, especially up the fjords, the peculiar part being that at Umanak, nearest the Greenfield ice fields, where the temperature is higher and the atmosphere clearer.

On the deck of the Hope, securely tied in a large cage, were two great polar bears, captured at Mugford, near Capro Labrador. They are for the American Museum of History. Between the decks were Eskimo dogs, and all around were hung bird skins, whalebone, and other mementos of the trip.

Capt. Bartlett was

RACING FOR "THE QUALITY"

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL SEES SPORT AT GRAVESEND.

His Friend Sir Frank Lockwood Likes American Tracks and Thinks the Starting Machine Might Be a Success Under Certain Circumstances —Conclusions of the Jockey Club Stewards as to Their Recent Investigations to be Made Public.

Lord Chief Justice Russell of England and his friend Sir Frank Lockwood of the English bar were interested spectators of the racing at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track yesterday, seeing there for the first time starting with a machine and racing over a dirt track. Both gentlemen are thoroughly familiar with the sport as it is conducted in England, and so enjoyed the new aspect of the sport. Sir Frank chatted freely with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the racing, and expressed sincere regret that he would have to sail for England on Oct. 10, before having a chance to see what American racing was really like at the beautiful track of the Westchester Racing Association.

Sir Frank Lockwood is a thoroughly representative type of the genuine English sportsman, having pulled an oar in his boat at Cambridge and played a good bit at cricket, even though he failed to make his University eleven. For many years he has been interested in racing and has acted as counsel for The Jockey Club, for which ruling body of the English turf Lord Chief Justice Russell was counsel for many years before he ascended the bench. Sir Frank Lockwood is inclined to think from the mere cursory view he had of racing yesterday that the American tracks are better, or at least easier, on horses than the turf tracks of England, which bake hard in the hot weather, and are apt to make the going so hard that horses are frequently lamed and break down. In proof of this, he cited the case of Leopold de Rothschild's horses this season. The starting machines that are in use he pleasantly referred to as "the fish nets," and was rather inclined to fancy their use, provided they were first used to break young horses at the training grounds, a thing that he thought would be imperative if their use was to be made the custom at all of the tracks. He will see the affairs used at the races next week, and will then be better able to judge as to their practicability, about which he has doubts, with the present rule of a rise of the barrier meaning a start.

The two distinguished jurists were the guests of Mr. August Belmont, and occupied a box about midway of the reserved section of the clubhouse stand. Like all good English sportsmen, they had "a shy at the game," and Sir Frank confessed that he had a little bet on Souffle in the race in which she ran a dead heat with Roundsman. He played her solely on her appearance in her preliminary gallop, as he fancied her better than any horse he saw at the track. As a betting commissioner visited the box several times during the afternoon, it is probable that she was not the only horse the jurists took a fancy to during the day.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held during the afternoon, at which Messrs. Belmont, Keene, Hitchcock, Sturgis, and Galway were present. The testimony at the investigations which have been in progress for so long a time was reviewed, and it was announced that a decision would be made public on Monday next. No hint as to what that decision would be was given, so that there are a score of people who will be on the anxious seat until that time.

It was unfortunate that there was not a better class of racing for the English visitors to see than that of yesterday, as the Brooklyn Association is catering only to the poorest class of horses just now, they had to be content with something of a travesty on the sport. A taste of its excitement was had, however, in the Fulton Stakes, which resulted in the hottest kind of a finish between Souffle, Roundsman, and Ben Eder, who were all in a bunch at the end, and so closely together that there was no complaint when the judges announced a dead heat between Souffle and Roundsman. Ben Eder was beaten less than a neck for the third place. Ramiro, the only other starter, never was in the hunt, and Taral had a chance to see the sport from the rear of the procession. The stake was divided, neither owner caring to run off the dead heat.

In the next race there was another hot finish, in which Septour snatched the victory by a nose from Tremargo in the very last jump. Amanda V. and Bonaparte were also right up with the others when the finishing post was reached, heads and noses separating the two Tremargo and Bonaparte made all the running until the last sixteenth, when there was a general closing and a bitter fight for the honors with the close finish that resulted.

From a spectacular standpoint, these races were good enough to please the English visitors, though the class of the contestants given to understand was not representative of high-class American horseflesh. But good, sharp finishes frequently compensate for the lack of class, and his Lordship and his friend seemed to enter into the spirit of the finishes as thoroughly as did any of the people in the track.

Details of the other races are sufficiently well told in the appended tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

1—Hi Daddy, Mrs. A. Curtis's b. g., by Sir Modred-Hirondelle, 107 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Griffin)
2—Contractor, Pfifferling & Co.'s b. c., 110, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Hill)
3—Floridas, J. C. Catur's b. f., 107, 8 to 1.....(Martin)

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Chum, 110, 12 to 1, (Clayton;) Arabian, 110, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Simonian, 107, 40 to 1, (Coyle;) Red Spider, 107, 10 to 1, (Hewitt;) Myrtle L., 107, 50 to 1, (Dorsey;) Tobias, 110, 40 to 1, (Hamilton;) Hint, 107, 50 to 1, (Bergen;) Minnie Alphonse, 107, 6 to 1, (Sims,) and Virginia Water, 107, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:03½.

1—Altonwood, F. L. Parker's b. g., by Fresno-Daruna, 107 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sloane)
2—Maxine Elliott, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 107, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Vinita, Spinney & Hampton's b. f., 107, 7 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Confession, 107, 5 to 1, (McCafferty;) One Chance, 107, 15 to 1, (Garrigan;) Braw Lad, 110, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Sedgwick, 107, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Valorous, 107, 5 to 1, (Griffin;) Sly, 107, 30 to 1, (Barber;) Bragalone, 110, 30 to 1, (Keefe;) Athy, 107, 12 to 1, (Hill,) and Callibee, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse $800, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56½.

1—Lady Shore, F. L. Parker's ch. h., 5 years, by Farandole-Guayaquil, 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 4, 104, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hill)
3—Howard Mann, S. Windams's b. c., 3, 98, 7 to 1.....(Hewitt)

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

Tinge, 4, 92, 5 to 2, (Hirsch;) Deerslayer, 4, 109, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Long Beach, 3, 102, 10 to 1, (Coyle;) Keenan, 4, 115, 9 to 2, (Griffin,) and Eloroy, 6, 95, 15 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Billow Stakes of $2,000, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Voter, J. R. and F. P. Keene's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, 113 pounds, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Challenger, Stockwell Stable's br. c., 113, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 115, 5 to 2.....(Sims)

Won by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

The Friar, 113, 7 to 5, (Littlefield,) and Sunny Slope, 115, 6 to 1, (Taral,) also ran, and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. Fulton Stakes of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile. Time—1:48.

1—Souffle, J. M. Murphy's b. f., by Rayon d'Or-Soncy Lass, 110 pounds, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Hill)
2—Roundsman, J. A. Bennett's b. c., by Inspector B.-Hayti, 122, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 7 to 5.....(Sims)

*Dead heat, stakes divided; a neck between the dead-heaters and third.

Ramiro, 122, 15 to 1, (Taral,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds that have not won at this meeting. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16¼.

1—Septour, R. Boyle's br. c., by Oxlip-Stephanette, 117 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hamilton)
2—Treinargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 108, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Amanda V., J. E. Madden's ch. f., 104, 10 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Bonaparte, 112, 8 to 5, (Littlefield;) Patrol, 108, 10 to 1, (Griffin;) The Native, 110, 30 to 1, (Shedy;) Jefferson, 99, 8 to 1, (Waller;) Palmerston, 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Louise N., 115, 50 to 1, (Clayton,) and Chugnut, 104, 30 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—For hurdlers. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:16½.

1—Midgely, J. E. McDonald's ch. g., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Manola, 142 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Mara)
2—Article, Erie Stable's ch. g., 8, 132, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Chandler)
3—Flushing, J. Corbett's ch. g., 5, 152, 3 to 1.....(Black)

Won by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

April Fool, 152, 9 to 10, (Brazil;) Sun Up, 145, 12 to 1, (Hector,) and Annie Bishop, 135, 12 to 1, (Lynch,) also ran and finished as named.

COOPER'S GREAT SPRINT.

It Enables Him to Defeat Bald at the Crescent Wheelmen's Races.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 26.—In one of the greatest finishes of the season "Tom" Cooper proved again yesterday his ability to outride "Eddie" Bald. They met in the mile race at the National circuit meet of the Crescent Wheelmen at Crescent Oval. There were about a thousand spectators on the stands, and they cheered the winner to the echo for his meritorious ride. Bald made a great effort to be first over the tape. He took the lead on the far turn, and pulled away so fast between that point and the head of the stretch that nearly everybody thought he would surely win. Cooper, however, husbanded his best efforts for the final run in the stretch. The entire field rode swiftly over the last quarter, and half way up the stretch Cooper caught Bald and beat him home by a few inches. The circuit travelers said it was one of the prettiest finishes of the year. The time made was slow, but that does not figure in the merits of the race.

A ludicrous incident in the race for novices made the spectators roar with laughter. "Willie" Grigsley, a very black young man from Montclair, collided with William Dodd, a local rider, near the finish. Both fell, and their wheels became locked together. In the excitement of the moment the boys started to sprint for the tape, but were headed off and informed they must finish with their wheels. Hurrying back, each grabbed his machine, and then ensued a tug-of-war. The machines were as firmly locked as though they had been welded together, and try as hard as they would, the rivals could not part them. They pulled and pulled and became red in the face, at least the white man did, while the spectators roared with laughter. Finally, the struggle ended in a draw, the belated contestants realizing the futility of their efforts.

Bald captured the half-mile race, Earl Kiser getting the place in a whirlwind finish. In the two-mile tandem race, the Crescent Wheelmen's team, Hand and Cumming, made a sensational sprint on the back stretch, but the effort was unwisely timed, and they were beaten by two teams. Harrison and Lefferson took first prize. The summaries:

ONE MILE, FOR NOVICES.
Final Heat.

Peter Simmons, Plainfield.....1
H. K. Lister, Plainfield.....2
W. L. Abbey, Brooklyn.....3

Time—2.46.

Won by four lengths, with six lengths separating second and third.

First Heat—Peter Simmons, Plainfield, first; H. Potter, Rahway, second; John Scott, Plainfield, third. Time—2:31 3-5. Second Heat—W. L. Abbey, Brooklyn, first; H. K. Lister, Plainfield, second; William Waters, Plainfield, third. Time—2:42 2-5.

ONE-MILE SCRATCH, PROFESSIONAL.
Final Heat.

Thomas Cooper, Detroit.....1
E. C. Bald, Buffalo.....2
Carroll B. Jack, Reading.....3
Ray Macdonald, New-Brighton.....4

Time—2:13.

Won by a foot, with two lengths between second and third.

First Heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, first; H. P. Mosher, Storm King, second; William P. Neville, Newark, pacemaker. Time—2:20. Second Heat—Thomas Cooper, first; Arthur Gardiner, second; C. B. Jack, Reading, pacemaker. Time—2:17 3-5. Third Heat—O. S. Kimball, Philadelphia, first; Otto Ziegler, second; Ray Macdonald, pacemaker. Time—2:17.

ONE-MILE HANDICAP.
Final Heat.

B. T. Allen, Bath Beach, (50 yards).....1
C. H. Tomlinson, Riverside W., (90 yards).....2
Charles O'Connor, New-York, (60 yards).....3

Time—2:14 3-5.

Won by about six inches, with a quarter of a length between second and third.

First Heat—F. W. Richt, Brooklyn, (60 yards,) first; B. T. Allen, Bath Beach, (50 yards,) second; Thomas Firth, Harrison, (100 yards,) third; H. C. De Raismes, Elizabeth, (70 yards,) fourth. Time—2:17. Second Heat—W. S. Slavin, Suffern, (30 yards,) first; Louis Hunter, Bayonne, (50 yards,) second; M. A. Shannon, Paterson, (70 yards,) third; W. H. Cane, Jr., Hackensack, (50 yards,) fourth. Time—2:16 1-5. Third Heat—E. C. Humphrey, Hackensack, (100 yards,) first; S. W. Johnson, Jr., Brooklyn, (150 yards,) second; C. O'Connor, New-York, (60 yards,) third; C. H. Tomlinson, Riverside W., (90 yards,) fourth. Time—2:13 2-5.

TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE SCRATCH.
Final Heat.

Joseph Harrison, Harlem W.....1
Walter C. Roome, Jersey City.....2
Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.....3

Time—1:40 4-5.

Won by half a length, with the same distance between second and third.

First Heat—L. R. Lefferson, Harlem W., first; C. H. Tomlinson, Riverside W., second; F. W. Richt, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:41. Second Heat—Joseph Harrison, Harlem W., first; Walter C. Roome, Jersey City, second; B. T. Allen, Bath Beach, third. Time—1:38 2-5. Third Heat—Ray Dawson, New-York A. C., first; J. T. Beam, Riverside W., second; W. H. Cane, Jr., Hackensack, third. Time—1:38 2-5.

HALF-MILE, (SCRATCH,) PROFESSIONAL.
Final Heat.

E. C. Bald, Buffalo.....1
Earl Kiser, Dayton.....2
C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn.....3
Thomas Cooper, Detroit.....4

Time—1:10 3-5.

Won by a length and a half, with a quarter of a length between second and third.

First Heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, first; Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, second; E. H. Kiser, Dayton, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Second Heat—Otto Ziegler, San José, first; "Tom" Cooper, Detroit, second; C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Third Heat—O. S. Kimball, Louisville, first; A. C. Mertens, St. Paul, second; "Fred" Loughead, Sarnia, third. Time—1:10 3-5.

TWO-MILE, (SCRATCH,) TANDEM.

Joseph Harrison and L. R. Lefferson, Harlem Wheelmen.....1
Bert Ripley, Tourist C. C., and W. C. Roome, Jersey City.....2
T. A. Cumming and E. T. Hand, Crescent W..3

Time—4:39.

Won by a length, with a length and a half between second and third.

TWO-MILE HANDICAP, PROFESSIONAL.
Final Heat.

C. A. Church, Philadelphia, (40 yards).....1
Fred Loughead, Sarnia, (20 yards).....2
E. P. Thompson, Newark, (120 yards).....3
C. S. Wells, San Francisco, (120 yards).....4

Time—4:57 3-5.

Won by about six inches, with a length between second and third.

First Heat—J. H. Bowler, Chicago, (120 yards,) first; R. P. McCurdy, Philadelphia, (60 yards,) second; A. C. Mertens, St. Paul (40 yards,) third; C. S. Wells, San Francisco, (120 yards,) fourth; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, (60 yards,) fifth; O. S. Kimball, Louisville, (80 yards,) sixth. Time—4:45. Second Heat—C. A. Church, Philadelphia, (40 yards,) first; Otto Mayr, Erie, (140 yards,) second; Fred Loughead, Sarnia, (20 yards,) third; H. C. Clark, Denver, (80 yards,) fourth; Charles Hadfield, Newark, (90 yards,) fifth; E. B. Thompson, Newark, (120 yards,) sixth. Time—4:49 4-5.

PHILADELPHIA'S SMALL SCORE.

Easily Disposed of by the Australian Cricketers in Their First Innings.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 26.—The Australian cricketers proved a big attraction here today, for a crowd of nearly 10,000 persons went out to the grounds of the Belmont Cricket Club at Elmwood to witness the game. The Australians were seen at their best at the bat on Friday, and to-day their bowling and fielding came in for the criticism of local enthusiasts, who watched every ball sent down with interest.

The local players, owing to the big lead of the visitors in their first innings, when they put on 422, were fighting an up-hill battle to-day, but they made a great struggle, and strove hard to overcome the advantage obtained by their opponents. The out-cricket of the Australians, however, rather than the batting of the Quakers, was the attraction, and it appeared to please the most partisan admirer of the home team.

E. Jones, the great fast bowler of the team, did poorly, however, for his four wickets cost 48 runs. He did not extend himself to any considerable extent, while McKibbin, Trott, Trumble, and Griffen all showed they were capable of brilliant work. The most successful batsman of the home team proved to be E. W. Clark, Jr., who in the previous match played two fine not out innings. He was rather lucky in his first innings of 37, when he gave two chances, one at 17 and the other at 30, but his play indicated plenty of confidence.

A. M. Wood also played splendidly for 28, which he made without the semblance of a chance, while H. I. Brown and H. P. Bally took advantage of the generosity of the bowlers, who tossed them up some balls to hit, and the former was credited with the second top score of the match. The innings amounted to 144, and as this showed a deficit of 278 runs, a follow-on was imperative. In the second innings the total at the call of time was 89 for four wickets. The game will be continued on Monday at 12 o'clock. The following is the score:

AUSTRALIANS.

F. A. Iredale, c. Bally, b. King	07
J. Darling, c. Bally, b. King	17
G. Griffin, c. and b. Clark	96
C. Hill, b. King	11
S. E. Gregory, c. Bally, b. King	19
H. Donnan, c. Wood, b. King	7
G. H. S. Trott, c. Patterson, b. Noble	16
H. Trumble, c. Bohlen, b. Patterson	46
J. J. Kelly, c. Coates, b. Bally	20
E. Jones, c. King, b. Patterson	30
T. R. McKibbin not out	2
Byes	25
Leg byes	5
No balls	5
Total	422

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
King	160	8	90	5
Bally	65	3	66	1
Clark	85	1	78	1
Brown	30	0	39	0
Patterson	77	1	71	2
Lester	20	0	20	0
Coates	10	0	8	0
Noble	20	0	19	1

No balls—Bally, 5.

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
G. S. Patterson, c. and b. McKibbin	3	b. McKibbin	6
W. W. Noble, b. McKibbin	6	b. Jones	0
J. A. Lester, l. b. w., b. Jones	7	c. Kelly, b. McKibbin	21
E. W. Clark, Jr., c. Iredale, b. Trott	37	c. Gregory, b. McKibbin	14
C. Coates, Jr., b. Jones	1	Not out	30
F. H. Bohlen, c. Iredale, b. Jones	6		
A. M. Wood, c. Gregory, b. Trott	28	Not out	11
H. I. Brown, st. Kelly, b. McKibbin	30		
F. W. Ralston, hit wkt., b. Trott	1		
J. B. King, st. Kelly, b. Trott	1		
H. P. Bally not out	21		
Byes	1	Byes	4
Leg byes		Leg byes	1
		Wides	2
Total	144	Total	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Jones	75	4	31	3
McKibbin	93	6	34	3
Griffin	90	5	39	0
Trott	70	4	31	4

Wides—McKibbin, 2.

SECOND INNINGS.

Jones	50	2	17	1
McKibbin	70	2	45	3
Trumble	30	1	17	0
Trott	10	1	3	0

Wides—McKibbin, 2.
Runs at the fall of each wicket:

FIRST INNINGS.

Australians .151 173 194 242 274 314 314 367 308 422
Philad'ns ... 3 4 20 22 33 33 98 102 104 144

SECOND INNINGS.

Philadelphians 1 15 42 43

RICHMOND COUNTY WON.

An Exciting Golf Match on the Morristown Links.

At the Morristown Golf Club links yesterday the ladies played a handicap tournament in the morning for a silver cup, presented by Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden, and in the afternoon there was an exciting team match with the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island. The ladies' tournament brought out seven competitors, and was especially noticeable by the good work of Mrs. William Shippen. She did the nine holes of the ladies' course in 50 strokes, winning by an excellent margin.

The team match had six men on a side, and Richmond County won by the score of 11 holes to 6.

The players in the two matches and scores follow:

WOMEN'S HANDICAP, NINE HOLES.

Player.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mrs. William Shippen	70	20	50
Miss Walker	72	20	52
Mrs. Arthur Dean	66	12	54
Miss Forsythe	74	18	56
Miss Post	88	20	58
Miss Little	67	6	61
Mrs. W. F. Morgan	62	--	62

TEAM MATCH.

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.
James Park	0	J. O. Tyng	1
A. E. Paterson	2	W. Shippen	0
J. R. Chadwick	2	H. O. Watson	0
W. Witherspoon	0	J. O. Post	0
O. Hockmeyer	0	H. P. Phipps	5
O. T. Stout	7	W. Vanderpoel	0
Total	11	Total	6

Beverly Ward was referee.

GOLF AT ARDSLEY CASINO.

W. F. Judson Won the Gould Cup for This Month.

Twenty golfers of the Ardsley Casino went around the beautiful club course yesterday, playing eighteen holes in the regular monthly competition for the Edwin Gould Silver Cup. There were some good contests in the list, and the scores were very close. W. F. Judson carried off the victory, winning by a net score of eighty-two strokes, his handicap, however, being thirty strokes. The best scratch score was made by W. H. Sands, who did the course in eighty-nine strokes. De Lancey Nicoll was among the players, being one of the low handicap men, and turned in the excellent net score of eighty-eight.

The players and scores:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
W. F. Judson	112	30	82
E. S. Jaffray	105	22	83
I. W. Bull	101	17	84
M. Graham, Jr.	92	8	84
R. Terry, Jr.	92	4	88
De Lancey Nicoll	92	4	88
W. H. Sands	89	0	89
Dr. G. A. Richards	99	8	91
H. M. Billings	95	4	91
E. Griffin	121	30	91
W. J. Worcester	102	10	92
N. B. Burr	97	4	93
A. De V. Cochrane	110	16	94
J. E. Sheffield	114	20	94
Gerrit Smith	106	10	96
O. H. P. La Farge	120	23	97
H. S. Brooks	117	16	101
Dr. Roderick Terry	108	4	104
J. F. Terry, Jr.	121	17	104
J. Warren Bird	120	11	109

The best scratch score, that of W. H. Sands, is, by holes, as follows:

Out .....4 4 4 3 6 5 4 5 7—42
In .....4 7 6 4 5 6 4 5 6—47
Total 89

COL. HILTON'S DOGS AT AUCTION.

Low Prices Obtained for Prize Bulldogs and Collies.

Col. A. B. Hilton's prize bulldogs and collies, from the Iolanthe Kennels, at Saratoga, were sold at auction yesterday by George M. Wright, assignee of the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. The sale took place at the firm's stables, 160 West Tenth Street.

King Orry, the imported bulldog that won the first prizes at the New-York, Chicago, Detroit, and Boston bench shows in 1885, was the first dog sold. He cost Col. Hilton $750, but was knocked down to Edward Roby of this city for $100.

William T. Ford of Cohoes, N. Y., secured what was considered the best bargain of the day. He bought the imported collie Hatfield Don for $65. This dog was the winner of many prizes in England in the novice and puppy classes, and won the first prize in the Boston bench show last year. Col. Hilton paid $1,000 for him.

The bull Grosvenor Lass was sold to G. W. H. Ritchie for $35; the imported bull Saleni to E. P. Foster for $40; the bull Iolanthe to H. O. Watson for $50, and the imported collie Ormskirk Susie, to John Brien for $40.

Hempstead Dorothy, the collie that won three first prizes and the collie cup for the best American-bred collie at the New-York Dog Show last year, was bought by Richard Tracy for $55. The collie Sallie was sold to Henry Brien, Jr., for $27.50, and the imported Welsh terrier Dewr, the winner of fifty prizes in this country and England, was knocked down to M. S. Loughlan for $5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

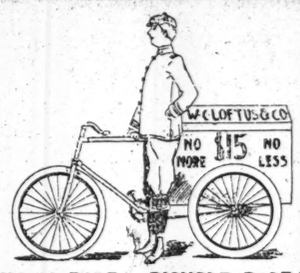
CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist in waiting if necessary, or do plain sewing; private family; city or country; reference. Mina, Box 101, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would wait on an old lady. Call, Monday, at 165 West 76th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; is also good waitress; best reference. Call, Monday, 508 10th Av.; two bells; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotchwoman; thoroughly understands her business; 1st private family; city or country; best city reference. A. D., Box 133, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or nursemaid; willing and obliging; city preferred. K. K., Box 114, 1,227 Broadway.



UP-TO-DATE "BICYCLE PAGE."

We're up to date in everything we do—the Suits, Top Coats, and Fall Coats, the way we make them, the price at which we sell them and the facilities we have for delivering them. Two thousand suits leave our workshops in New-York each week, and we're not done yet.

Bring us a sample of any $30 Suit or Overcoat goods in the market, and we will duplicate it, in a Suit or an Overcoat, for

NO MORE **$15.00** NO LESS

This is an opportunity no man should allow to slip by.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.
10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.
Wholesale Woolen House and Mail Order Department, 568 to 578 Broadway, cor. Prince St.

Self-Measurements & Samples Sent.
Sun Bldg., near Bridge. (Open evenings.)
49 Beaver St, Arcade Bldg., 71 B'way.
25 Whitehall St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way. (7th floor.)
Postal Bldg., 255 B'way, (6th floor.)
579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark—Broad St., near Market.
Albany—22 South Pearl St.

Fashion is an arbitrary task mistress. Women of all ages have most willingly allowed themselves to fall under her bondage, and be led whichever way it pleases this fickle dame to lead.

This season Fashion says tailor-made costumes are smart and correct.

Our tailor-made suits are noted for the excellence of their fit as well as their reasonable prices, and we are making to order from our imported fabrics, silk-lined throughout.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS . .	$48
RIDING HABITS	$65
BICYCLE SUITS	$35
JACKETS	$30

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Gerald Lyon

128 West 42d Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid or waitress; five years' city reference from last place. 449 8th Av., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl in first-class family. Can be seen Monday at 247 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French young married woman; speaks English; as chambermaid and sewer. 138 West 33d St., Room 10.

Cooks.

COOK and BUTLER.—By an English couple; wife as thoroughly competent French and American cook; dinners, luncheons, &c., catering and marketing, if required; husband as first-class butler and valet; where second man or parlormaid is kept; best personal references. L. W., 807 East 58th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters; one as good cook and do plain washing; other as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly competent; together with a private family in the country; good reference. C. M., Box 124, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Lady breaking up house would like to place her three girls; cook, laundress, chambermaid and waitress. Call, Monday, at 323 West 82d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; no objection to a small, coarse wash. Call, Monday, at 909 6th Av., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman, American, as good cook in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, Mrs. White, 251 West 68th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages $20. C. C., Box 115, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; wages not under $30. A. B., Box 126, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class competent woman in private family; understands all kinds family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, entrées, and desserts; a first-class baker; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 208 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; good cook, excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands gas ranges; personal references. 320 West 49th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an English cook and laundress; city reference. Call, all week, at 692 2d Av., rear.

COOK.—By experienced girl; first-class cook; in private family; best references. 564 Lexington Av., Bryn's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best references. 156 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. L. N., Box 132, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK.—In a private family; makes fine soups, entrées, pastry, and desserts; no objection to a short distance in country. 235 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a competent person as cook in private family; the best city reference; no objection to assist washing. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; also waitress or chambermaid; reference. 208 East 128th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of references. 449 8th Av., ring twice.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; good city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best reference. Call, two days, at 126 West 27th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; no washing; good city references. M. G., 821 6th Av.

COOK.—By elderly woman as first-class cook; best city reference. 306 West 47th St. Cahill.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a middle-aged lady, good housekeeper, as useful companion or charge of gentleman's home. M. L., Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Home or day; will make alterations on cloaks or costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, by month during Winter; private family; perfect fitter and cutter; street, evening, and ball dresses; excellent references. Miss Lena, care Mrs. Corrigan, 217 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Seven years with Lord & Taylor; stylish, perfect-fitting dresses; home or by day; reasonable. Mrs. Ward Salyer, 108 East 27th St., near 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent in all branches of the business; perfect fitter; Fall styles now ready; would go by the day or take work home. Dressmaker, 8 West 135th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker to go out by the day in private families; all kinds of dressmaking; also children's dresses. Dressmaker, 318 West 17th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; out by day; city reference. 687 Amsterdam Av.; dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Long experience; at home or lady's residence; reference. Mrs. E. Thompson, 856 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman, with English training; good cook, laundress; cleaning or any other work; has best city references. 221 East 47th St., second floor.

DAY'S or WEEK'S WORK.—By young woman, day's or week's work in American family; first-class city reference. 255 West 32d St., care of Hopkins.

DAY'S WORK.—By young Swedish woman day's work; good laundress, or will do any other work; reference. 313 East 39th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress, first of the week; in private family; best city reference. 413 West 31st St., O'Donnell's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class woman. A. C., 145 West 30th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced resident or visiting governess pupils in thorough English branches, music, and painting; very successful teacher; will give lessons out of town; city references. Education, Box 128, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined, educated lady; teaches perfect French, German, English; excellent seamstress and traveler; as governess, housekeeper, or companion; highest references. Europe, 251 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS.—By young Swedish lady, capable of instructing older children in French, German, English, music, and art; four years' excellent reference from former American employer. T. E. E., New-Brighton Post Office, S. I.

GOVERNESS.—By educated German girl; speaks French and some English; also musician; as nursery governess. C. L., care Mrs. Fels, 136 East 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; no objection to go out with children, if necessary; first-class city references. Teacher, Box 127, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady; teaches German, French, English, Hungarian, music; visiting governess or single lessons; highest references. Moderate, 530 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By lady as visiting governess; companion; English, French, music; 25 cents per hour; references. Refined, Box 129, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess wants pupils in French, German, and on piano; first-class references. A. R., 230 East 59th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young German Protestant; well educated; speaks correct Berlin German, but little English; is also good seamstress; can give piano lessons; good reference. T. Renk, 28 East 59th St., confectionery store.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well-educated French Protestant as nursery governess; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of children; neat sewer; highest references. D., 223 West 37th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By Parisian lady as nursery governess or as lady's maid; highest city references. 136 West 29th St. Entrance.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French lady as nursery governess; take entire care; excellent testimonials. A.,

A RACE FOR THE QUISSETTA

AMORITA BEATEN BY MORE THAN EIGHT MINUTES.

The Quissetta Was First Across the Line and Led All Over the Course—Amorita Beaten on All Points of Sailing by the Small Boat—The Race Sailed in a Good Southwesterly Breeze—They Will Meet Again To-morrow.

The Quissetta, H. W. Harris's pretty schooner yacht, defeated the Amorita, owned by W. Gould Brokaw, in the race off Larchmont yesterday. The winner finished 8 minutes and 50 seconds in the lead, and adding to this the 3 minutes and 16 seconds allowance she receives on account of being the smaller boat, she won by 8 minutes and 7 seconds.

The Quissetta's followers were naturally very much elated over the victory, and it is generally conceded by all that, barring flukes or accidents, the Quissetta will win again to-morrow, and by so doing win the match, the prize, and all the bets.

The Amorita was on hand early with a new bowsprit, which had been fitted during the night, and both boats were under way by 10 o'clock, getting everything in shape for the race. The Amorita was rather at a disadvantage. The bobstay stretched considerably during the day, and the head rigging became slack, so that she had to be eased during the race. She will be in better trim to-morrow.

A fairly strong wind blew from the southwest. The start was made at 12:30 o'clock, and the boats were to sail over Course No. 1, which is to a mark east ¾ north, six miles away; then southwest ¾ west, to a mark in Hempstead Harbor, and then north-northwest to a stakeboat off Larchmont. This course was sailed twice over, making a total distance of thirty nautical miles.

Both yachts were very near the starting line when the signal was given, with the Quissetta in the lead. She carried a big jibtopsail and a balloon forestaysail, while the Amorita, right in her wake, had her balloon jibtopsail drawing. It was a very pretty start, both yachts going through the water very fast. The Quissetta crossed the line at 12:35:35 and the Amorita at 12:35:38, both on the starboard tack. It was a reach to the first mark. Amorita tried to draw up on Quissetta's weather quarter, and a pretty luffing match followed. Neither yacht got any material advantage until they squared away on their course, and then the Quissetta drew ahead. She turned the first mark at 1:14:17 and Amorita was timed at 1:15:51, so that the black boat had gained 1 minute 31 seconds.

It was a beat to the next mark, and the Quissetta improved her position very materially. On account of the Amorita's bobstay stretching she had to be favored on this point of sailing. The Quissetta turned the windward mark at 2:04:00 and Amorita at 2:07:33. Quissetta on this leg had gained 2 minutes 2 seconds. Then they had a reach with booms to starboard across the Sound, and the Quissetta added 27 seconds to her lead, the times at the end of the first round being: Quissetta, 2:22:45; Amorita, 2:26:45.

The Amorita did a little better on the second round. On the reach to the eastern mark she gained 55 seconds, the times taken at that point being: Quissetta, 2:54:35; Amorita, 2:57:40. She lost 52 seconds on the beat across the Sound. On this leg the Quissetta made the six miles in a short tack and a long one. The Amorita made two short tacks and a long one. At Hempstead the times were: Quissetta, 3:41:05; Amorita, 3:45:08. Then there was a reach home. The wind was more southerly, and Amorita set her spinnaker. It did not draw well and was taken in. The times at the finish mark were: Quissetta, 3:59:40; Amorita, 4:04:33, showing a gain of 52 seconds for the Quissetta. The Quissetta sailed the last three miles in 18 minutes 35 seconds, or at the rate of nearly twelve nautical miles an hour. The table is:

	Elapsed	Corrected
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Quissetta, H. W. Harris	3:24:05	3:20:49
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	3:28:55	3:28:55

The second race of the series will be sailed to-morrow.

FOOTBALL GAME POSTPONED.

The Young Men's Christian Association Team a Promising One.

The football game which was to have been played by the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company elevens, on the former's grounds at Mott Haven, yesterday afternoon, was postponed, owing to the non-appearance of the insurance men.

The Young Men's Christian Association team's prospects for the season are very promising. The team will be the strongest ever turned out in the history of the association.

The eleven will be coached and strengthened by the addition of Guy Spalding, last year's Captain and full back of Leland Stanford University, and William Erb, substitute quarter back of Leland Stanford. Frank Morton, the crack hurdler of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club is an aspirant for the position of quarter back. Practice games are played three nights a week at the Mott Haven grounds.

The places of Mahlon, last year's centre rush, and ex-Capt. Holman, at left half, are the only vacancies on the team, and can be ably filled by some of the present candidates. Erb, Harry Clellan, and Dittmer are the candidates for quarter; Pollock and Senner for right half back; Smith and McFadden for left half; Capt. Mendell and W. A. Smith for right end; Bowdin and Love for left tackles; Keese and Liefield for right tackles; Samsel and Kingsland for right guards; J. Cross and Rüsh for left guards; Thompson for centre, and Guy Spalding and Larendon for full back.

Manager William H. Utz has arranged the following schedule of games for the season: Oct. 8—Montclair Athletic Club, at Montclair, N. J.; Oct. 10—Mount Vernon Athletic Club, at Mott Haven; Oct. 17—Yonkers Athletic Club, at Mott Haven; Oct. 24—Orange Young Men's Christian Association, at Mott Haven; Oct. 31—Governors Island Football Club, at Mott Haven; Nov. 8—Entre Nous Athletic Club, at Paterson, N. J.; Nov. 7—Staten Island Athletic Club, at Livingston, S. I.; Nov. 14—Yonkers Athletic Club, at Yonkers; Nov. 21—Orange Young Men's Christian Association, at Orange, N. J.

Cornell, 6; Colgate, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Six to nothing is the story of Cornell's first game of the season with Colgate. There was a large attendance, and the field was in excellent condition, but the weather was too warm for snappy playing. During the first half, which was of fifteen minutes' duration, the ball was kept well in Colgate's territory, but lack of team play and failure to follow interference kept Cornell's backs from scoring, although the ball was twice on Colgate's five-yard line. Time was called with the ball on Colgate's twenty-seven-yard line.

In the second half Cornell braced up and showed more work and vim.

The best playing for Colgate was done by the Ford Brothers. Will Ripley, McKeever, Taussig, and Sweetland did Cornell's best playing. Summary:

Cornell.	Positions.	Colgate.
McKeever	Left end	Hodge
Tatum, (Pierson)	Left tackle	Cady
Reed	Left guard	Bacon
White, (Norton)	Centre	Brown
Lueder	Right guard	S. J. Ford
Sweetland	Right tackle	Parker
Taussig	Right end	W. S. Ford
Young	Quarter	Bryan
Beacham	Left half back	Smith
Ripley	Right half back	King
Will	Full back	Cramp

Referee—Mr. Lang, Yale, '95. Umpire—Mr. Trenchard, Syracuse. Linesman—Mr. Mordock. Touch-down—Cornell. Goal—Cornell.

Pennsylvania, 24; Franklin-Marshall, 0.

LANCASTER, Penn. Sept. 26.—The University of Pennsylvania football team opened its season here to-day, defeating Franklin and Marshall in two halves of twenty minutes each by a score of 24 to 0. Following is the line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Franklin & Marshall.
Boyle	Left end	Schneider
Uffenheimer	Left tackle	Bertoletta
Woodruff	Left guard	High
Stannard	Centre	Ginter
Wharton	Right guard	Hower
McCracken	Right tackle	McLaughlin
Dickson	Right end	Greenawalt
Goodman	Quarter back	Metzentheir
Gelbert	Left half back	Cessna
Morice	Right half back	Hosterman
Jackson	Full back	Baker (Downey)

Touch-downs—Jackson, 3; Wharton, 2. Goals—Wharton, 2. Goals missed—Wharton, 3. Referee—Garwood, Franklin and Marshall. Umpire—Carl Williams, Pennsylvania. Linesman—George C. Woodruff, Pennsylvania.

END OF THE BASEBALL SEASON.

New-Yorks Defeat Baltimore in a One-Sided Game at the Polo Grounds.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 10; Baltimore, 1.
Brooklyn, 13; Philadelphia, 10.
Boston, 9; Washington, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	90	39	.698
2—Cleveland	80	48	.625
3—Cincinnati	77	50	.606
4—Boston	74	57	.565
5—Chicago	71	57	.555
6—Pittsburg	66	63	.512
7—New-York	64	67	.489
8—Philadelphia	62	68	.477
9—Washington	58	73	.443
10—Brooklyn	58	73	.443
11—St. Louis	40	90	.308
12—Louisville	38	93	.290

The baseball season of the National League came to an end yesterday. The champion Baltimore team played against the New-York nine at the Polo Grounds, and were defeated by a score of 10 to 1 in a seven-inning game. This victory for the home team leaves it in seventh place.

Meekin pitched for the home team at the Polo Gounds, and proved a puzzle for the champions. Keeler made the only run for the visitors in the first inning. After that the hits were very scarce. Pond pitched for the Baltimore team. One run was made by the New-Yorks in the first inning, another in the third, and then Pond went all to pieces, and in the fourth inning eight of the home team's players crossed the plate. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Quinn, 3b.	0	1	0	4	1
Tiernan, rf.	2	1	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	0	1
Glea's'n, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0	Jennings, ss.	0	2	0	2	1
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Kelly, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
Davis, ss.	1	3	2	2	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	2	8	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	Reitz, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0
Stafford, lf.	2	3	0	1	0	Brodie, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Warner, c.	1	1	3	0	1	Robinson, c.	0	2	4	1	0
Meekin, p.	1	2	0	0	0	Pond, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	10	14	21	6	1	Total	1	10	21	10	4

New-York ..... 1 0 1 8 0 0 0—10
Baltimore ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—New-York, 7; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits—Beckley, Warren, Jennings. Three-base hit—Gleason. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Gleason, Davis, Jennings. First base on errors—New-York, 4. First base on balls—Off Pond, 6. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Pond, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 11; Baltimore, 7. Wild pitch—Pond. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BROOKLYN BEAT PHILADELPHIA.

Now Tied with Washington for Ninth Place in the League.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Philadelphia closed the season to-day with a defeat. There was no difference in the hits, but those made by Brooklyn were more opportune. On Monday the Phillies will be split up, and two teams will play a game for the benefit of the unemployed of Kensington. After the game the players will be paid off and the season of 1896, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, will be over.

The victory of the Brooklyn players has resulted in their being tied with Washington for ninth place.

Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1b	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1b	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	3	1	1	0
Hulen, ss.	1	2	2	3	1	And'son, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0
Delh'nty, lf.	1	3	3	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
Geier, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	Bonner, 2b.	1	1	1	7	1
Morles, ff.	0	0	0	0	0	Corc'ran, ss.	1	2	3	5	0
Lajoie, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	2	3	1	0	1
Hall'an, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0	McC'thy, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Grady, c.	2	2	2	4	0	Grim, c.	2	3	3	0	0
Cross, 3b.	1	3	2	4	1	Daub, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Carsey, p.	1	3	0	3	0	Payne, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Total	10	20	24	17	2	Total	13	20	27	14	2

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 4 1 2 0 0 0 3—10
Brooklyn ..... 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 .—13

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First bases by errors—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Carsey, 1. Struck out—By Carsey, 2; by Payne, 2. Three-base hit—Shindle. Two-base hits—Hulen, (2,) Delehanty, Lajoie, Grady, (2,) Shindle, Bonner. Sacrifice hit—Hallman. Stolen bases—Hallman, Anderson, (2.) Double plays—Bonner, Corcoran, and Anderson; Jones and Corcoran; Grady and Hallman. Passed ball—Grady. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Boston ..... 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 3—9

Base hits—Washington, 6; Boston, 17. Errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 1. Batteries—King and Farrell; Klobedanz and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland ..... 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 .—3
Louisville ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Louisville, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Young and O'Connor; Herman and Suxer. Umpire—Mr. Elmslie.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis ..... 4 1 0 0 1 1 0 —7
Pittsburg ..... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 —3

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Pittsburg, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Hart and McFarland; Horton and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Game called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness.

Orange, 9; Cuban Giants, 2.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Orange Athletic Club easily defeated the genuine Cuban Giants at baseball at the Orange Oval this afternoon. Only two hits were made off Westervelt. The score:

ORANGE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CUBAN GIANTS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	Catts, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Nichols, rf.	2	3	1	0	0	Jordan, c.	0	0	6	0	1
Grey, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Smith, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Cuming, c.	0	2	5	2	0	Fe'no, 2b, lf.	0	0	2	1	2
Will'ms, 1b.	1	1	13	1	1	Harrison, ss.	0	0	5	3	0
Rothfus, 2b.	1	0	1	7	1	Nels'n, lf, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Horner, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	Trusty, 3b.	1	1	2	4	0
West'velt, p.	1	0	2	1	0	How'd, lf, cf.	1	1	1	0	2
M'Grillis, ss.	0	1	0	1	0	Miller, rf, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total	9	8	27	13	2	Total	2	2	24	11	7

Orange ..... 0 7 0 2 . 0 0 0 . —9
Cuban Giants ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cuban Giants, 2. First base on errors—Orange, 5; Cuban Giants, 2. Left on bases—Orange, 8; Cuban Giants, 4. Bases on balls—Off Westervelt, 2; off Nelson, 1; off Miller, 1. Struck out—By Westervelt, 7; by Nelson, 2; by Miller, 3. Sacrifice hits—Nichols, Catts, McGrillis, Jordan. Two-base hit—Howard. Three-base hit—Grey. Stolen bases—Westervelt, Horner, (2.) Passed ball—Jordan. Hit by pitched ball—Horner. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

Celebrating Their Victory.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 26.—The old cannon in the Quadrangle here was the scene of a wild demonstration to-night, when the celebration of the baseball championship won by Princeton last June was held. The final and deciding game of the year was played with Yale after college had closed, and this is the first opportunity the undergraduates have had to show their enthusiasm. The freshmen gathered wood, and this evening at 8 a huge pile of everything that fire would make an impression on was ready for the torch. The undergraduates formed a procession, consisting of the four classes and the seminary students. The team in a coach led the parade, and, after going through the town, the procession marched around the bonfire and sang college songs and listened to addresses by the prominent alumni present. The following players were in the coach: Bradley, Wilson, Easton, Jayne, Altman, Smith, Suter, Geer, Sankey, Wheeler, Titus, Gunster, and Trainer McMasters.

Corbett Furnishes Bail.

Pugilist James J. Corbett, who was arrested at Asbury Park, N. J., last Wednesday on an indictment found by the Grand Jury of this county, gave himself up at the District Attorney's office yesterday. He is charged with a misdemeanor in arranging in this State for a prizefight with Robert Fitzsimmons. Corbett was accompanied by Lawyer David Gerber and John Farrell, a builder, of 462 West Thirty-fourth Street. Farrell gave bail for him in the sum of $5,000.

WEFERS'S GREAT RUNNING

EQUALS THE WORLD'S RECORD IN 120-YARD HANDICAP.

The Remarkable Sprinter Also Beat His Own Time in 300-Yard Run and Took Part in a Relay at the Games of the New-York Athletic Club—A Big Crowd to See the Exciting and Close Contests.

Travers Island never looked prettier than yesterday afternoon, at the Fall games of the New-York Athletic Club. Five thousand guests of the club enjoyed the programme, which consisted of swimming, cycling, and athletic events, together with tennis and clay-pigeon competitions.

The experts of the athletic world contested, and each event was a fight to the finish.

Wefers, the greatest sprinter that probably the world ever saw, continued in his fight against time as far as athletic records are concerned, and again came out victorious. In the 120-yard handicap, like a rocket he shot from the mark and along in grand style, and landed a winner in the sterling time of 11 4-5 seconds, which equals the world's record at the distance, held by W. P. Phillips, C. A. Bradley, A. P. Downer, and F. E. Ritchie, and beats the best American record one-fifth of a second, held by "Lon" Myers.

In the 300-yard run, giving away handicap marks which looked to have him safe, Wefers simply strode over his opponents, reaching them at 175 yards, and finishing alone in the unprecedented time for an amateur of 30 3-5 seconds, beating the previous record (his own) of 31 seconds. On any track, reasonably good, with one turn, 30 seconds is within his reach, and that is a goal all runners have been striving for since Hutchens, the English professional, set it as a mark.

The swimming races were most enjoyable, and the half-mile event resulted in the defeat of Wenck of the New-Yorks. The outcome showed L. B. French of the Knickerbockers an easy winner from the five-second mark.

The 1,000-yard run developed some jockeying. Kilpatrick got right through his men, and apparently had them all beaten at the half, when Cregan came racing along and reached Kilpatrick in the last hundred yards. He then pulled up, and, coaching the international champion half-miler, permitted him to get the verdict by a foot. A. B. Dalby was several yards back.

Several falls ensued during the progress of the bicycle race, which was hotly contested. The winner was Babcock of the Harlems, who won by a dozen yards from the twenty-yard mark, beating Bedell of the Riversides, who was in receipt of forty yards.

The hurdle race at 120 yards on grass was a good contest, and the winner showed in Bloss of the New-Yorks, who also won the broad jump with 22 feet 7 inches.

Orton had an easy task set him to win the steeplechase.

The relay race of a mile was interesting. Three clubs sent representatives. The first men in were Hipple, New-York; McKenzie, Athenian Athletic Club, Philadelphia, and Bowe, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club. The first mentioned won by twenty-five yards, and then Lyons took up the running, covering his relay in the excellent time of 0:50 3-5, and widening the gap between his team and the Athenians, who were running second. Kilpatrick ran the third relay, covering the quarter in 0:51. Wefers ran the fourth relay in his inimitable style and speed, covering the distance in 0:49 2-5, the complete time being 3:25 2-5. The Athenians were 125 yards behind, 20 yards before the St. Bartholomew's.

The following are the summaries:

220-Yard Swimming, Handicap.—Won by L. Fitzgerald, Jr., New-York A. C., (12 seconds;) J. M. Davis, New-York A. C., (15 seconds,) second; J. A. Ruddy, De La Salle A. A., (20 seconds,) third. Time—3:13 3-5.

880-Yard Swimming, Handicap.—Won by S. B. French, Knickerbocker A. C., (5 seconds;) actual time, 14:29. F. A. Wenck, New-York A. C., (scratch,) second; time, 15:55. J. M. Davis, New-York A. C., (45 seconds,) third; actual time—17:40.

120-Yard Run, Handicap, Limit Eight Yards.—Firts Heat—Won by J. H. Reilly, Institute A. C., Newark, (6 yards;) B. J. Wefers, New-York A. C., (scratch,) second; F. V. Dobbins, New-York A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:12. Second Heat—Won by J. Keane, Jr., Catholic Club, Jersey City, (6 yards;) H. S. Lyons, New-York A. C., (6 yards,) second; Smith E. Alvord, Lexington (Ky.) A. C., (2 yards,) third. Time—0:11 4-5. Final Heat—Won by B. J. Wefers; J. J. Keane, jr., second; H. S. Lyons third. Time—0:11 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle, Handicap, (Limit 12 Yards,) Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by P. J. Corley, New West Side A. C., (scratch;) G. G. Winship, New-York A. C., (12 yards,) second. Time—0:27 3-5. Second Heat—Won by A. E. Roe, Pastime A. C., (12 yards;) J. T. Fitzgerald, National A. C., (12 yards,) second. Time—0:28 1-5. Final Heat—Won by P. J. Corley, New-York A. C., (scratch;) J. T. Fitzgerald, National A. C., (12 yards,) second; G. G. Winship, New-York A. C., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:27 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap, (Limit 40 Yards,) —Won by C. H. Kilpatrick, New-York A. C., (scratch;) J. F. Cregan, New-York A. C., (25 yards,) second; A. B. Dalby, New-York A. C., (32 yards,) third. Time—2:15 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by O. V. Babcock, Harlem W., (20 yards;) H. Y. Bedell, Riverside W., (40 yards,) second; H. M. Hofmann, Parkway W., (60 yards,) third. Time—5:16 1-5.

300-Yard Run.—Won by B. J. Wefers, New-York A. C., (scratch;) H. S. Lyons, New-York A. C., (10 yards,) second; J. J. Keane, Jr., Catholic C. (11 yards,) third. Time—0:30 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle, Handicap Limit 8 Yards.—On grass—Won by E. B. Bloss, New-York A. C., (5 yards;) M. P. Halpin, New-York A. C., (6 yards,) second; J. F. Underwood, New West Side A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:17 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap Limit 20 Yards.—Won by W. S. Hipple, New-York A. C., (15 yards;) P. J. Corley, New West Side A. C., (18 yards,) second; J. J. Sterms, jr., Knickerbocker A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—1:18 2-5.

Two-Mile Steeplechase, Handicap Limit 30 Seconds.—Won by G. W. Orton, New-York A. C., (scratch;) E. N. Baynes, Knickerbocker A. C., (30 seconds,) second. Time—5:27 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Teams of Four Men.—Won by New-York A. C. team—W. S. Hipple, H. S. Lyons, C. H. Kilkatrick, and B. J. Weters; Arteman A. C., Philadelphia.—Merrvid McKenzie, F. Keenan, W. R. Sweckett, and C. C. Sickel, second; St. Bartholomew A. C. team third. Time—3:25 2-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by John Balz, New-York Turn Verein, (9 inches,) with a leap of 9 feet 11 inches; S. K. Thomas, Knickerbocker A. C., (3 inches,) second, with a leap of 10 feet 3¾ inches; C. T. Van Winkle, New-York A. C., and Yale, (3 inches,) third, with a leap of 10 feet 2¾ inches.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—(Limited to men under 160 pounds.) Won by S. McDougall, Yarmouth A. C., with a put of 43 feet 9 inches; I. Steinberg, Young Men's Christian Association, second with a put of 41 feet 10 inches; George Wolf, New-York Turn Verein, third with a put of 41 feet.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by B. C. Davis, New-Jersey A. C., (15 feet,) with an actual throw of 112 feet 11 inches; John A. Larkin, Xavier A. C., (25 feet,) second, with an actual throw of 102 feet 4 inches; W. D. Hennen, Harvard A. C., (15 feet,) third with an actual throw of 99 feet 9 inches.

Three Standing Jumps, Scratch.—Won by B. C. Mulligan, Knickerbocker A. C., with 33 feet 8 inches; A. P. Schwarer, New-York A. C., second with 33 feet 7½ inches; J. T. Fitzgerald, National A. C., third with 30 feet 8¼ inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. B. Bloss, New-York A. C., (scratch,) with a jump of 22 feet 7 inches; Smith E. Alvord, Lexington A. C., Kentucky, (9 inches,) second with an actual jump of 21 feet 4½ inches; J. W. Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, third with an actual jump of 18 feet 11 inches.

Jersey Division Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, met at the Elizabeth Athletic Club on Friday evening, and made the following nominations: Chief Consul—C. Frank Kireker, Paterson; Vice Consul—Frederick J. Keer, Newark; Secretary and Treasurer—James C. Tattersall, Trenton; State Representatives—Dr. A. J. Wright, Montclair; Dr. Henry Jackson, Salem; E. H. Smith, Jersey City; James G. Lee, Trenton; Frank G. Tower, Bloomfield; E. O. Chase, Newark; A. F. Roelker, Hoboken; George D. Roe, Lakewood; Dr. R. T. Davis, Bridgeton; F. V. Bates, Hackensack; Henry H. Trippett, Montclair; M. B. Rudderow, Merchantsville; Walter Savige, Morristown; P. B. Lovell, Moorestown; J. Barber, Englewood; D. Harvey Tredell, New-Brunswick; P. A. Brock, Jersey City; T. J. Emery, Atlantic Highlands; G. H. Mallalieu, Paterson; R. L. Stewart, Roselle; Frank Bathum, Rumson, and J. Herbert Potts, Jersey City. Chief Consul Robert Gentle, who has held that office for several years, declined a renomination.

No Duty on Wheels in Germany.

American cyclists touring in Europe this Summer have made many complaints to Consular officers on the Continent that they have been compelled to pay duty on their machines upon entering German territory. United States Consul Warner, at Cologne, took the matter up with the imperial customs officials, and now writes that a ruling has been obtained exempting from duty such bicycles as are satisfactorily proved to be articles of travel.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A fine entry list is expected for the team road race to be held on the Merrick Road on Oct. 17 under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. The cracks of the Kings County Wheelmen will make a special effort to win the trophy, which goes to the club securing the largest number of points.

—Chief Consul Gentle has appointed James G. Lee of Trenton, William E. Wagg of Lambertsville, and Frederick G. Weise of Bordentown a committee to count the ballots in the coming election of officers for the New-Jersey Division.

—"Happy Days" Pitman will be a judge at the bicycle races to be held in Brockton, Mass., on Wednesday. This popular veteran won the first track race held in this country on that track.

—The path extending along the east side of Prospect Park was repaired and rolled on Thursday, and is now in fine condition.

Princeton's New Rule.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Princeton University Athletic Association to-day a resolution was adopted that no man who has attended recitations or lectures in any other college or university shall be eligible to represent Princeton in any branch of intercollegiate sports unless he has been a bona-fide student in Princeton one full collegiate year.

American Horses Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—At the Hurst Park races to-day August Belmont's Tagus, by Rayon d'Or, ran in the Molesey Nursery Handicap, but was not placed. At Manchester his colt Terpsichore II. started in the Gerard Nursery Handicap, and was not placed. E. Wishard's colt, Ramapo, and P. Lorillard's Diakka ran in the Prince Edward Handicap at Manchester, but were unplaced.

That Hill-Climbing Contest.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The hill-climbing contest up the famous Eagle Rock hill on Labor day was, on the face of it, "no race," and apparently there is to be "no run-over." The fact, as shown by the official score, that one of the contestants, who started a minute and some seconds after his predecessor, passed the man in front, and beat him to the tape by nearly half a minute, only beating the time of the man he passed by 66 seconds, is of itself sufficient cause for a run-over. To the man to whom was awarded the prize for best time was given an order for the wheel on his reaching the foot of the hill, and the other fellows are still waiting for theirs, it seeming to be the accepted motto of the club under whose auspices the race was run to "sooner owe it to them all their lives than cheat them out of it." Under the circumstances, it can hardly be expected that the record reported to have been made on the hill that day will be accepted as official. Warren Lyon of Montclair was the only one of the contestants who passed the men starting in front of him, and for this third prize, a brake, for a rider going up hill, was awarded to him, but even this he has not received. The record as reported was 4:53, but the actual time was 5:14, the time of Warren Lyon. HARRY TRIPPETT.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought. LINDO BROS.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.

The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.

Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.

Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar, Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

HARVARD SCHOOL

REMOVED TO 568 5TH

B. Altman & Co.

2d Floor.

Are now showing an unusually large and complete general selection of

FURS, COSTUMES, CLOAKS,

Etc., etc.

At Moderate Prices.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Ladies' Cashmere Tea Gowns,
French Silk Peignoirs,
Eiderdown Wrappers,
Silk Petticoats,
Paris Lingerie.

CORSETS.

Children's Jackets,
Long Coats,
School Frocks.

Broadway & 19th st.

BRYAN'S BACKERS ARE SHY

ODDS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED ON THE ELECTION.

One Firm Thinks McKinley Will Carry the Country, and Considers It a Two-and-a-Half-to-One Chance—Then It Gives Figures for Takers on All the States—New-York Six to One on the Ohio Candidate—Even Bet on This City.

"Talk without limit, columns full of odds, and a terrible shyness on the part of Bryanites in this part of the country to back their opinions," is the way in which a man well-known for backing his political ideas with large amounts of money expressed his view of the local betting situation to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night.

"The odds," he continued, "were first put at 3 to 1 on McKinley, on the general result. A few good-sized amounts were wagered at those figures, but Bryan money is scarce. And now I see that a big firm of bookmakers has reduced the McKinley end to 2½."

The reference was to the most complete covering of the political betting field by Ullman & Rankin, who are well known on all the big race tracks in the country.

Their figures are in reference to the general result, and also give all kinds of chances to the man who thinks that his political sagacity is sufficiently great to enable him to foretell the victories by States.

That McKinley will carry the country Ullman & Rankin think is a 2½ to 1 chance, and so sure are they that Popocracy will be repudiated in the Empire stronghold of Democracy that for every dollar that a Bryan believer will risk they will be responsible for six.

Their list shows evidence of a study of the conditions of sentiment in the various States, and in many quotations it is likely to surprise the leaders of the two great parties.

Pennsylvania they rank as the banner Republican State, the odds being put at 10 to 1. Mr. Bryan, they are confident, cannot carry his own State, but the best backing they will give that belief is 4 to 5.

Kansas and Kentucky are in the doubtful list, and the bets are even, as they are in Maryland, Connecticut, California, and West Virginia.

Among the sporting men who read the list last night the greatest surprise was expressed because even money is offered on the result in this city.

"I don't believe there's a Bryan man on earth who wouldn't demand at least 5 to 1 on the vote of this city," said a well-known bookmaker in the lobby of the Hoffman House last night.

Here is the table of the odds, as Messrs. Ullman & Rankin figure them:

States.	Odds.	Candidates.	Electoral Vote.
General result..	2½ to 1	..on McKinley.	
New-York City..	Even	..on McKinley.	
Alabama	2½ to 1	..Bryan	11
Arkansas	4 to 1	..Bryan	8
California	Even	..McKinley	9
Colorado	4 to 1	..Bryan	4
Connecticut	Even	..McKinley	6
Delaware	10 to 7	..McKinley	3
Florida	1 to 7	..McKinley	3
Georgia	8 to 1	..Bryan	13
Idaho	8 to 5	..Bryan	3
Illinois	5 to 4	..McKinley	24
Indiana	10 to 7	..McKinley	15
Iowa	10 to 9	..McKinley	13
Kansas	Even	..McKinley	10
Kentucky	Even	..McKinley	13
Maine	4 to 1	..McKinley	6
Maryland	Even	..McKinley	8
Massachusetts ..	8 to 1	..McKinley	15
Michigan	10 to 7	..McKinley	14
Minnesota	10 to 9	..McKinley	9
Mississippi	8 to 1	..Bryan	9
Missouri	7 to 10	..McKinley	17
Montana	8 to 1	..Bryan	3
Nebraska	4 to 5	..McKinley	8
Nevada	3 to 1	..Bryan	3
New-Hampshire.	4 to 1	..McKinley	4
New-Jersey	2 to 1	..McKinley	10
New-York	6 to 1	..McKinley	36
North Carolina..	1 to 2½	..McKinley	3
North Dakota..	1 to 3	..McKinley	11
Louisiana	1 to 2½	..McKinley	8
Ohio	2 to 1	..McKinley	23
Oregon	3 to 5	..McKinley	4
Pennsylvania ...	10 to 1	..McKinley	32
Rhode Island....	2 to 1	..McKinley	4
South Carolina..	8 to 1	..Bryan	9
South Dakota...	1 to 3	..McKinley	4
Tennessee	1 to 3	..McKinley	12
Texas	8 to 1	..Bryan	15
Vermont	6 to 1	..McKinley	4
Virginia	1 to 2	..McKinley	12
West Virginia..	Even	..McKinley	6
Washington	1 to 3	..McKinley	4
Wisconsin	10 to 7	..McKinley	12
Wyoming	3 to 5	..McKinley	3

"I hope that will stir up some money," remarked a strong McKinley man when he had read the odds, "but I don't think there is very much Bryan confidence in this part of the country. Western Populists, however, may make a few dollar and half-dollar bets by mail."

DISTURBANCE NOT PLANNED.

There Was No Intention to Annoy Mr. Bryan at New-Haven.

Walter Allen of New-Haven called at THE NEW-YORK TIMES office yesterday afternoon and desired to correct some of the impressions caused by reports of William J. Bryan's speech in New-Haven.

"The stories sent out West," he said, "have made a bad impression, and people think the Yale students and citizens of New-Haven were in a conspiracy to break up the Bryan meeting. Mr. Bryan thought, apparently, that the militia parade had been so handled as purposely to interfere with him. The facts are just the contrary.

"When Col. Buckland was arranging the time of the parade, knowing that Bryan was to be in town, he went to the managers of the meeting and learned that it was to be shortly after Mr. Bryan's arrival, which was to take place at 1:40 o'clock. So it was then determined to have the parade earlier, in order that it might be over by the time the meeting took place.

"Everything would have worked smoothly but for a blunder of the Bryan managers. They had consulted a wrong time table, and found they could not get the candidate in New-Haven at the hour they had expected. Therefore, when he did get there the clash with the militia bands happened. Mr. Bryan has been saying lately that he thought he was purposely interfered with, while his speech in Hartford soon afterward showed he understood the real situation.

"The misbehavior of the students also has been misrepresented. Of course, college boys are rather noisy, particularly in a tremendous crowd, but Mr. Bryan provoked them by his indiscreet manner of meeting them. He used an expression like this: 'Ninety-nine out of every hundred men would—' and was interrupted by the sophomore class giving three cheers for '99. Their year of graduation was suggested to them by Mr. Bryan's remark, but he did not appreciate it, and became irritated, after which the students solidified against him, quite naturally. But they did not behave as badly as has been reported. There was not near as much guying as the Oxford students indulge in when their men are up for degrees."

Stern Brothers

are now displaying
Autumn Styles
of
Ladies' Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
And an Importation of
Latest Paris Models.
West Twenty-third Street.

Stern Bros.

direct attention to their
Fall Importations
of
High Class
Paris
Lingerie
consisting in part of
Bolero Matinees,
Robes de Nuit,
Sauts de Lit,
Cache Corsets,
Chemises de Jour,
Jupons,
Pantalons,
And in addition
will offer to-morrow
Ladies'
Elder Down
Dressing
Sacques at 63c
Hand Made
Emb'd Flannel
House Sacques $1.95
Black and Striped
Taffeta
Silk Skirts
with Spanish flounce and corded ruffle, at $3.98
West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow
In their
Upholstery
Departments

2200 Yards Heavy Silk Faced and Cotton Tapestry at $1.10 / $1.50 / $1.95
Formerly $1.75 to $3.75 yard.

1500 Yards Silk Damasks $1.85 / $2.25 / $2.65
Formerly $2.75 to $5.00 yard.

250 Pairs Ecru and White Irish Point Lace Curtains $5.90 / $7.50 / $10.50

300 Pairs Ecru and White Irish Point Sash Curtains at $2.40 / $3.20 / $3.90

150 Tapestry Panels reduced to $3.95

Tapestry Panel Portieres, at $7.50 pr
West 23d St.

TELLS OF THE FEELING ABROAD.

What A. A. Alling, Just Back from Europe, Says of the Situation.

A. A. Alling, a member of the law firm of Kenneson, Crain & Alling of 11 William Street, arrived yesterday by the Steamship Etruria, from a two months' trip in Europe. Mr. Alling, who is a stanch, old-fashioned Democrat, was naturally much interested in the progress of the Presidential campaign while abroad, and it may be remembered that on the eve of his departure he took the occasion in a letter addressed to ex-Gov. Flower to repudiate the platform and ticket of the Chicago Convention. In an interview Mr. Alling said:

"In my conversations and business dealings in London and Paris I was struck with the keen interest that is being taken in our political affairs. Both the London and Paris newspapers contain numerous mention and detailed accounts of the political affairs that are transpiring in the present campaign. A note of both alarm and surprise was sounded when the issue of 'free and unlimited coinage' was raised by the Chicago platform, and naturally that issue and its solution excites the main interest with foreign observers.

"That such an issue, at this time and in the face of world-wide experience of its error and fatuity, should have been raised in our country caused considerable wonder and astonishment, and not to say alarm, and the first result was to still further excite distrust and timidity in connection with American business affairs. This first impression, however, I think may be said to have been largely alleviated by the reports of the progress of the campaign and the setbacks received by the advocates of the white metal, and now it may be said that our European commercial and business connections are maintaining a waiting attitude with a pretty general confidence in the good sense and honesty of the American people, awaiting the proper and honest solution of the silver question that the signs indicate by the American electorate, and then stand ready to intrust in our hands a large amount of that accumulated capital that, especially in London, is seeking at the present time almost any and every reasonably secure channel of investment.

"During my stay abroad I have seen or heard nothing that leads me to alter the views expressed in my letter to Gov. Flower, and I have seen and heard much to confirm them. We owe it to ourselves first on principles of honesty and the 'golden rule' to set this money question right now and for all time, and we owe the same duty as a great debtor nation to those who have invested their capital here with confidence in and reliance on the integrity and honesty of our people and Government. "As far as I am concerned, I propose to do what little I can toward averting what I consider would be a most calamitous departure in our financial policy, namely, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the proposed ratio, and to aid in making the adverse decision as emphatic as possible; and in so doing I deem it my duty both as an American citizen and patriotic Democrat to do all in my power to insure by as convincing a majority as possible the election of Mr. McKinley, in order that the verdict of the American people on this paramount question may be read and known of all men."

"CAMMEYER"

STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.
6TH AVENUE CORNER 20TH ST.

THE BIGGEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

The "Berlin" Shoe
For Women.

The comfort seeker, who at the same time does not care to sacrifice beauty, will hail with delight my New Fall Creation, in this particular shoe, which I have named the "Berlin." I have studied all the newest European and American models and have improved all the good points and concentrated them in this shoe.

The toe is a happy medium raised in the centre to allow the toe all the freedom necessary, with no surplus room.

The "BERLIN" Shoe FOR WOMEN, $4.00

IN BUTTON AND LACE.

The foreign and domestic markets have contributed their choicest products in the manufacture of these shoes, such as patent leather, glace kid, cloth top, in fact, the variety embraces all desirable seasonable leathers and made with *Hand-sewed Welt*, which is a slow, expensive process, but the most improved and best-known at the present time.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. MY NEW FALL CATALOGUE NOW READY AND MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Having no agencies or branch stores, my shoes can be purchased only at my establishment.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

TO WORK FOR SOUND MONEY.

Members of Cotton Exchange Form a Club—The Resolutions.

Backed by assurances of support from nearly 200 members of the Cotton Exchange, a non-partisan sound-money club was organized in the trading room of the Exchange immediately after the close of business yesterday noon.

The meeting, which was characterized by much enthusiasm, was called to order by William V. King, and the club was organized with few formalities. Officers were elected as follows: President—M. B. Fielding; Vice Presidents—Charles W. Ide and James O. Bloss; Treasurer—H. H. Meyer; Secretary—William V. King.

Mr. King offered the following preambles and resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas, The continued uncertainty in regard to the monetary system of the Nation has caused widespread financial and commercial distrust, crippling enterprise and paralyzing the trade of the country; and,

"Whereas, We consider a sound and stable currency absolutely indispensable to our National and commercial prosperity, and the chief means of restoring confidence at home and abroad; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Sound Money Club of the New-York Cotton Exchange places itself on record as being unequivocally opposed to any debasement of the currency, and emphatically declares in favor of and urges the maintenance of the present gold standard of value, recognized by the great commercial nations of the world.

"Resolved, That we individually pledge ourselves to do all in our power to successfully carry out the spirit of these resolutions."

Mr. Fielding, the President of the new organization, is an old-time Democrat, but he deems it his duty to vote for McKinley and Hobart this Fall. There are about 450 members of the Cotton Exchange, and there is good reason to believe that nearly 300 of them will join the Sound Money Club. A suitable banner is to be purchased, and the organization will take part in the great business men's parade for sound money next month.

Found Dead Beside a Railroad.

A body, supposed to be that of G. Newman, an able seaman, who had served on the steamship Manar, was found yesterday morning beside the tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, near the Woodlawn station.

The right side of the head was crushed and blood and hair were found on the compressed-air pipe near the track.

It is thought the man fell from a passing train, as marks on the gravel on the outer edge of the roadbed indicate that he slid or was dragged a short distance along the ground. The body was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

I have been using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for the past THIRTY YEARS, and consider it the very best and safest remedy made for the relief of all pulmonary troubles.—P. M. GREEN, Culbertson, Neb., Oct. 17, 1895.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

Ehrich Bros

Commence To-morrow an Important
Sale of
TEA GOWNS,
as follows:

Handsome Tea Gowns of China Silk, lined throughout, very full Watteau; this gown is elaborately trimmed with deep lace insertion and ribbon, also deep flounce trimmed in same style on bottom of skirt; pink, blue, lavender, black and white; this gown is good value for 18.00; to-morrow, 9.75

Tea Gowns of Wool Cashmere, lined throughout, made with full Watteau back, loose form, with Bolero Jacket, very prettily trimmed with braid; this gown in all sizes, from 34 to 46 bust; also all shades of Cashmere; good value for 6.00; to-morrow, 3.98

Sixth Ave. & 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TREATMENT OF NEW WALLS.

The walls of a new house rarely receive proper treatment.

To leave them a staring white for a couple of years until "settled" is intolerable. Kalsomining ("tinting" as its commenders call it in these artistic days) is not only hard in effect, but the coloring must be wholly removed—at no little cost—before permanent hangings can be applied.

Our way is to cover the walls with ingrain paper in any color, giving the softest textile effects, with the added virtue of permitting cracks to be repaired and final decorations applied without removal.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CHARLES WILSON'S HEROISM.

Risked His Life and Snatched a Woman from Before a Train.

An unknown woman had a narrow escape from being run down by a New-York and New-Jersey Railroad train yesterday, and was only saved by the prompt action of Charles Wilson, a fireman on a Northern New-Jersey train. Both roads are branches of the Erie and run over that company's main line to the west end of the Bergen tunnel. From that point the New-York and New-Jersey goes across the meadows to Carlstadt and points beyond, while the northern branches off to the north and goes to Nyack, N. Y.

The side tracks west of the tunnel are at all times occupied by coal cars, and many poor women and children go there to gather coal that falls from the cars.

Several women were gathering coal along the tracks yesterday morning, when the early train from Nyack approached the tunnel, going east. At the same time a New-York and New-Jersey train, going west, emerged from the tunnel. The latter had not put on speed and the former was slowing down for the tunnel, so that neither train was going very fast.

All the women left the tracks but one. She appeared to be paralyzed by fright. She stood on the New-York and New-Jersey track. She screamed, but made no effort to save herself. The engineer tried to stop the train, but there was not sufficient space to enable him to do so.

Wilson, who was looking from the cab window of the Northern train on the opposite track, took in the situation at a glance. He swung himself from the window, hanging a second or so to the sill. Then he dropped to the track. He kept his feet with an effort, but it took him half a minute to recover himself. The next minute he darted forward, seized the frightened woman and dragged her from the track. The New-York and New-Jersey train did not come to a standstill until the engine had gone fifty feet beyond where the woman had stood.

As soon as the woman recovered her senses she ran away. None of her companions knew her name or where she lived.

Wilson was warmly congratulated on his courage and presence of mind, but he said he had done no more than other men would have done under the circumstances. Then he jumped on his train, which had stopped for him, and went on his way. He went home with his train in the afternoon.

Reception to Lord and Lady Russell.

The Catholic Club is making extensive preparations for the reception to Lord Russell, Lady Russell, and other members of their party at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South, Friday evening. In addition to the regular members many distinguished persons will be present. Invitations have been sent to Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn.

The following ladies have been invited to act as a special ladies' committee: Mrs. Joseph F Daly, Mrs. Stephen Farelly, Mrs. Daniel J. O'Connor, Mrs. James Lee, Mrs. James A. O'Gorman, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. William T. Ryan, Mrs. John G. O'Keefe, Mrs. William M. Ryan, Mrs. Edward Maguire, Mrs. Herman Ridder, Mrs. John J. Pulleyn, Mrs. Henry J. Heidenis, Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, Mrs. Hugh G. Connell, Mrs. M. J. Drummond, Miss Barrett, and Miss Monks.

Pretty Display of Boys' Suits.

The corner window in Lord & Taylor's dry goods store, at Broadway and Twentieth Street, presents a varied array of pretty things made into boys' clothing and caps. The goods are novel materials, bought especially for Lord & Taylor, and manufactured from their own fashion plates. The "reefer," or top coat, is an addition to the small boy's wardrobe this year. It is of kersey cloth, in light tan, blue, or red, and of chinchilla, in gray, blue, or brown. The buttons are large, of pearl or gold. A "reefer" of red kersey has a black velvet collar with gold trimmings. An Astrakhan in plain blue and black has pearl buttons, and a sailor collar trimmed with kersey cloth. The middy suits are very handsome. Cadet gray, with dark-blue sailor collar, trimmed with white braid, is the most popular pattern. These suits are worn either with long or short trousers. The Tuxedo suits for boys' full dress are silk lined, and may be had in short or long trousers. Tam o' Shanter caps are again in vogue, but these are new in material.

Daniell & Sons.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS
for Autumn Wear.

We shall offer Monday morning the most attractive Novelties in

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CLOAKS, WRAPS, JACKETS, etc.
MILLINERY, including every conceivable novelty appertaining to this department.

Full lines of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.
JEWELRY, BRIC-A-BRAC, CLOCKS,
LAMPS, and LAMP SHADES, etc.

The above departments are the most extensive to be found in the city, and, as our customers know, the PRICES are ALWAYS the LOWEST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

BROADWAY, 8TH--9TH STREETS.

HER LITTLE DAUGHTER MISSING

Kidnapped by the Father, According to Annie Dietz's Theory.

Lottie Dietz, four years old, of 414 East Sixty-fourth Street, got permission from her mother, Annie Dietz, yesterday morning, to attend a sewing school in Fifty-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, with her playmate, Annie Aethausen, eleven years old, of the same address.

After they left the house and had gone about 200 feet toward First Avenue, Annie Aethausen remembered that she had left her spool of thread at home. She returned to get this, leaving Lottie waiting for her outside. She was not gone five minutes, but when she returned she could not find her friend. Upon inquiry, she learned from the children in the neighborhood that a tall, pale man, with dark hair and dark mustache, had picked up Lottie in his arms and run with her to the grounds surrounding the Flower Hospital, which is but a few hundred feet away from the place where Annie had left her companion.

Annie ran up stairs and notified Lottie's mother. From the description furnished, the mother came to the conclusion that it was her husband, Philip, whom she had left Feb. 15 on account of his drinking habits and for not supporting her. Lottie's mother had, ever since she left her husband, been supporting herself and child by washing and ironing at Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Avenue. Lottie's father is a barber, but has not been working for some time. He has the two other children, Lizzie, nine years old, and Martha, fifteen years old, in his possession. He had been seen in the neighborhood for two weeks.

A general alarm for the missing child was sent out, but up to a late hour last night the police had not heard from her. The address of the husband is unknown.

AS GUESTS OF THE MAYOR.

Thousands of Up-the-State Excursionists Coming Next Month.

On the evening of Tuesday the 6th, and on the morning of Wednesday the 7th, of next month, two or three thousand of the residents of the northern counties of this State will arrive here on a pleasure trip. They come because it is the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad's eleventh annual excursion, and because they have a special invitation from Mayor Strong. Many of them came here last Fall under similar circumstances, and received a cordial reception from the Mayor, whom they called upon at the City Hall.

In a letter written a few weeks ago to Theodore Butterfield, General Passenger Agent, Mayor Strong said: "I renew the burg Road, Mayor Strong said: "I renew the invitation extended last year to your excursionists who are about to visit the city through the annual outing arranged for over your road, and extend to them a welcome to this city. I trust that many of them will find an opportunity to visit the various city departments."

Mr. Butterfield says that this annual excursion excites uncommon interest in the northern tier of counties chiefly because of the invitation of the Mayor of New-York. There is a belief prevalent among the country folk that the Mayor's note of welcome assures them full protection against the snares and dangers of this great metropolis—and so it does. It is expected that there will be eight train loads of the excursionists.

Statistics of Post Offices.

There are 70,000 Post Offices in the United States against 20,000 in Great Britain, 25,000 in Germany, 9,000 in Austria-Hungary, 7,000 in France, and 6,000 in Italy. The net loss on the Post Office business of the United States amounted last year to $10,000,000, the shortage being made up by appropriations by the Treasury, which have averaged, in recent years, about $6,000,000.

The profit in the English Post Office Department for the same period was $15,000,000, and other countries of Europe make a profit from the Post Office also. The net revenue in Austria-Hungary was $5,000,000; in Russia, $1,000,000, and in France, $7,500,000. The revenue of the English Post Office, including in this amount the revenue from telegrams, which is a Government monopoly in England, was $70,000,000 last year, of which $15,000,000 was from telegrams. The receipts of the American telegraph companies are in excess of $25,000,000 a year, and, if added to the postal receipts, as is the case in England and Germany, would make the revenue of the Post Office Department over $100,000,000 a year.

Farm Animals in Use.

Mr. Henry Robinson of the Department of Agriculture has prepared statistics as to the number of farm animals in use in the principal countries of the world. There are 67,254,553 horses, an increase of 260,000 in three years; 8,865,573 mules and asses, an increase of 182,000 in three years; 312,055,835 head of cattle, an increase of 24,000,000 in three years. There has been a decrease in the number of sheep from 534,000,000 to 511,000,000, and a decrease in the number of goats from 36,000,000 to 32,000,000, and of swine an increase from 102,000,000 in 1893 to 104,000,000.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The new steamer Glen Turret, which was recently built on the Clyde by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Company for the Glen Line, arrived here yesterday in ballast on her first voyage. She will return to China and Japan with a cargo of 180,000 cases of oil. She is of 3,025 net tonnage and will carry about 10,000 tons of cargo. Captain Webster, a veteran of the China service, is her commander.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb will deliver an address at the Fall opening of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 8:15 o'clock to-morrow evening. There will be music by popular singers.

—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ended at noon yesterday there were 633 deaths in the city, of which 237 were in cases of children under five years old.

—The engagement of Miss Hettie Levy of 1,889 Madison Avenue to Mr. Lawrence W. Mack of this city has been announced. They will be at home to receive their friends on Sunday, Oct. 4.

—The Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, pastor of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, Harlem, will preach the second sermon in a series on "The Second Coming of Christ" this morning.

—Evening School No. 17, at 335 West Forty-seventh Street, will be open for the registration of pupils on and after Monday evening. Instruction will begin on Monday, Oct. 5.

Brooklyn.

—The new forty-eight-inch iron water main extending from Fourth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street to Fort Hamilton Avenue and Ocean Avenue Linwood Road, to Lincoln Road, to East New-York Avenue, to Jamaica Plank Road, to Vermont Avenue, and thence to the Ridgewood Reservoir, which will carry 10,000,000 gallons daily, will be completed in a few days.

—The funeral of Rosie A. Redgate, murdered by W. J. Koerner in New-York City, took place from her late home, 245 Prospect Place, yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. David Gregg of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

—Commissioner Bush during the past week granted permits for the erection of twenty-five brick buildings, to cost $105,100, and thirty-two frame buildings, to cost $31,640.

—The Litchfield estate has begun an action against the City of Brooklyn to recover the sum of $350,000, which it is claimed it has paid to the city for improperly levied taxes.

—The twenty-third annual State Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Emmanuel Baptist Church, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 7.

—There were 338 deaths in Brooklyn last week, the death rate being 15.7 in every 1,000 of the population. There were 153 marriages and 315 births.

—Emil Richards, two years old, of 171 Fulton Street fell from the third-story window of his home yesterday and fractured his skull.

Jersey City.

—Timothy Connelly, who wandered away from his home, at 33 East Fourteenth Street, Bayonne, was found yesterday at the Snake Hill Almshouse, near Jersey City. He appeared there Thursday night, but could give no account of himself.

—The Board of Tax Commissioners of Jersey City met yesterday and fixed the tax rate for the year beginning Dec. 1 at $27.40 per $1,000, which is the same as the rate for the current year.

—Michael McInerney, nineteen years old, who escaped from the Reform School at Jamesburg, was arrested in Jersey City Friday night, and he will be sent back to the school to-morrow.

—Frank Jucklinsky, fourteen years old, of 469 Henderson Street, was committed yesterday for stealing a quantity of lead pipe from an unfinished house at 460 Grove Street.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—8 P. M.—Forecast till 8 P. M. Sunday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair Sunday; west winds, cooler Sunday night.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair Sunday, with warm, south winds, cooler and threatening weather Sunday night.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair during day, with warm south winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, generally fair, east winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rains in south, fair in north portion; fresh east winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, east winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by showers, east winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally cloudy, with showers, east winds, cooler in north portions. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, north winds, cooler in Southern New-Mexico. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair and cool north winds Sunday. ARKANSAS, showers and local thunderstorms, cooler, north winds. TENNESSEE, local rains, south winds, becoming variable, cooler in west portions. KENTUCKY, rain, followed by clearing weather, cooler south winds, shifting to north.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, followed by varied local showers, south winds, cooler Sunday night.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, followed by local showers on the lakes, cooler, fresh winds, shifting to north. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, with showers, cooler light to fresh south winds, shifting to northerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally warmer, northerly winds, slightly warmer, northerly winds, shifting to southwest. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in northern portions, west winds. NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer, southwest winds.

KANSAS, fair, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, except local rains in extreme south portion, warmer, south winds. NEW-MEXICO, showers in central and south portions, clearing in north portion, north winds, cooler. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, probably preceded by local showers in extreme southern portion, fresh to brisk north winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, fresh west winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, light to fresh north winds, shifting to westerly. MISSOURI, fair in northwest portion, showers, followed by fair weather in southeast portion, cooler, north winds. MONTANA and WYOMING, generally fair, warmer, southwest winds.

Sunday
September 27-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE NEW-JERSEY CAMPAIGN

THE DEMOCRATS READY TO BEGIN IT IN EARNEST AT LAST.

Senator Smith's Long Delay in Declaring Himself a Gold Man—It Has Had the Effect of Disorganizing the Silver Democrats—He Was Denounced in the State Committee Meeting at Trenton—Republicans Not Very Active.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—The campaign in New-Jersey can now be considered started. The two wings of the Democratic Party have for many reasons been unable to get a fair start, but they have pulled themselves together and announce the resumption of hostilities.

The silver wing of the Democratic Party, who call themselves the regulars, have opened headquarters in the City of Newark, and are really prepared to do business. They have been the victim of misplaced confidence for several months, which has delayed their active work. The fact that Senator Smith was both State Chairman and National Committeeman, and chose to select a retreat in the heart of Europe at a time when his services were most needed, has had a demoralizing effect upon both the State and subordinate organization of the Democratic Party.

The result of the long waiting on the part of those who are willing to assist the regular organization has not been beneficial. The United States Senator, after numerous delays, has said to the committee what he had in mind to say last June when he slipped away to Europe, but he kept them in doubt all these weeks and returns from Europe and says what he wanted to say in June, but didn't say because of the influence of Lawrence Fell, former Mayor of Orange, who is his confidential political adviser.

The net result of Senator Smith's filibustering is that he stands by his gold conviction that he so emphatically announced at the time of the Chicago Convention. He is, however, not spared the general condemnation of his Democratic contemporaries, because they attribute to him their demoralized condition.

Their Patience Exhausted.

No better illustration of complete exhaustion of patience was needed than the last meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Trenton, when the very best friends of Senator Smith openly and without reservation denounced him for the baby act that he has been playing, and laid directly at his door the distress that the Democratic Party finds itself in at this time. Having settled the fact that Senator Smith is a sound-money Democrat at heart and unwilling to be a hypocrite, the State Committee has dropped him, and all hopes of getting financial support from him for their arrangements are lost.

They have selected Col. Livingston Price, who is at the head of the Democratic organizations of Newark and Essex County. Ordinarily, Col. Price needs no introduction to the people of New-Jersey, he having been prominent in State affairs for the last ten years. He has never been a State leader, but always active in his own county. He acquired considerable prominence at the time that the Democrats tried to hold control of the Republican Senate on the argument that the Senate was a continuous body and that the Republican majority had not qualified according to law.

Col. Price evidently expected that he would be made Chairman, for he came prepared to make a good, long speech before the committee, which speech was ready for distribution to those who cared to have a copy. He made an address, in which he eulogized himself. Senator Smith looked very small by the contrast that he made. The State representative of the National Committee was supplied by the appointment of ex-Senator Philip P. Baker of Cumberland County. Senator Baker had a short career in the legislative hall at Trenton, but his record is an honorable one. He is highly esteemed in his own locality, and the worst that is said about him is that he is largely interested in silver mines in the West, and he has managed to sell considerable stock to his friends and neighbors in South Jersey.

Johnson Cornish, a piano maker of Washington, who was formerly Congressman and Senator, has been made the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and he and Col. Price will have the control of the Democratic campaign. Cornish is a candidate for Elector at Large, having relinquished his claim for the Congressional nomination in the Fourth District because of the fusion between the Democrats and the Populists, which called for the candidacy of Augustus W. Cutler, a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance. Cornish is ambitious to be the Governor of New-Jersey, and his activity in this campaign is principally due to that ambition.

There is, however, another Democrat very active at the present time who is also anxious to sign the Thanksgiving Day proclamation, and that is Senator William D. Daly of Hudson. He has been made a committeeman at large in place of R. V. Lindabury, who has gone over to the sound-money Democrats. Daly is conspicuous in these days because he is speaking nightly throughout this and neighboring States in the interest of Bryan, and he is doing it not so much that he expects Bryan will succeed as to make his party indebted to him, which debt he hopes to cancel in the next Gubernatorial Convention.

Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee did expect to open its headquarters in the City of Trenton, but the change brought about by the emphatic declaration of Senator Smith caused the headquarters to be moved to Newark, where the Jeffersonian Club has kindly offered a suite of rooms for the use of the committee without any cost. This will make the headquarters always acceptable to Chairman Price and easy for Senator Cornish.

The silver Democrats have taken the precaution to serve notice on Secretary of State Kelsey that they are the bona-fide Democratic Party, and as such they are entitled to be named on the regular election tickets. This was done to prevent the sound-money Democrats, who have completed their ticket, from filing a certificate under the name of National Democrats and claiming recognition under the law, but the Secretary of State has no particular sympathy with the National Democratic cause because he intends this year to bolt the Democratic Party and vote for McKinley. He is giving Col. Price and other members of the committee the assurance that only the Electors selected by the Democratic Convention held in Trenton on Sept. 9 will be placed in the list of the two great parties.

The sound-money Democrats have announced their ten Electors. They never had any intention whatever of stealing from the Democratic organizations, and are already securing the signatures to the petition that they must file under the law to give them recognition on the election stationary that the Secretary of State must issue. The law requires them to have 800 signatures, but they expect to get several thousand.

The sound-money Democrats have put up a strong Electoral ticket; all the men named have State reputations and are perhaps more favorably known than those who have been named on the silver ticket. The Executive Committee is sending out considerable literature and expects to begin in a few days an educational campaign, holding meetings in all the counties, and continuing to hold them until election day. It hopes to prevent a large number of sound-money Democrats from voting for McKinley; as it stands now the sound-money Democrats are leaning that way.

Republicans Not Very Active.

The Republicans are showing no particular activity, and it is intimated that they will not put up in New-Jersey an active campaign, preferring to hold small meetings, to discourage campaign parading and extravagance, but to make a still hunt.

The campaign is directly under the supervision of Garret A. Hobart, the candidate for Vice President, who is a member of the Executive Committee and of the State Committee, and while he has no time to attend the meetings he has knowledge of every move that is made. In years gone by he conducted the campaigns in the State, and he is still regarded as in control. He says this campaign will have very little noise and few fireworks.

The Republicans are confident that they can carry the State by 40,000 to 50,000 for McKinley. This confidence is stimulated by equally as large figures predicted by some of the old-time Democrats, among them Judge Godfred Kreuger, Allen McDermott, Abner Kalisch, Thomas F. Lane, and Senator Winton—all Democrats of good political repute whose soothsaying is generally favorably regarded.

The Democrats have been inspired with new hope because of the recent visit of candidate Bryan to a section of the State, and they now think there is something worth fighting for and are planning accordingly. They are divided as to their prospects of carrying the entire State, but they think it is possible for them to carry the First, Third, Seventh, and Eighth Congressional Districts. They do have a fighting chance in the Fourth District. This is the one to which candidate Bryan gave his particular atttention on Wednesday, making some fifteen speeches throughout the district in the interest of Augustus W. Cutler, the Democratic candidate, who is indorsed by both the Farmers' Alliance and the Populists. The Republicans admit that the Fourth is a doubtful territory, and propose to put in considerable time and money in the hopes of re-electing Mahlon Pitney. It has been a matter of more or less speculation just why candidate Bryan was taken through the district of some Democratic proportions. It has the appearance of carrying coal to Newcastle. He was, however, given a very hearty reception wherever he appeared, and it is quite natural that the committee would take him where the most enthusiasm could be expected.

POLICEMAN M'INTYRE BURIED.

His Horse, "Guck," in the Funeral Procession to the Church.

Thomas R. McIntyre, the Park policeman who lost his life in the discharge of duty, was buried yesterday. Twelve mounted Park police, in charge of Sergt. Egan, and twenty-four foot police, in command of Sergt. Dillon, assembled at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue at 10 A. M. and proceeded to the home of their comrade, at 627 Columbus Avenue.

From the house the police, followed by representatives of Potomac Tribe, No. 248, of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of Colfax Council, Royal Arcanum, marched down Ninety-second Street to the Boulevard, and thence to the Church of the Holy Name, in Ninety-sixth Street.

At one end of the second line of mounted police was Policeman McIntyre's pet horse Guck, which was led by a policeman in plain dress. Guck is a handsome bay, about 15½ hands high. The animal wore a crêpe blanket that covered its body, neck, and head, leaving spaces for the eyes. The horse was saddled and bridled, and it walked along as though impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. In the stirrups of the saddle were the boots and spurs of Guck's old master. A number of floral pieces were carried to the church in carriages. They had been sent by policemen and others.

The church services were conducted by Father Gallagher, assisted by a choir of four voices. The choir sang the mass of Rossi. The church was crowded with friends of the policeman, among whom were William H. Leonard, Assemblyman of the Fifth Assembly District; ex-Assemblymen Dominick Mullaney and Terence Duffy, and Isaac Varien of the old Volunteer Fire Department. At the close of the services the police escorted the hearse to the Ninety-second Street ferry. The burial took place in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island.

The accident which resulted in the death of Policeman McIntyre occurred at Seventy-first Street and Columbus Avenue, Wednesday while he was trying to stop a runaway horse belonging to J. T. Robinson of 523 Manhattan Avenue. McIntyre had caught the horse, when his own animal stumbled and fell, throwing the rider to the pavement. The policeman died in Bellevue Hospital, a few hours later.

THEIR SUCCAH IN ASHES.

Orthodox Hebrews Suspect Their Booth Was Maliciously Fired.

Max Silverberg and Jacob Weinberg, orthodox Hebrews, are mourning the destruction by fire of the succah which they had jointly built in the yard of their residence, 31 Essex Street, in which to celebrate the present Feast of Tabernacles. There are many such structures now on the east side. Their builders have been greatly annoyed by young hoodlums.

The succah which was the joint enterprise of Silverberg and Weinberg was built of old boards against the wall of the rear tenement and was thatched with straw. It suddenly sprang into a blaze at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The glare attracted the attention of a wakeful woman in the tenement house, and, looking out of the window, she discovered the succah on fire, and saw some one running out of the back yard. The occupants of the house put out the fire, but the booth was destroyed. A great crowd gathered in the street, and two policemen had their hands full in restraining them and keeping them quiet.

One of the policemen, when asked what all the commotion was about, said: "Oh, it's only one of them suckers on fire."

The people living in the neighborhood are convinced that the fire was started by a malicious boy.

CLAIM RAPID TRANSIT ROUTE.

Old Underground Companies Have Now Entered a Combination.

By the consolidation of three underground railroad companies which were incorporated more than a decade ago, the Rapid Transit Commission may have a stumbling block placed in its way.

The combination just formed claims to have rights in the route on which the commission is now working, and it is for the purpose of conserving these interests that the companies agreed to consolidate under the name of the Underground Railroad Company of the City of New-York. A certificate of their agreement has been sent to the Secretary of State.

Cornelius V. Sidell of 146 Broadway was the President of each of the old companies, and is President also of the consolidation. He explained yesterday that the intention of the original corporations was to have a grand trunk line terminal in New-York, which was to approach the city from New-Jersey by a tunnel under the Hudson River, reaching to City Hall Park. The route was then to continue under ground through Elm Street, Lafayette Place, and Fourth Avenue to the Grand Central Station.

The first company, the Central Tunnel Railroad Company, was incorporated in December, 1881, under the provision of the Hayes law, which had just been passed in the Legislature. In 1883 the New-York and New-Jersey Tunnel Railroad Company was formed, and in 1886 the Terminal Underground Railroad Company was incorporated. The last company was organized for the purpose of preserving the charter of the first, the object of both being the construction of the road from City Hall Park to the Grand Central Station.

Each of these corporations, which had a nominal capitalization of $5,000,000, made surveys and maps and filed them in the County Clerk's office, but none did any actual constructive work.

"Everything was done, however," said Mr. Sidell, "that was demanded by law. For this reason we now claim vested rights in the present route, and we propose to maintain them. At the same time we will by no means antagonize the Rapid Transit Commission.

"We have capitalized the new company at the nominal sum of $100,000. Behind us, however, there is a moneyed syndicate that is ready to go ahead with operations as soon as our franchise is received. The original companies were not organized for the purpose of selling out, but the present organization might do so."

Associated with Mr. Sidell in the consolidated company are Spencer D. Schuyler, G. A. Liebig, and Eugene Schleffelin, as Directors. They were also Directors in the three original corporations. Besides these are the following men, each of whom was a Director in one or another of the old concerns: W. C. Nicoll, William Kent, C. B. Meserole, Gouverneur Tillotson, John B. Westbrook, A. M. Hatch, Charles D. Ingersoll, Robert Webb Morgan, H. B. Slaven, C. A. Anderson, and James M. Fisk, who is also counsel for the consolidated company.

IN MEMORY OF DR. PETERS.

New Parish House of St. Michael's to be Erected in West 99th Street.

The cornerstone of a parish house in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas McClure Peters will be laid at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in West Ninety-ninth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, by the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Peters was rector of St. Michael's for over fifty years. He provided medical assistance for the poor and friendless sick, found homes for orphans and deserted children, and obtained employment for men and women of all faiths and conditions. He sought to establish free schools, a public library, a hospital, and a lyceum for the general benefit of the parish. Some of these works were taken up by others and completed, but others are in abeyance. The free schools are now a city institution, the Manhattan Library has passed out of existence, Manhattan Hospital is in Manhattanville, and the lyceum is a thing of the past, having been outgrown by the community.

The memorial parish house is to cost about $70,000, and will contain rooms in which lectures, entertainments, and classes can be held. In the basement will be rooms for a free clinic, a gymnasium, a laundry, in which women living in cramped tenements may do their washing for a small fee, a boys' clubroom, a kitchen, and two rooms which may be used for baths. On the first floor will be offices, a choirroom, quarters for committees and charitable associations of the parish, provisions for a library of 10,000 volumes, and a reading room.

The second, or main, floor will contain a large assembly room, provided with a stage, dressing rooms, &c., and capable of seating over 1,500 persons. There will also be on this floor the rooms of the Girls' Friendly Society and other organizations. The third floor is partly occupied by the assembly room, and it will contain a large room for a men's club, lodge meetings, and the like. On this floor and the fourth will be eleven living rooms, part of which will be used by trained nurses, who will attend to cases in the neighborhood for a small payment when not otherwise employed. Space has been left for growth, and there will be ample accommodations for classrooms of all sorts, a sewing school, a kindergarten, and a day nursery, should they be required.

The house is designed to provide not merely for the Sunday school, industrial, and missionary needs of the parish, but also for the benefit of the community at large.

Clergymen who propose to attend the dedication services are requested to meet in the choirroom of St. Michael's Church on Tuesday at 2:45 P. M., and bring vestments.

Horner's Furniture.

Why Advisable to Buy It.

Because it represents the productions of the best makers only;

Because of the superior advantages it offers in the matter of choice (largest stock in the city);

Because of the moderate prices at which all goods are marked—lowest possible for equal grades.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

Grand Exhibition of Foreign Novelties (our own importation), including 200 patterns Vernis-Martin Cabinets, ranging from $25 to $1,000; Vernis-Martin Tables, Curio Cabinets, Stands, Work Tables, Screens, &c., &c.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS in all the new patterns and styles, single, double and twin, from $18.50 to $500.00.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

GERMANY'S WORK IN TURKEY

A REPORT THAT SHE HAS BEEN BEFRIENDING THE SULTAN.

The Foreign Office Says that Complete Harmony Exists Among the Powers Regarding the Treatment of Turkey—The General Public Not Satisfied with the Attitude of the Government—Progress of the Socialist Movement in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The authorities of the Foreign Office are greatly indignant at finding that reports have obtained credence that it is Germany, and not Russia, that is befriending the Sultan. Acting under the influence of this feeling, the Foreign Office has issued a statement declaring that complete harmony in regard to Turkey exists at the present time among the powers. If a recurrence of the troubles in Constantinople should make the question acute, however, it is possible that the great powers will abandon their attitude of disinterestedness and proceed to take common action to restore order, and communications sounding the powers upon this question are already passing between the various European Governments.

Nevertheless, the German public is not satisfied with the attitude which the Government has recently assumed, and especially deplores the fact that the German Embassy at Constantinople showed no sympathy with the Armenians during the late massacres there. "While the disturbances were going on in the streets of Constantinople the other embassies gave asylum to hundreds of Armenian fugitives, but Germany," says The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, "in order to keep in the good graces of the Sultan, kept her doors closed until the massacres were over, even while the Turks massacred helpless fugitives before the very doors of the embassy."

Despite repeated denials on the part of the Russian authorities and the Russian press, The Frankfort Zeitung maintains its assertion that the Russian Black Sea fleet has been cruising since last Monday within six hours' sail of the Bosphorus.

The Bundesrath, which has been summoned to reassemble at the beginning of October, will be called upon to consider many important measures at its coming session, such as those of compulsory organization of workingmen's guilds, modifying the State system of old age and sickness insurance, &c. The great question of reform of the code of procedure in military trials remains in a critical position. The Bundesrath, just before its adjournment, merely conceded the question of oral debates before military courts, but rejected the proposal to compel the publicity of all proceedings before such tribunals. The Emperor retains the sole right to confirm or suspend sentences. The Reichstag will meet on Nov. 10, and heated debates over the leading questions which that body will be asked to consider are certain to take place.

The Vorwaerts, the leading organ of the German Socialists, has published a series of reports showing the position and progress of the Socialist movement in Germany, as a prelude to the coming Congress of the Socialist Party, which is to be opened at Sieblichen, near Gotha, on Oct. 11. Though these reports show that the direct subscriptions to the party funds have diminished, there is, nevertheless, a surplus of 40,000 marks in the party's treasury, and in spite of the heavy subsidies which are required to maintain some of the provincial Socialist newspapers, the party possesses forty-one daily and twenty-three tri-weekly papers. The number of tracts, leaflets and pamphlets issued is greater than ever before. The enormous number of 143,000 copies of pamphlets on the subject of Agrarian Socialism have been sold among the peasants, who have not been regarded as being infected with Socialism. The consensus of opinion among disinterested outsiders is that the Socialist vote will be largely increased at the next election.

Murdered by His Partner.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 26.—A. S. Barnes, photographer, of this city, Thursday night started up stairs to bed. Mrs. Barnes, at the foot of the stairs, heard him in conversation with some one, and then heard a groan. A minute after a man came bounding down the steps with a pistol in his hand, and as he passed she recognized him as J. C. Kassebaum, who has been associated with her husband in business. The man made good his escape. Mrs. Barnes screamed, and people who came to her assistance found Mr. Barnes dead, his head being gashed in several places and a bloody hatchet lying beside him. His pockets had been rifled, and robbery was apparently the motive. Officers with bloodhounds are after the murderer.

Whisky Trust Rebate Claims.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Judge Showalter sat in the Federal court yesterday and heard the arguments to the exceptions of the report of Special Master Patton on the rebate claims of the old Whisky Trust. In his report Mr. Patton recommended that all claims for rebates wherein it was proved that the holders had not lived up to their agreements be disallowed. The total of such claims amounts to over $200,000. Moses Solomon and Robins Mott of Chicago, representing several thousand dollars each of claims, take exceptions to the report. Senator Solomon occupied all of the morning in arguing that the agreement of the trust was in the nature of maintaining a monopoly, and was illegal. Judge Showalter took the contention under advisement.

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Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Department.

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Materials and styles now ready for the production of Tailor-made Gowns, Golf and Bicycling Suits, &c., at MODERATE PRICES.

18th Street, 19th Street and Sixth Avenue.

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LACE DEPARTMENT.

6,000 yards
ECRU NET LACES,
18c., 29c., 38c., 48c., and 65c. yard.
value 28c. to $2.25.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

THE DEATH OF EMMA BARTELS.

Her Physician Arrested on a Charge of Murdering Her.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Startling developments surrounding the mysterious death of Emma Bartels, at the home of Dr. C. W. Winters, 108 South California Avenue, Sept. 10, resulted yesterday in the arrest of the physician on the charge of murder and his indictment by the Grand Jury.

The evidence now in the possession of the police bids fair, Lieut. Beard of the Warren Avenue Police Station says, to develop conditions at the California Avenue house similar to those of the Holmes Castle, in Englewood, with the swindling motive omitted. Ever since the death of Emma Bartels, anonymous letters have been coming to the police and the relatives of the dead girl, bearing upon the alleged criminal practices of Dr. Winters. In them he was charged with crime, and the names of some of his supposed victims were signed to the missives.

The police have found two young women who entered Dr. Winters's home under similar conditions, it is supposed, as Miss Bartels did, but not attended with fatal results, and it was upon their testimony before the Grand Jury yesterday that the indictment was returned. One of these is Tilly Taddy, who now lives at 99 West Twenty-sixth Street, and the other is Bertha Clayton, an inmate of the Industrial School for Girls, at Evanston. When their experiences with Dr. Winters were related to the police, Lieut. Beard made formal charges against the physician before the Grand Jury for the murder of Emma Bartels.

The latter was found in a dying condition in the house shortly before midnight on Sept. 10, under mysterious circumstances. She had gone to Dr. Winters's house in search of employment, Dr. Winters having inserted an advertisement for a servant girl in the morning papers.

It has also been learned by the police that Dr. Winters has taken young girls from employment bureaus in the city. Neighbors along California Avenue say that the home of the Winters has been regarded with suspicion. Before the mysterious death there of Miss Bartels, young girls made frequent visits. Since then, however, only one has continued to call, and yesterday the police watched the house all day, in order to get a talk with her, but she did not come.

The doctor at first took his arrest very coolly, but when the warrant charging him with murder was read to him by Detective Bubbie, he quailed and whitened. He was not told that he had also been indicted for two alleged crimes. He refused to make any statement to the police or the reporters.

CARE OF RESERVE WARSHIPS.

Will Probably Be Laid Up in League Island Docks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The board of naval officers detailed to devise a scheme of reserve ships has not finished its labors, but they will probably indorse the proposition that the ships to be laid up "in ordinary" should be kept at the League Island Navy Yard, which is a fresh-water yard, where the ships may be kept without fear of damage to their hulls.

The plan is to have this reserve fleet kept in good condition continually, and always in such order as will enable the ships to be gotten ready for sea within twenty-four hours. This is an improvement on the old proposition, which simply contemplated having a caretaker on board, and no greater facility for putting the ships in readiness for sea than any vessel out of commission laid up at a navy yard.

It is proposed to have the reserve fleet divided into units of four, in command of a Captain, each ship to be in charge of a Lieutenant, and manned by a force large enough to do the work on board and keep the vessel in condition. An engineer and two machinists are also to be attached to each vessel, and the engines are to be "turned over" each day, while the ship is to be taken to sea occasionally, in order to keep the machinery in working condition.

There has been some question as to the ships which shall compose this fleet. It has been proposed from the first that the battleships be laid up, but the new plan contemplates keeping these vessels in commission, and of changing the personnel at least once a year, that as many officers as possible shall be made familiar with duties on board the battleships.

C. H. Miller Found in Jamaica.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 26.—The police of this city received notice this morning from the Jamaica authorities that a man, supposed to be Charles H. Miller, a civil engineer of 107 Elm Street, Astoria, had been found wandering about in an aimless manner at Jamaica, and had been taken into custody for safe keeping.

Mr. Miller, who is forty-five years of age, and married, had been missing since last Thursday, when he left home, saying he was going to Brooklyn. He has been employed as a civil engineer on the Government works at Hell Gate. His friends fear that his mind has become affected.

All Her Children Burned to Death.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—At Brookland, a suburb, the house of Carrie Robson, a colored woman, caught fire while she was absent this morning, and her three small children were burned to death. A man sleeping in the house was rescued with difficulty. The bodies of the children, charred beyond all recognition, have been recovered. One year ago to-day the husband of the woman was killed in an electric railroad accident.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.
THE BIG STORE.

The Power of the Big Store.

It has already been felt in every quarter and is acknowledged by every competitor. All you have to do is to read their advertisements and see how they admit that they must now get less for their goods than heretofore or they will not be in line with New-York's new retail trade centre. Some are claiming to sell from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than they ever did before, and what is this but an admission that either they are now claiming to do something that they are not doing or that they have been forced by the Big Store to come down from the too high prices which they have been charging heretofore?

We are happy to leave the public to judge for themselves as to which is the case and only present to you to-day a few general remarks about some of our departments, with the emphatic statement that no other store ever has or ever can sell reliable goods for the same low prices at which we are now selling them and at which we will continue to sell them for all time to come.

Silks and Dress Goods.

Fashion's favorite fabrics at the Big Store's people's popular prices.

These departments are situated on the main floor, near the 6th Avenue entrance, and contain an immense stock of strictly reliable goods in blacks and colors. All the newest styles which Dame Fashion has declared to be popular can be found here.

All the correct weaves and up-to-date shades for the Fall of 1896 are shown in profusion.

Our evening and fancy silk department contains the largest assortment of strictly fashionable silks to be found in New-York. All the new and dainty effects in changeable and chameleon in all colors which will be so much in demand this Fall. A full stock of Velvets, Velveteen, Corduroys, Plushes for dresses, capes, and all trimmings at lower prices than have ever been known before in New-York.

Millinery.

The largest and finest Millinery Department in America is ready to please you.

Untrimmed hats in every style, shape, and color found in the foreign and domestic markets. Millinery Trimmings of every description. Fancy and Ostrich Feathers, Aigrettes, Paradise effects, Bird Wings, &c. Department located on second floor.

It is generally conceded that our display of Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, Turbans and Round Hats is the most elaborate in New-York.

We are displaying the most exquisite styles of famous foreign millinery artists, as well as the choicest effects, trimmed in our own workroom. We have in our employ some of the best milliners in the United States, who are fully conversant with all New-York and European styles. This enables us to say that in this department, as in every other, qualities are better for the price than elsewhere.

Cloaks, Suits and Furs.

Outer Garments, London Box Coats, Suits, and Paris Wraps, Misses' and Girls' Coats in the latest correct styles.

Richly Tailored Custom-Finished Coats as you see them nowhere else. Chic conceits by London's leading tailors. These ultra-fashionable garments are entirely dissimilar in fit, finish, make, and mode to the ordinary ones produced by cloak factories. There is an air of individual exclusiveness about every garment.

Desirability and Reliability are as important factors as economy. Tone, style, quality are here with low prices.

Our Fur Department will be one of the great features during the coming Fall and where you can buy Sealskin Coats and Capes made after the latest London and Paris models. Our department for Wrappers and Tea Gowns shows a very extensive variety. House Gowns, Bath and Lounging Robes made of fancy outing flannel and plain and figured flannels and wool cashmeres in all new colors and styles.

Carpets and Upholstery.

The richest styles and the humblest prices seem to have gone into partnership.

We sell only those qualities which we know will give perfect satisfaction. The purchasing power of the Big Store enables us to offer you many things in this line that it is impossible for the exclusive dealer to secure. All new Fall styles are now in stock and ready for your inspection.

No greater Carpet and Upholstery store can be found in all New-York than you will find at the Big Store.

We offer you in this line a greater assortment to select from than you can find anywhere else. In the Upholstery Department you will find every known material for furniture covering or home decorations, from the most popular low-priced goods to the most elaborate. Curtains and shades of all kinds at lower prices than can be secured anywhere else.

Crockery and Glassware.

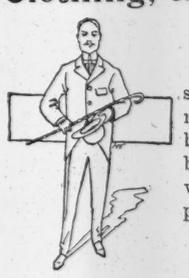
These goods are one of the foremost branches of the Big Store's great business.

Every variety of China, Lamps, Lamp Goods, Bric-a-Brac, and all kinds of Kitchen Crockery are displayed in our immense department at prices which we believe to be unprecedented in the history of the crockery business in New-York City. The cut glass room is a department in itself, and a sight worth seeing.

We control the entire output of one of the largest and most celebrated China manufacturers in Carlsbad.

This gives us a channel through which we are able to acquire goods at lower prices than any of our contemporaries, and enables us to offer the best goods at very low prices. The heavy pressure of business that has come to us since our opening fully convinces us that the public appreciates the fact that we will enable them to save money in these lines.

Clothing, &c.



Correct styles for men and boys in all branches of wearing apparel.

Suits and Overcoats in all the new Fall styles and in every variety. Nothing but strictly all-wool Clothing carried in stock and every garment guaranteed to be as represented. Boys' School Suits, Reefers and Pants with double seats and knees.

No other department store in the World has as fine display room or stock of goods as is found here.

In the Men's Furnishing Department will be found all the novelties of the season in Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, &c. We are complete men's furnishers from head to foot, and the best of it is we can save money for you on nearly every article that you buy, and at the same time furnish you only with the best class of goods.

Furniture.

More than 100,000 square feet of floor space devoted to this one department.

The immensity of this space and the quality and variety of the goods shown can only be appreciated after a careful study of the many features of this great furniture store. Here are shown everything from the smallest baby crib to the handsomest parlor outfit. A magnificent display of gilt furniture finished in hand painted designs and covered with materials of dazzling richness.

A Furniture Department that stands without a peer on the globe, either in quality of goods or lowness of prices.

All the finest woods from every quarter of the globe have here been gathered together and made into furniture, mahogany, bird's-eye maple, curly birch, old Flemish, delft, vermilion, &c., and remember that these goods are sold at prices such as heretofore have been unknown in New-York City.

Groceries.

The Pure Food Show now in progress is one of the greatest successes of the Big Store.

One entire floor devoted to Grocery makes this the greatest Grocery Department in the world. This floor is subdivided into 20 sections, each in itself equal to an ordinary grocery store, and each line more complete than any store in the world can show. Teas from 15 cents up to the finest produced in the world. More than 100 grades of Coffee carried in stock and roasted hourly.

Fresh Meats, Fish, Oysters, fresh Fruits, Vegetables, and everything that a great food market should have.

In our Grocery Order Room ladies may be seated comfortably at a table and surrounded with samples of everything in stock and place their entire order without having to leave their seats. The magnitude of business done in the Grocery Department is greater by far than the business done in this line by all other department stores in New-York put together.

No Advertisement, Not Even the Whole Paper Itself, Is Large Enough to Contain a Mention of All That We Sell.

SOCIETY

With the October days in sight, and premonitory whisperings of the horse show and the opera, which signify the opening of the Winter season, in the air, the Autumn, or suburban season, still drags, and even at Lenox, where the clans are now assembled, and where the Autumn gayeties are supposed to centre, there is much grumbling over the lack of entertaining and entertainment as compared with former years. The fine weather of Sunday, which it was thought promised a succession of lovely Autumn days, was only deceptive, and the all too frequent rains of this rainy year descended again on Monday and Tuesday, although Wednesday brought good weather again. It would be interesting to compute, were it possible to do so, the aggregate loss in a business sense and the amount of social disappointment that the rains and gloomy days of the past three months have caused. These unfortunate weather conditions delayed the opening of the Summer season at least a month, interfered with its gayeties, when opened, almost constantly, and now are delaying the promised activities of the Autumn at Lenox and in the suburbs. It was an off Summer at the watering places, and it bids fair to be an off Autumn to those who linger in the country, and who through all the disappointments of the Summer felt their compensation would come in the Autumn.

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The old Latin saying of "Vox et praeterea nihil" might, with the substitution of "golf" for "vox," be well applied to the Lenox season thus far this year, for, although there have been a few dinners and other minor entertainments in the Berkshire village, these were only incidents and subsidiary to the real essence of the season —namely, the imported Scotch game. So given up is the Autumn resort to its idol that it deferred the opening of its season until last Monday—the date for the opening of the annual golf tournament—and the men and women who make up the Lenox colony spend their days, and would seemingly like to spend their evenings, in and around the golf clubhouse, and on the links. From the time that the first match began, on Monday morning, until the professionals finished their match last evening, nothing but golf and its slang was talked by belles and beaus and buds, by diplomats, dudes, and dowagers. It almost seemed as if the entire Lenox colony had been transformed into players and caddies, and it was certainly amusing to hear stout and elderly ladies discussing drives, hazards, and the relative merits for certain strokes, of brassies, cleeks, mashies, and lofters. If there were any skeptics or cynics as to the game at Lenox the past week, they kept discreetly in the background, and only one rash youth was found to remark at the club that he was a little alarmed at the intense interest and excitement displayed in the game, fearing this meant that it would wane as rapidly as it waxed in popularity. This youth was promptly squelched. The ladies' match on Monday, that for the Lenox Cup on Tuesday, and the contest for the Alexandre Cup on Thursday were all well played and decidedly exciting. Tuxedo sent Messrs. James L. Breese; Boston, Messrs. Quincy and S. Parkman Shaw, Jr.; Newport, Messrs. Herbert Leeds, Fred Beach, Richard Peters, James Stillman, Winthrop Rutherfurd, and Baltusrol, Beverly Ward, Jr., and others. The South, through Mr. Fenn of the Palmetto Club of Aiken, S. C., carried off one of the handsomest prizes, and the Ladies' Cup, offered by Mme. De Heredia, was won by Miss Barnes. General regret was expressed that Miss Leila Sloane, who is one of the best women golf players, was not able to compete. The presence of so many male visitors, attracted by the tournament, made an excuse for numerous dinners, and among the chief entertainers in this way during the week past have been Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. The return to Lenox of the always popular Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay and family, and the consequent opening of their charming country place, Bonnie Brae, which has been closed all Summer, were not the least pleasant features of the week. Mrs. Barclay's winning personality and Mr. Barclay's unfailing good humor and restless energy, which is mostly expended in the entertainment of his friends, made their return particularly gratifying. With the golf tournament in the past, there will be more general entertaining at Lenox during the next fortnight, and there is some talk of reviving the annual floral tub parade, and, if possible, the races at Lee, which were once so attractive a feature of the Lenox season.

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Notwithstanding some bad weather, Newport has had a slight revival of gayety during the week, due chiefly to the presence there of Chief Justice and Lady Russell, the Prince and Princess di Poggia Sousa, Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller, and Sir Frank and Lady Lockwood. Newport society delights in foreign titles, and consequently the presence there in one week of four couples, all with titles, at once stirred the stagnant stream of social doings. Chief Justice and Lady Russell were the guests of the Hon. Mrs. Henry White, at the old Rutherford cottage, overlooking the harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. White, who made their acquaintance in England when Mr. White was Secretary of the American Legation for several years, had been promised the visit for some time. A dinner, at which the only ladies were Mrs. White and Lady Russell, and at which the chief guests were Senators Wetmore, Lodge, and Brice, Bourke Cockran, John A. Kasson, Bishop Potter, and other notables, was given on Monday night in honor of the Chief Justice by Mr. White; while on Tuesday Newport society in general assembled at the Rutherford cottage to greet the distinguished visitors at what was intended to be a lawn party, but in consequence of the rainy weather was transformed into an indoor reception. On Monday evening Mrs. Astor gave one of her last dinners of the season in honor of the Prince and Princess Ruspoli di Poggia Sousa of Rome, at which were present, among others, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Henry Melville, Mrs. John W. Davis, the Marquis Gouy d'Arcy, J. J. Van Alen, and M. Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister. Inspired probably by the White and Astor entertainments, Senator and Mrs. Brice issued cards for an extra afternoon reception at Beaulieu, on Wednesday, and the curiosity which these cards produced, and which was evidenced by the crowd which attended the reception, was caused by the announcement that the attraction of the afternoon would be the recently arrived Parisian chanteuse, Mlle. Anna Held. Great was the disappointment therefore when the singer did not appear. Chief Justice and Lady Russell, accompanied by Mr. White and Secretary McAdoo, went to Gray Gables on Wednesday to visit President Cleveland, and thus were unable to be present. The Brices are said to have introduced to Newport society May Irwin and Maggie Cline, and inquiries begin to be made as to what their chief line of theatrical attractions will be next season.

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The engagement reported at Newport of the Marquis Gouy d'Arcy and Miss Daisy Post proves not to have had the sanction of the people most immediately concerned. The report is good evidence of the extreme carelessness with which society people make positive statements without any proof of their correctness. The parents of Miss Post state that there is no truth whatever in the story of the engagement, and yet it was distinctly said to exist at several dinner tables by women of position and social acquaintance at Newport, and so was generally credited and circulated everywhere. Two other reported engagements, one at Hempstead, and the other in New-York, and which respectively connected the names of Mr. Ralph Ellis and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, and of Mr. Frederic D. Weekes and Miss Nathalie Du Vivier, and which have been much discussed at Newport and in New-York, are also said to be without foundation. It has been a matter of some surprise that the wedding of Mr. John Ellis Hoffman and Miss Sybil Sherman, which it had been expected would be celebrated ere this, is still delayed, and it is now rumored that the event will not take place until Spring.

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The death of Mr. Walter Langdon Kane, which took place at Newport on Sunday last, and was followed by his funeral on Tuesday, coming so soon after that of Mr. Cutting, his near neighbor on Bellevue Avenue, had a decidedly depressing effect on the social atmosphere at the fashionable resort. Mr. Kane had been ill for some months, and his death was expected. He was the eldest son of the late De Lancey Kane and a brother of Col. De Lancey Kane, and the Messrs. S. Nicholson and Woodbury Kane, and had for many years been identified with Newport social life.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her surviving son, Mr. Winthrop Cutting, returned to Newport from New-York early in the week, and, after a short stay at their Newport cottage, will go abroad for the Winter. Mrs. Cutting, who, after a long illness, watched for weeks at the bedside of her son, the late Brockholst Cutting, was prostrated by his death, and for some days was in a serious condition. She is now, however, convalescent. It is not generally known that the family disagreements, which for some years kept apart the family of the late Robert Cutting and Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her sons, were healed by the death of Mr. Brockholst Cutting, and that the sons of the late Robert Cutting, including the present Robert Cutting, called upon the bereaved mother, and were present at the funeral of their cousin.

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Southampton, whose Summer cottagers are still lingering there awaiting the annual Autumn golf tournament, which will open this week, is to enjoy a wedding on Wednesday next—that of Mr. Ralph Gifford Miller and Miss Alice Bowers Lee, which is to be celebrated in the pretty little church on the dunes of "St. Andrew's by the Sea." Mr. Miller's best man will be Mr. Dwight Miller, his brother, and Miss Marian Lee will be the maid of honor. Mr. C. Temple Emmet and Miss Alida Chanler, whose engagement was recently announced, will probably be married next month at Barrytown, N. Y., where the Chanlers have a country residence. The wedding of Lieut. Charles Stewart Wilson of the English Army and Miss Elizabeth Wilson Doane was celebrated at Stockbridge, Mass., yesterday.

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From all the suburbs, and even from far Shelburne, Vt., come reports of golf playing, bicycling, hunting, and other diversions indulged in by the house parties and house owners at these resorts. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are now entertaining the first of their series of Autumn house parties at Shelburne Farms. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are at Westbury, L. I., as are also Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mr. and Mrs. James Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy. Tuxedo is unusually well filled for so early a date, and all its regular habitués, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, are now assembled there.

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Miss Sarah Gregory Judd and Herbert Dean Lounsbury will be married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jane G. Judd of 132 East Nineteenth Street, about the middle of November. Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University will perform the ceremony. The Judds formerly lived at 10 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Miss Judd recently made her début in up-town society. Mr. Lounsbury is a well-known young society man in Harlem.

The engagement of Miss Anna J. Stewart to Lowell Lincoln, Jr., has been announced. Mr. Lincoln is connected with the banking house of Blake Brothers & Co. of 7 Nassau Street. He is a member of the University Athletic Club, and was a member of the Harvard class of '92. The wedding will probably take place in December.

The wedding of Miss Mary Katherine Chrystie and Arthur De Witt Cochrane will take place on Oct. 7 at Porthaven, Hastings-on-the-Hudson. Miss Chrystie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Chrystie of 9 East Thirty-second Street. Mr. Cochrane is well known in club life. He is a member of the New-York Athletic, the Racquet, and the Atlantic Yacht Clubs. He resides in New-Haven, Conn.

The wedding of Miss Rose Parran Buchanan of New-Brighton, S. I., and E. Lentilhon is set down for Nov. 18. It will take place in Christ Church, at Rye, N. Y. After the wedding, breakfast will be served at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright.

Among the names rumor connects with matrimonial intentions are those of Miss Mary Horsman of Berkeley Square, Brooklyn, and Robert W. Appleton, a young Wall Street man, who lives in Harlem.

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Two Brooklyn engagements of interest have been announced. They are those of Miss Florence E. Pesinger of Rodney Street to Mr. F. F. Dominick, and of Miss D. Carman of Pierrepont Street to Mr. Russell Prentiss. Miss Carman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Carman.

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A wedding that promises to be one of the most important of the early Fall will be that of Miss Mary Dolores Beals, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Beals, to J. Rich Steers. It will take place at Scarsdale, N. Y.

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In German social circles the wedding of Lucian Bonheur of 114 East Fifty-sixth Street to Miss Bertha Simons is of the most importance. Mr. Bonheur is President of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home, and Miss Simons is its Secretary. The wedding will take place at 5 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 30, in the Temple Beth-El.

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Mrs. Alen Johnstone, wife of the First Secretary of the British Legation at Copenhagen, has sailed for New-York. She will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot of 2 Gramercy Park for two months.

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The old Gould mansion at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street is being refitted inside and furbished up outside. Miss Helen M. Gould will return to the place in a few weeks from her country seat on the Hudson, where she has indulged her charitable inclinations to a great extent. Works of charity seem to occupy all her time. When the Count and Countess de Castellane pay their promised visit to America this Winter, they will probably be the guests of Miss Gould.

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Mrs. E. H. Hamilton of 208 Lenox Avenue has returned to town from her country home at Dublin, N. H. It is expected that she will be one of the most active entertainers during the coming season, as this will be her first season out of mourning since the death of Mrs. Grant Smith, her grandmother, of Philadelphia.

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Mrs. Oliver L. Jones gave a large reception yesterday at her Summer home, Jones Manor, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Many guests were present from New-York, Huntington and Oyster Bay. The function began at 4 o'clock P. M., and ended at 8 o'clock P. M. Fully 500 guests were present. Clark served an elaborate supper.

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Among the social incidents last week was the marriage of Miss Clara Lothrop Lincoln, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, to James Parrish Lee, son of the late Dr. Charles Carroll Lee. The ceremony was performed at noon at the home of the bride's parents, 55 West Thirty-seventh Street, by the Rev. Thomas S. Lee, rector of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., and an uncle of the bridegroom. After the ceremony there was a small wedding breakfast, to which only the relatives and a few intimate friends were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Lee sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Fulda.

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The wedding of Miss Agnes B. Warner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lucian C. Warner, and Seabury C. Mastick, is announced to take place on Oct. 1. The Warners have settled permanently at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where Dr. Warner built Osborne Terrace, an elegant mansion, last Fall. It is there that the wedding will take place. Only relatives of the family have been invited. The maid of honor will be Miss Elizabeth Warner, sister of the bride. Dr. William Lewis Zuckhs of Ohio will be best man, and Franklin H. Warner and Lucian C. Warner, Jr., will be the ushers. The bride was graduated recently from Oberlin College. Mr. Mastick is from San Francisco, but now makes his home in this city.

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Some time ago the engagement of Miss Edith Shepard to Ernest G. Falbri was reported, but it was impossible to arrive at the truth. So society discussed and then dropped the matter. It came up afresh yesterday in a wedding announcement stating that the ceremony will occur on Oct. 27. Miss Shepard is the second daughter of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. The family has not returned to the city yet, and the Shepard mansion is undergoing extensive interior alterations. Miss Shepard is a great-granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt and niece of Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt. The wedding will probably be celebrated at the town house of the Shepards, 2 West Fifty-second Street. Mrs. Shepard's other daughter, Miss Alice Shepard, became Mrs. D. H. Morris last year.

Special Sale of Oriental Carpets at Vantine's.

Note these low prices on Ferehan and Bahndurr carpets:

FEREHANS

6.5 x 8.3	feet,	$20.00	7 x 8.8	feet,	$21.50
6.8 x 7.6	feet,	22.50	7.4 x 8.6	feet,	25.00
8 x10.3	feet,	30.00	8.5 x10.6	feet,	34.00
8.8 x10.6	feet,	36.00	9 x10.10	feet,	40.00
10.10x13.10	feet,	59.00	10.8 x15.4	feet,	63.00

BAHNDURRS

6.11x11.1	feet,	$33.75	7.9 x12.2	feet,	$45.00
8.9 x12.5	feet,	48.75	8.10x13.6	feet,	52.50
10 x13.3	feet,	71.25	9.10x14.5	feet,	75.00
		11.3x14.7	feet,	$90.00	

PRICE REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
The largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the World.
877-879 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SEASON OF PUDDINGS.

Make One for Christmas Now and Put It Aside.

It may be well to give a few recipes here for some of the dishes that have been mentioned in previous articles, such as Mexican crystallized or candied pumpkin. Many young housewives will find these recipes valuable. Considerable detail is necessary. The success of every dish depends upon the exercise of the utmost care in its preparation. The mere enumeration of the component parts of a dish is not sufficient. Every step of the operation of making and cooking must be described in such clear terms as to prevent any possible mistake. In cooking, first, every ingredient must be gathered within reach, including the utensils, so that no time is wasted in hunting when they are needed. Take, for instance, the two recipes for English Christmas plum pudding. Unless all the ingredients are used in the order indicated in the first recipe, the completed pudding will not be so good as those which are more exactly made. These puddings should be prepared now and put away for Winter use, because there is now a lull in housework.

In boiling and steaming puddings, the greatest care must be taken to keep the water from seeping into them. The advantage of steaming puddings over boiling them is that they are less likely to be watery if steamed. Any of the boiled puddings may be steamed in an ordinary steamer, but a little longer time must be allowed for cooking them. Care must be taken to have the cover of the steamer very tight, so as to prevent the escape of heated steam. If the cover is loose, it should have a cloth laid under it to make it fit tightly. Care should be exercised also to prevent the water in the steamer from becoming exhausted.

The following recipe is for a genuine old Christmas pudding:

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—Butter a tin pudding mold thickly and dust some dry flour into it. When the pudding is ready, turn the mold over and strike it down on the table to shake out all superfluous flour. Stone one pound of raisins, put them in a bowl, pour over them a glass of brandy, and let them stand while the rest of the ingredients are being prepared. Pick over a pound of currants, wash them thoroughly in plenty of cold water, and rub them dry, first on a towel, and then in a sieve, with a little flour to separate the stems from them. Free a pound of beef suet from skin and chop it fine, with four tablespoonfuls of flour. Cut in thin slices two ounces of citron and one ounce each of candied lemon and orange peel. Grate the yellow rind and squeeze the juice of one orange and one lemon. Pour boiling water on four ounces of shelled almonds. Let them remain in it until the skins become moist. Then rub off the skins with a clean dry towel, and cut each nut into three or four slices. Peel and chop six large apples. Grate one nutmeg and sift it into a pound of sugar, with one teaspoonful of salt. Crumb one pound of dry bread from the inside of a stale loaf and brown it in the oven. Then mix together all these ingredients with the hand, adding to them eight eggs, one glass each of good brandy and sherry, and just enough cream or rich milk to slightly moisten the pudding. Fill the mold to within an inch of the top. Lay a round of buttered white paper over the pudding, cover the mold so tightly that no water can penetrate to the pudding while it is boiling, and fasten the cover securely. Set the pudding mold in sufficient boiling water to reach two-thirds up the side, and boil the pudding steadily for ten hours, replenishing the water as it boils away. The mold must be perfectly watertight, or the pudding will be spoiled. The mold must not be opened until the pudding is wanted for the table. Plum puddings made in this way will keep for a long time in a cool, dry place. Before using them the mold must be placed in boiling water, as before directed, and the pudding boiled for two hours. Serve the pudding hot, turned from the mold upon a hot dish; just before sending it to the table, pour over it a glass of rum or brandy, set fire to the spirits, and send the pudding to the table blazing. Serve with a tureen of rum or brandy sauce.

The following is an American recipe, which has been sent in with a request that it be published:

PRIZE PLUM PUDDING.—Mix together one pound each of stoned raisins, currants, suet chopped fine, stale bread crumbs; a quarter of a pound each of flour and brown sugar; rind of one lemon chopped fine; five eggs; a half pound of candied peel or citron; a half pint of brandy; three teaspoonfuls of salt; two teaspoonfuls each of cloves and nutmeg; mix well all the dry ingredients; mix bread crumbs with suet; beat eggs and mix with brandy, and pour this over other materials. This pudding should be boiled six hours in a mold or pudding bag at time of making, then again six hours before serving. Put into boiling water.—J. M. R.

PUDDING SAUCES.—Americans have very little variety in sauces for puddings, while there are very many, of which the following are the best:

FOREST CITY RUM SAUCE.—Beat to a smooth cream the yolks of two raw eggs, two heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and a saltspoonful of grated nutmeg. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth. Just before serving the sauce, quickly and lightly mix with the whites of the eggs two heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Then mix in the yolks, and finally a glass or more of the best old Jamaica rum, according to taste. Use the sauce as soon as it is made.

BRANDY SAUCE.—Brown two tablespoonfuls of sugar over the fire. Add two tablespoonfuls of brandy, six whole cloves, an inch stick of cinnamon, the yellow rind of lemon cut very thin, and half a pint of water. Let the sauce boil, pour it into a sauce bowl containing the juice of a lemon and two wineglasses of brandy, and serve it at once.

BRANDY HARD SAUCE.—The use of wine or brandy in place of the fruit juice transforms the sauce into brandy or wine sauce.

CARAMEL SAUCE.—The following recipe is taken from the author's "Good Dinners Every Day": Put four tablespoonfuls of white sugar in a saucepan upon the fire, with one tablespoonful of water. Stir it constantly with a wooden spoon for three or four minutes until all the water evaporates. Watch it carefully until it assumes a delicate brown color. In the meantime put into another saucepan six ounces of sugar, half the yellow rind of a lemon cut thin, one inch of stick cinnamon, and one pint of cold water. Bring these to a boil gradually; simmer ten minutes; add one glass of wine or half a glass of brandy; strain the liquid quickly into the caramel, or browned sugar; mix them thoroughly, and serve the sauce with the pudding.

CREAM SAUCE.—Mix together over the fire, in a tin-lined or porcelain saucepan, one tablespoonful of butter, two of flour, four of sugar, one and a half pints of boiling water, and half a pint of milk. Stir the sauce until it boils five minutes and is quite smooth, and use it hot.

BAKED PUMPKIN.—If the vegetable is young it may be washed and cooked without peeling or removing the seeds. But if it is large the seeds must be taken away and the pumpkin cut in half. Then put it into a baking dish, place it in a moderate oven, and bake it until it is tender enough to be easily broken with a fork. The length of time required will depend upon the maturity of the vegetable. A large, ripe pumpkin will bake in about an hour. When the pumpkin is baking, put with it two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper. Mix the seasoning entirely through the pumpkin, return it to the oven to heat, and then serve it very hot. Pumpkin may be fried like eggplant.

STUFFED GREEN MELONS.—To use the last green muskmelons before they are touched by the frost, treat them as follows: Wash small green muskmelons and wipe them free from sand. Score them deeply through the rind, take out the seeds, and pepper and salt them on both sides. Scoop out the soft part of the melon, mix it with an equal quantity of bread crumbs, season it highly with salt, pepper, and butter, and put the mixture again into the rind, set the halves of the melon in an earthen dish which can be sent to the table, and bake it until it is tender, then serve it hot.

STUFFED GREEN TOMATOES WITH RICE.—Stuff a dozen tomatoes with rice prepared as follows: Pick over, wash, and dry a scant cupful of rice. Put the rice into a frying pan with two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter or drippings, and a teaspoonful of grated onion, and stir the rice until it is a light brown. Then add a pint of water, a level teaspoonful of salt, and quarter of a salt spoonful of pepper, and stew the rice until it is just tender. If all the water is absorbed before the rice is done add a little more, but only enough to make it moist. See that the rice is highly seasoned, and use it to stuff the tomatoes, place them in a pan just large enough to hold them, put a bit of butter on each, and bake them for half an hour. Serve them hot with the gravy they yield poured over them.

One of the most plentiful of Autumn products is pumpkin. With this we are sufficiently familiar in the form of pie. Pumpkin can also be stewed tender, mashed, seasoned with salt, pepper, and butter, and served at dinner. The most novel of sweets is made in Mexico of this abundant vegetable; it is an old Aztec sweetmeat.

CANDIED PUMPKIN.—Peel the pumpkin, cut it in half-inch pieces, and weigh them. To every pound allow one of sugar. Put the sugar to boil with a gill of water and a sliced lemon without seeds to each pound of sugar. When a clear syrup is formed put in the pumpkin, boil it until it looks clear, removing all scum as it rises. When the pumpkin is tender and clear, put it into an earther jar with the syrup, to remain for two days. Then again boil up the syrup once, and pour it over the pumpkin, to stand again for two days. Then lay the pieces on wire sieves to drain and dry, in the sun, or in a warm, dry room if it rains, turning them over several times every day. When quite dry, pack them in dry sugar in wooden boxes, with paper between the layers. The fine sugar called XXX confectioners' sugar is the best for this use. Small yellow or green tomatoes are prepared in this way like the figs. The little Russia cucumbers may be preserved in the same way.

JULIET CORSON.

To Build Cruisers for Japan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—It is asserted that the two Japanese naval experts who were sent to this country some months ago to arrange for the construction of two cruisers for the Government they represented, have reported favorably upon the bids submitted by the Cramps and the Union Iron Works. Each vessel is to be of 5,000 tons displacement, and to have a speed of 22 knots. The formal award of the contract will be made within a few weeks. Edwin S. Cramp said last evening that he had no doubt that the report was correct, although his firm has as yet received no word of the matter.

Compton Probably Murdered.

TOWANDA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—J. E. Compton, the Waverly miller, who was found last night fatally hurt lying between the ties on the bridge of the Lehigh Valley Road at this place, and who died shortly after, was probably a victim of foul play. His money and a watch are missing. He had been shot in the back of the head. A tramp giving the name of Phillips, who had applied for treatment for a bullet wound in the leg shortly before the finding of Compton, is held on suspicion of being implicated in Compton's death. The body was mangled by a train that had passed over it.

Aubrey Boucicault Married Again.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Aubrey Boucicault, son of the famous playwright, Dion Boucicault, and Miss Nellie Holbrooke, daughter of Isaac Holbrooke, a wealthy manufacturer of New-York, were married in the parlors of the St. Nicholas Hotel here at noon to-day. The Rev. Dr. John Matthews officiated at the ceremony. The mother of the bride and Miss Helen Lowell were the only witnesses.

Carriage Smashed by a Car.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 26.—Dr. and Mrs. Alonzo R. Morgan of Leavenworth Street were run into while driving this morning by a North Willow Street electric car. Dr. Morgan had several ribs broken and his collar bone fractured. Mrs. Morgan was badly bruised, and both have internal injuries.

Student and His Wife Drowned.

GRAVENHURST, Ontario, Sept. 26.—J. B. Torrance, a Presbyterian student, stationed at Kilworthy, and his wife were drowned while crossing Sparrow Lake in a canoe yesterday. A sudden squall capsized their frail craft.

Deranged Farmer Takes His Life.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Theodore Upright, a well-to-do farmer of the town of Shawangunk, Ulster County, committed suicide by cutting his throat. Mental derangement, due to mlancholy, is given as the cause.

LORD RUSSELL THE GUEST

NEWPORT BRILLIANTLY ENTERTAINED THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMAN.

Secretary Olney, Senator Lodge, and W. Bourke Cochran Fellow-Guests —Mr. Whitney Could Not Be There—Preparations for Departure Are Seen on Every Hand—The Kat Bote Klub Will Preserve Its Fame—Mrs. Astor's Farewell.

NEWPORT, Sept. 26.—A stir about the cottage colony and evidences of preparation to move promise the beginning of the Fall exodus from Newport during the next few days.

The presence of Lord Russell of Killowen and his family has made the week unusually brilliant. Their host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, met them when Mr. White was first Secretary of the American Embassy in London. The Whites have a charming place, Egarston, and they have made the visit of their distinguished guests very pleasant. Lord and Lady Russell arrived Sunday; Monday evening Mr. White had a company of very distinguished men to dine with him, and Tuesday Mrs. White had a lawn party, despite a pouring rain. This function, while not formal, had a public tone that made it one of the most delightful incidents of the Russell visit. The house was filled with men of distinction, not only of his country, but of Europe. Wednesday Lord Russell left Newport for a visit to President Cleveland at Gray Gables. The plan of the visit was arranged entirely by Mr. White. He made it more pleasant by having as guests at his home at the same time Secretary of State Olney, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and Mr. W. Bourke Cockran. These gentlemen, with Mr. Perry Belmont, made the week delightful for Lord Russell, while Mrs. White was concerned with Lady Russell's pleasure. Lord and Lady Russell did not hesitate to express the pleasure and gratification they found in their visit.

Aside from the functions in honor of Lord and Lady Russell, Mrs. William Astor's dinners Monday and Thursday were the principal social events of the week. Mrs. Astor planned to close her Newport season after these dinners. On each occasion the table bore rich floral decoration. Each company numbered twenty-four distinguished persons. Mrs. Astor will close Beechwood Tuesday, and go to Rhinebeck for a few weeks to visit her son, Col. John Jacob Astor. Mr. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt also entertained brilliantly. Sir Francis Lockwood, M. P., and Lady Lockwood and Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, who have recently returned from abroad, are visiting Mr. Perry Belmont, and his functions were in their honor. Mrs. Drexel's companies were in the nature of a house-warming of their new yacht, the Margarita.

Among the prominent cottagers who have departed for the season are Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Willing and family, Mr. George F. Tyler, Miss Tyler, and Mr. H. B. Tyler of Philadelphia; Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton, the Hon. and Mrs. George Von Meyer and Miss Meyer of Boston; Mrs. George Tiffany and Miss Tiffany, who have been passing the Summer at Bythesea; Mrs. Charles P. Cassilly and Mrs. James B. Fry of New-York, Miss Smith-Clift, who has gone to Lenox for a few weeks. Mrs. Joseph F. Stone and the Misses Stone of New-York and Mrs. George W. Wales of Boston intend to leave Newport next week. The Stones will sail for Europe Oct. 6, to remain abroad nearly a year for the education of the younger Miss Stone. Miss Josephine Johnson left this week for Europe to stay several weeks. Her mother, Mrs. H. A. Johnson, and Miss Johnson will remain here a few weeks.

Members of the Kat Bote Klub have a unique idea for the preservation of their fame. Each is having a pastel of himself painted by Harper Pennington. These are to be hung in a group on the walls of the Newport reading room, Newport's all-the-year-round sweet club. This idea originated with Hermann Oelrichs.

Prominent guests at the New Cliffs Hotel are Prince Wrede of Austria, Emilio de Gogarza, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Connor of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitman of Harrisburg, E. F. Patchen of Brooklyn, George W. Hoadley of Phoenix, Arizona; D. von Grimburg of Vienna, Jerome Jones, the Misses Jones of Brookline, Mass.; Harry West of Des Moines, C. Ingersoll Schofield of Massachusetts. Judge and Mrs. Charles Matteson, Judge and Mrs. John H. Stiness, the Hon. and Mrs. John C. Wyman of Providence, and William Walcott of Boston.

Among those at the Parry House recently are Alexander Bourontis of Washington, Philip Deering, E. P. Hornick, J. S. Kingsland, Alexander Liston of New-York, Harry Schneider, David Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Swift, Stanley Reynolds, J. C. H. Tupper, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Watson, C. W. Westley, W. D. Wintersmith of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barena of Kent, Conn.; Frank H. Pope of Louisville, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Davis, S. E. Hopkins, A. S. Zell, O. C. Zell of Providence, W. S. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. John Ives, W. B. Cheney, C. F. Holt, and J. H. Walsh of Boston.

Baron Hengel-Muller, the Austrian Ambassador, and Baroness Hengel-Muller are among those who have been passing the week here. Prince Poggia Sausa and Princess Poggia Sausa of Rome are among the distinguished people visiting at the cottages. They are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Post, who have given a number of dinners in their honor. They are to go to Lenox next week to remain several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont assisted their host, Mr. Perry Belmont, in receiving his company Wednesday evening, for the dinner in honor of Lord Chief Justice Russell and Lady Russell. Autumnal flowers were the chief feature of the decorations, and the guests were Baron and Baroness Hengel-Muller, James V. Parker, Mr. Crackenthorpe, Judge John C. Gray, Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. John Kasson, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Brice, Secretary Richard Olney, Sir Frank Lockwood, member of Parliament; Lady Lockwood, Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Havemeyer, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Miss Bryce, Miss Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Egerton L. Winthrop, the Hon. and Mrs. Henry White, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman.

Mr. William C. Whitney was visiting in Bar Harbor, and so was unable to participate in the reception of Lord Chief Justice Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor return next week to pass several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop. Several dinners will be given in their honor.

William Post, Jr., Harry O. Havemeyer, and H. Roger Winthrop, Jr., left this week to resume their studies at Yale College.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair have returned from their business trip, which was to San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs will remain here several weeks longer, and will then take a house in New-York for the Winter.

STOCKBRIDGE'S CLOSING DAYS.

The Wilson-Doane Wedding to Take Place Early in October.

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., Sept. 26.—The Stockbridge Casino Company will hold its annual meeting at the Casino Building Monday morning, when officers will be elected for the year and an important amendment made to the constitution. The year has been a prosperous one, and there have been many pleasant gatherings at the Casino Building.

Mrs. Reginald Canning and the Misses Canning, who have spent the Summer here, returned to town Tuesday.

Dr. T. C. Burnett, who has been spending the Summer at Laurel Cottage, will close his place Oct. 17.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Doane and Lieut. Wilson will take place at St. Paul's Church Oct. 10. Mr. Wilson sailed from Gibraltar Wednesday, Sept. 23. This wedding will be the leading society event of the Autumn. The couple will reside abroad.

Joseph H. Choate spent a few days here this week, and went to the Lenox tournament to see his son play for the Sloane Cup, when he made one of the best scores of the match, coming in third with a net score of 93. The Choate family will remain at their country place here until the 1st of November.

WHITNEY COTTAGE COMPLETED.

Social Incidents at Lenox, Coaching, Golf, Dinners, and Dancing.

LENOX, Sept. 26.—The cottagers did a good deal of entertaining this week. Several dinners were given each evening, and a number of luncheons and small informal dances took place.

Mrs. Henry Marquand gave a charming dinner Wednesday evening. Among her guests were Dr. Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Schenck, and Mrs. Earl Dodge.

Mrs. William D. Sloane has had a house party all the week and has entertained largely. Her dinner dance of Saturday night was a charming affair. The music room, where dancing took place, was decorated with hydrangeas and asters, and lighted by colored electric lights. The young society set was present. Mrs. Sloane also gave a dinner Tuesday evening for the young people. Among her guests were Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Miss Cutting, Reese Crocker and Miss Crocker, Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss Whittaker, William Burden, and Mr. Morris.

Mrs. Sloane took all her house party up to October Mountain on Tuesday to inspect the new Whitney establishment and treated them to a picnic lunch on the mountaintop. The Sloane family went down to New-York on Wednesday to meet Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., who arrived on Thursday from a year spent abroad, mostly in France. They will come up to Lenox for a few weeks' visit.

The Whitney cottage is finally completed, having been built in a month. The architect, G. A. Freeman, returned to New-York this week, having given his personal supervision night and day to the work. The furnishings of the new house, while they are elegant, are suitable for the surroundings and arranged most artistically. A striking feature of the house is the large entrance hall, which is finished in the Flemish style with oak, having a black finish, and with the large timbers visible in the ceiling.

The fireplace is built of field stones taken from the old walls on the property, and many of the stones are covered with moss. The fireplace is six feet wide and four feet high, large enough to take in great logs of wood. The furniture of the hall is all of oak, and a large red rug covers the floor before the fire.

In the drawing room the furniture is light and gra

VALUE OF FRANK APOLOGY

ESTRANGEMENT OF GEN. SCOTT AND PRESIDENT KING.

The Apology of the Blunderer and that of the Bore—How One May Say Too Much—Apologies That Wound Instead of Curing—Better to Write, as One Is Less Inclined to Deceive—The Three Classes of Persons.

So long as human frailties lead us into error, there will always be a question between man and man, woman and woman, and man and woman—"When should I apologize?"

Gen. Scott and Charles King, President of Columbia College, allowed a friendship of forty years to grow cold because nothing could induce either to apologize for some unintentional slight or mistake. Gen. Scott measured the ground between himself and others with military exactness. President King, bluff, friendly, and not too ceremonious, thought friendship excused a certain familiarity. These two superior human beings allowed the little question, "Who should apologize?" to separate them for years.

Careless human nature exhibits its hastiness and inadequacy of judgment nowhere more conspicuously than in its readiness to pronounce respecting the character and motives of others. We are all wise in our own conceit. We believe we have an intuitive knowledge of character. Here we are apt to deceive ourselves. We must remember that character is like amber. It bursts forth in youth, to be congealed by the cold or by the heat. It is affected by the sea of circumstances, or by the great tide of passion, which sweeps it away. It is tempest-tossed. Some of it floats. All is not saved for ornament.

Therefore, any so-called intuitive knowledge of character must be delusive. Human nature is a very complex thing. We cannot know the secret springs of character. Living in this world, we must accustom ourselves to a certain degree of dissimulation.

We must be polite when we are angry. We must control our speech. We cannot be bluff and true and sincere at all times. We must put a certain watch on our words and actions. Then we must accept as an ingredient in our neighbors' minds something which is wholly adventitious.

A naturally generous person may have been made stingy by a stringent education. A naturally frank person may have imbibed an enamel of caution from a suspicious mother. So in hasty judgment of character there is an element of risk. At most a happy skill in conjecture is all that we can claim as our own. A wide range of past observation, as well as great sympathy, helps us, but we are too often mistaken even with that.

Therefore we should be patient and slow to take offense. We should learn to discriminate beween the two different things, "to mean not to be offensive" and "not meaning to be offensive," between the ignorant blunderer and the malicious and intentional bully.

We are bound to treat both to a doubt and to accept, with generosity, the words which plead for peace. Peace is the thing of all others to be desired, and he who apologizes first has generally the most amiable character.

It is a very different thing to "mean not to be offensive" and to "not mean to be offensive." The latter is merely stupidity, the former is an intellectual refraining from being malicious. The absence of malicious intent is visible even in the stupid blunder. We can detect the kindly heart, the sincerely good intention, even behind a very blundering phraseology. Thus, when some blunderer refers to an awkward hitch in our family history, and then apologizes, with a further allusion which hurts our vanity still more, we should still forgive if we see that the speaker did not mean to be offensive. But when we see that some one meant not to be offensive, but had the pernicious serpent in his bosom, and really was offensive, behind a pretense of politeness, then we are to be forgiven if we are offended.

The stupid and well-meaning bore will say: "I regret that I did not see you yesterday. I fear I hurt your feelings by my unintentional neglect." Another will say: "I owe you an apology for not believing you yesterday when you said President Carnot had been assassinated. I did not see how you got your information. After I saw the papers I felt that I ought to apologize."

These two apologists leave you equally sunken in your own esteem. The first exalts himself and insults you by supposing he can raise or depress your spirits by a bow. The second shows you he does not consider your information worth a pin until it is confirmed by a third party. Both have made the situation worse by the apology.

It often happens that we unintentionally do a rude thing. We wish to apologize. This, if done with tact, is very well. A great deal that chills and ruffles social intercourse would be missed if we knew how to apologize. A frank and hearty expression of regret always draws people nearer, if it does not injure their self-love. But if, in apologizing, we do wound self-love, we would better have done nothing.

It is never safe to tell people they have been forgotten. We cannot remember everybody. Therefore, instead of saying: "You must have changed. You are well, I presume," it is better to accuse one's own memory for faces, or to say "This runs in my family. We have not the royal gift of remembering people."

It is unsafe to say to a lady who has given a large party: "I was very sorry not to come to your house," for she may say: "Why! were you not there? I thought you were!" Then you abuse your too ready conscience. It was so unnecessary to tell our friend we had forgotten her. We find we have overrated our own importance. We had not been missed at all. We do not like the look of apathy in our friend's face as we receive this crusher. We resolve never to apologize again.

It is wearisome to apologize for the inevitable. We promise to call for some friends, to take them to a naval review. An accident makes us late. Our party is very sulky. They have lost the naval review. One frank young lady says she wishes she had gone with the Tomlinsons. You wish so too. But do not spend time in apologizing. One frank "I regret your disappointment, but it was inevitable," is all you should say. To apologize too profusely makes every one uncomfortable. Try to be so agreeable for the rest of the drive that your friends will not regret that you could not do more for them. Accept the sulkiness of the young lady who wishes she had gone with the Tomlinsons with amiability.

For want of imagination, people often make offensive apologies. To say to an old lady who objects to your opening a window at her back. "Oh, I should not have let in the air on a person of your age," is unkind, even if she is ninety. To apologize to an old gentleman for keeping him up too late, for not speaking loud to him, for "fearing you are too young to amuse him," is to remind him of those infirmities of age which are not his fault but which he does not wish advertised.

There are some unintentional sins we commit, for which we would better not apologize. We merely open the wound if we dilate on our unfortunate criticism to an unknown author on his own book. We would better not say "I had no intention to offend. How could I have known you wrote it?"

A hostess should not apologize for a detestable dinner. No one can make a bad dinner better by apologizing for it. The only sincere apology lies in giving a better dinner next week.

We should always receive a sincere apology with respect. To retort "I should think so" or to be ungracious is the worst of bad breeding. Always go half way with an apology and with the reception of one.

A written apology is better, because it has the benefit of thought and reflection. We are apt to be more honest when we write. The little fiends of self-love and concealed rancor which hide behind our spoken words leap out and sit on the inkstand, and we see ourselves as others see us. A letter is embodied conscience. A schoolboy was wise when he wrote "I can't tell a lie in a letter."

Apologies and tactful bearing are always necessary in this world. Some persons have a singular innocence of character, a touching unfitness to cope with the contradictions of a selfish society. There is ever with them a delusive misconception which places them at a disadvantage. Then, others have an almost cynical distrust and a readiness in unraveling the threads of human sentiment that is almost uncanny. They claim to dissect unspoken thoughts instantaneously.

Now, how can these opposites meet and mingle in peace? They must offend each other and continually apologize. The puissant inspire dread and distrust in the weak. The weak inspire contempt in the puissant.

Fortunately, there is a third class of gifted beings who have fine penetration and boundless tact. To them is given the mission of the peacemaker. Such persons never hesitate to apologize. Sometimes, when great affliction comes, every one feels kindly disposed toward his fellow-men. There is no more disaffection or hostility or contempt; no more dread and distrust; no more asking who shall apologize first; but every one is asking "How can I best apologize? What can I say that shall ease the heart?"

M. E. SHERWOOD.

FATALITIES TO WORKMEN.

Question of Providing a Fund Even in Cases of Their Carelessness.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"The mortality occasioned by the carelessness of the workmen on our high buildings steadily increases. In estimating the cost of one of these structures we should take into account the number of lives. And what do these lives mean? They mean so many families thrown upon the world without support. Probably you will ask, 'Are these families awarded any damages?' No, because the deaths were due to their own carelessness.

"To find evidence of this constant recklessness let any one watch the iron workers or masons courting death in every movement; but then let him remember that this temerity is indispensable. Why then do not these rich corporations assign a small benefit to the family left to starve? This allowance would ward off that feeling of despair which so often results in suicide, starvation, and death; it would inspire in them a confidence in the future, thereby strengthening their reliance on their own energies for their support.

"Truly some steps should be taken toward aiding these stricken families; humanity and civilization demand it, and our laws should enforce it.

B. W. C."

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1896."

This communication was shown to a prominent real estate man in Broadway, who said: "The question thus raised in reference to accidents on tall buildings is not new, as the same conditions exist in the construction of bridges and high trestles, and in work on railroads. Here the law has always provided damages for injury or death resulting from neglect on the part of the employer. The law has with equal uniformity refused to allow damages where death resulted from the negligence of the person killed, and I am of the opinion that the law is just, and that there is no moral obligation left unenforced.

"Now in the case of the workmen on the big buildings, the men are fully aware of the risks they run when they undertake the work. If a man has not a cool head, and is subject to giddiness in working at a dizzy height, he takes an unjustifiable risk in accepting such a job. He is guilty of negligence. It does not seem to me that it would be consistant or just, when the employer is liable for the result of his negligence, that the workman should be made to feel that the responsibility for his own negligence is shifted from himself to his employer.

"It would be a benevolent and philanthropic thing, no doubt, for employers to provide for the families of their workmen who are killed as a result of their own carelessness, but on the other hand I don't see that it would be just to compel them to make such provision."

Andrew J. Robinson of Robinson & Wallace, the builders of the new St. Paul Building, said: "The safety of the workmen is a matter of deep concern to every builder, especially in the construction of skyscrapers. We take every precaution we can provide, we surround exposed points with scaffolding, and are careful about putting up easeways and planks to make access to exposed places as easy and safe as possible. If we neglected any precaution for the safety of our men, we should be censurable. Whenever one of our men is hurt, whether he was in fault or not, we do something for him, and if a man is killed we help his family.

"I do not think that it would be equitable for employers to be held by law to the same liability for accidents for which they are not in fault as they are for accidents resulting from their own neglect."

Employers' liability underwriters sometimes issue policies of insurance that cover such cases as are mentioned in the letter of "B. W. C." They are known as collective policies, and afford an indemnity for injuries or accidental death occurring to any person on the building or within the area specified, whether there is any legal liability for such accident or not. The ordinary employers' liability policies only carry indemnity in cases where there is a legal claim for damages against the employer.

The collective policies are much more expensive than the other, and but few of them are taken out. The insurance companies do not like to issue them, and when they do heavy premiums are exacted. One of the largest companies that issue this class of policies has not at present a single collective policy outstanding in this city.

TO SUCCEED AUSTIN E. FORD.

Thomas Sturgis Made a Fire Commissioner by the Mayor.

Mayor Strong yesterday announced the appointment of Thomas Sturgis as a Commissioner of the Fire Department, in place of Austin E. Ford, who died Sept. 17. Mr. Sturgis, accompanied by his wife, went to the Mayor's office at 11 o'clock. After the usual preliminaries Mr. Sturgis took the oath of office and received his commission.

The new Commissioner was born in this city April 6, 1846. He received his education in the public schools. In the Spring of 1864 he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment and served until the close of the war. When he was mustered out of service he held the position of Assistant Adjutant General of the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac.

After the close of the war Mr. Sturgis studied law, but did not practice to any extent. He went West and settled in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and there engaged in the banking business and in stock raising. He also became interested in railroad properties. He remained in the West for nearly twenty years and returned to this city eight years ago. He is now the head of the Sturgis & Hill Company, builders, and is Treasurer of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago. He lives at 138 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Mr. Sturgis is known as an anti-Platt Republican, but he has never taken a very active part in local politics until this year, when he organized the Twentieth Assembly District McKinley Sound Money League. The Mayor appointed him a Civil Commissioner to succeed E. L. Godkin in April. His appointment as Fire Commissioner, it is understood, was urged by Bishop Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan, William A. Stewart and other well-known citizens.

The appointment of Mr. Sturgis it is thought may put a stop to the differences which have characterized the proceedings of the Fire Board since the advent of the appointees of Mayor Strong.

Rude Interruption of the Silence.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Is that Wolfert's Roost?"

"Yes, that's Senator Hill's home."

"How painfully quiet it is."

"Yes, it is very quiet up there."

"Hark! What was that fearful crash?"

"That? Oh, somebody must have dropped a pin."

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"That is the difference between men and women, as the world looks at them," the man in the elevated train was saying to his companion, but in a voice loud enough to be heard by his nearest neighbor. "A man will hold the respect of his fellowmen as long as he is honest and upright in his business dealings, though his private life may be one of pronounced immorality. It is just the opposite with a woman. A woman is spurned at the first suspicion of immorality, while she may be shrewd to actual crookedness in her dealings, and even small peculations on her part may be forgiven. There are some peculiar distinctions made in regard to the honesty of a man, however. There was Blank, the banker I knew in the West. He was honored, trusted, and respected by all classes of people. The poor people had unlimited confidence in him, and from miles around they brought their small savings to his bank. Then he failed for $75,000. All these small savings were swallowed in the great crash. It took the little all of many people, and drove some of them to the poorhouse. Blank recovered himself, made money, and became a prosperous man again. He made no attempt to make good any of the losses people had sustained through him, but he was respected by the community in which he lived. During this second state of prosperity, a clerk in his employ, a young man needing a small sum of money, yielded to temptation and took some $25 or $30 from his employer, intending to return it. The loss was discovered, he was branded as a thief, and disgraced for life. There you have it—a distinction where it is hard to see the difference."

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There is an interesting scene at Broadway and Houston Street every night during the rush hours, from 5 o'clock to after 6. At that time every car coming from below Houston Street is filled, and if no provision was made for their accommodation the passengers above that street would be packed into crowded cars or obliged to walk. To meet the difficulty, cars are sent out from the stable at Fiftieth Street, take no passengers down, and at Houston Street are switched to the up-town track, and return up town again. The interesting part of the proceeding is the part the horses take in it. When the empty car lets go the grip on the down-town cable the car has to be drawn by a horse over the switch to the up-town side, where it grips the cable and goes on again. There are two horses, powerful-looking animals, which take a car alternately, but they don't like it. Each time they dance around as if they were having a first experience with cable cars or cars of any kind. The cable cars are heavier than the ordinary horse cars, tipping the scales at over six tons, but when a horse has started one he draws it apparently with great ease. Other cars are sent down to relieve the pressure at Twenty-third Street, and the same thing is done on the Third Avenue line.

***

The recent cold snap brought death in its train. A small alligator which had been enjoying life at the marine aquarium, in a case in company with a big bullfrog and a number of mud turtles, was unable to withstand the change in temperature, and gave up the attempt at living under uncongenial circumstances. His body was recovered and the bullfrog, a sedate old gentleman with some vocal accomplishments, expressed the grief of his companions in a deep-toned dirge.

***

"The mosquitoes have not gone yet," says the man who was in Jersey the other day. "I was in one of the cars just out of Jersey City, and I don't know when I have been more annoyed by them. We had a closed car, and I suppose they got in and could not get out. Perhaps they did not try. They seemed to be enjoying themselves."

***

There were two women and a baby in a Third Avenue trolley car, in Brooklyn, the other day. They were not the only people in the car, but they were chatting cheerfully to themselves and the baby in a way interesting to the other passengers. They were poor people, evidently, and from the many packages they carried had been shopping. The baby held one of the recent purchases, a cheap little doll, in its hand. It was an open car, and it looked every moment as if the doll would slip from the baby's hand into the street. When the mother moved to the end of the car the passengers knew that it would, and it did. "Baby's lost the doll," cried the mother. "Oh, stop the car," said the other woman. "They won't stop for it," said the mother. "Yes they will," said the second woman, with cheerful confidence, gesticulating to the conductor. "The baby's doll," she called. The car stopped, the people who were not watching the baby looked around anxiously to see what was the trouble, the conductor ran back half a block, found the doll, and jumped on the platform breathlessly to return it. "I thought it was a doll-ar," he said, with great goodnature. And the passengers, still interested, realizing that the car had been stopped several minutes for a five-cent doll, said to themselves that at last they had seen an amiable man.

***

"I shall have a new suit of clothes or the equivalent," says a one-time Western man, "if I live long enough. It will seem now like a gift. A couple of years ago I was on my way to Salt Lake City, with my trunk and a grip as baggage. I wanted to make a respectable appearance at Salt Lake, and I put a new and expensive suit I had just purchased in my grip for convenience, though I checked it. I wore, I remember, a suit that had seen better days, but I was making a long trip, and it was good enough to lie around in on the cars. I reached Salt Lake City, and prepared to make my appearance before my friends in all the glory of my new suit. That was all I did. My grip had been opened en route, and my suit was gone. I am still waiting damages from the company. There is an immense amount of red tape to the proceedings, but I understand that my loss will be made good in time. It may come only as a late reimbursement to my widow."

***

That the bicycle has come to stay has been the opinion of many people for some time, but the last and unfailing sign has now appeared. The bicycle has taken its place in artistic home decoration. In front of a large up-town carpet store is displayed in a conspicuous place a rug whose design shows a tandem, carrying a happy youth and maiden, the whole thing being brought out in beautiful shades of wood brown.

CHANGE IN CORNELL DEGREES.

In Graduate Department Only One Master's and One Doctor's.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The university Faculty, at a meeting here to-day, adopted the following recommendations of the Committee on Graduate Work, to which was referred last Spring term the matter of the modification of the requirements for advanced degrees:

"1. That in place of the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Philosophy, Master Philosophy and Doctor of Sciences the one degree of Master of Arts be conferred; and that in place of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Sciences the one degree of Doctor of Philosophy be conferred.

"2. That graduates of this university, or other institutions where the requirements for the baccalaureate degree are substantially equivalent, may, upon application, be admitted to the graduate department. Such application may further be admitted to candidacy for the master's or doctor's degree above mentioned, in case the previous course of study and preparation, in the major and minor subjects to be pursued, is accepted as adequate by the department concerned."

The above changes will not affect existing applications, where the applicant prefers a degree to which he is at present eligible. Otherwise, they will go into effect at once.

Lonesome Fellows.

From The Chicago Journal.

As to the man who would rather be right than President, there are only a few of him left.

THE HEAVENS IN OCTOBER.

October is not a festival month among the planets, but it is one of the most enjoyable months of the year for studying the stars. The lengthening evenings, the crisp atmosphere, the lingering Summer warmth, invite to the contemplation of the heavens. The month is sometimes called a sombre month, but no one in close sympathy with nature's moods would think of calling it so. Sharp frosts are required before all the verdant tints of Summer can be strained out of the Autumnal foliage, and these do not often come before November. The trees are loyal to the memory of Spring, and show traces of vivid green even when their leaves are lighted up with red and russet hues.

The sky is full of clustering constellations and bright stars that may be traced. Away south is Fomalhaut, which bears the distinction of being further south than any other first-magnitude star visible to us. The great square of Pegasus is to the northward and eastward, and still further northeast Perseus may be found with the wonderful variable star Algol. The beautiful cluster of the Pleiades shines still further east, and the brilliant red star not far above the horizon is Aldebaran, while the sparkling Capella lies further north.

Passing by the circumpolar stars, which are always visible, we come to the semi-circle of stars that marks the northern crown in the northwest. Vega is the superb first-magnitude star descending in the west; the Swan, with its starry cross, is east of Vega, and Altair is the bright star in the southwest.

We have now made the circuit of the sky and pointed out the stars and constellations that amateur astronomers may find by their own efforts. Let these be fixed firmly in the mind, and they will be learned for a lifetime, and will always return to the same place at the same time of the year. The picture of the starry heavens changes from night to night, or the stars rise four minutes earlier every night, being carried westward by the motion of the earth in her orbit. Stars that rise at 9 o'clock on the first of the month will rise at 7 o'clock when the month closes. For this reason the picture of the heavens on the 4th is repeated on the 23d, for example, an hour and a quarter earlier.

Auroral displays may be looked for on October nights, although on some September nights we have the sky ablaze with rings and arches, and streamers of wondrous brilliancy. As the sun spot cycle advances and the sun spots increase in number and size, the disturbed condition of the sun is reflected in the mysterious and incomprehensible northern lights, which prove conclusively how close is the tie that binds the earth to the great luminary from which she derives her light and life.

The sun having passed across the line is now moving with great bounds toward the Winter solstice, and our lengthening nights tell us that a chilliness that has lately come into the air is becoming intensified, and that the actual sunlight is necessary to secure a warmth that, perhaps, we have not quite thoroughly appreciated during the past few months. We always miss the genial presence of the orb of day, and many of us will, no doubt, sympathize with the Vedas who say, "In the midst of the sun is the light, in the midst of light is truth, and in the midst of truth is the imperishable Being." As we watch the setting sun it seems to go down with reluctance and leave the sky filled with that sweet afterglow that is so like the memory of a good man's lifetime; then the rosiness pales away, giving place to the darker ground, upon which are soon seen shining the brilliant stars.

We have the hunters' moon this month, and it comes in bright and new on the 6th. On the 13th we have the phase of first quartering, and then the disk grows fuller and rounder until we have it in its glorious fulness on the 21st, when its strength seems to carry the value of the night into the richness of the morn. On the 29th is the last quarter. The lunar conjunctions begin and end with Jupiter, the first meeting being on the 3d and the second on the 31st, but, unfortunately for us, there is rather too great a distance separating the two, and from now to the close of the year the space is an ever-widening one. Mercury and the new moon are fairly close together on the 6th, but the two are so close to the sun on that day that we cannot see either of them. Venus on the 8th and Saturn and Uranus the day following are not very great attractions, and the same can be said of Neptune on the 25th and Mars the next day. In fact, this monthly meeting in October is too marked by the magnificent distances separating the chief actors to be of particular interest to us.

Jupiter can now be seen serenely shining in the early hours that precede the sun. In the latter part of November—in fact, on the last day—the planet completes one-quarter of its rounds and is on that day in quadrature, or 90° from the sun. On the 3d there will be conjunction with the moon, and again on the 31st, but on neither occasion shall we be treated to a very marked spectacular exhibition. With these few practically unimportant events, we have Jupiter's rôle completed for the month. Mercury is in inferior conjunction with the sun on the 8th, and then passes the greater part of the month in drawing away to the extreme western portion of his swing from the sun, a point that he will reach on the 24th. After that date he turns about to the eastward, and the year will close before he succeeds in completing that part of his truancy, and is again recalled to the side of the great master that controls the movements about the firmament.

Venus, the lovely, fair planet, that cannot be gazed upon without the awakening of the most tender thoughts and sentiments, has fully established herself as queen of the evening skies, but she is not as radiant just at present as we shall have her later in the year, when her attractive face will be half again as large. She and Saturn are in conjunction on the 15th, and while the two planets are never so near each other that we cannot see clear sky between, it will not be without interest to watch their coming toward one another, and then again separating. We are sure of having this beautiful object to look upon the entire Winter, as she will not again get within the sun's overpowering rays before the cold weather has all but left us.

Saturn and the moon are in conjunction on the 9th, and on the 16th the ringed planet and Venus afford us somewhat of interest by being in conjunction. Our knowledge of the features of Saturn and its rings has been gathered in very slowly, owing to the long period required by this planet to accomplish a revolution around the sun. Saturn takes no less than thirty years for each of these great journeys. As there are only particular parts of its orbit in which certain of the phenomena can be studied to advantage, it necessarily follows that much time may often elapse in the complete elucidation of any particular point. It will occasionally happen in the course of Saturn's movement around the sun that the plane of the surrounding ring passes between the earth and the sun. In such a case, it would not be the sun-illumined side which would then be turned toward the earth, as is generally the case. The face on which the sun does not shine would be that which was then exposed to our inspection. Such an occurrence would afford a very interesting object for those who are provided with good telescopes. So slowly does the planet move, however, that we must wait until the year 1907 before the necessary opportunity arrives.

Uranus is still an evening star, and his whereabouts can quite closely be told us on the 19th, when his disk and that of Venus almost touch each other. For our purposes it is much to be regretted that Uranus is too far distant for unaided vision to properly appreciate his beauties. Uranus is more than four times larger than Venus, or, we might say, bears about the same proportion to it as an orange does to a ball of one inch diameter.

Neptune is now classed among the morning stars ranged under the banner of Jupiter. He is passing majestically onward toward his position of opposition, where he will arrive in December and at which time he will be at his largest for the year, but as the difference between his smallest and greatest semi-diameter is only eight-one-hundredths of a second, it is not easy to appreciate the changes the planet undergoes.

Mars is also among the morning planets, and he too is enlarging as he approaches opposition. We shall have him half as large again in December as he is now, and, as he will then come above the horizon as the sun sets, he will form a very conspicuous object throughout the evening.

Police Sergeant Drummond Retired.

The Richmond County (S. I.) Board of Police Commissioners Friday night retired Sergt. Thomas Drummond on half pay. He was one of the best known and most efficient members on the force, and was connected with the department for twenty-four years, and had never been before the Commissioners on charges. He had been on the sick list since February. Sergt. Edward Hilton has been placed in command at headquarters in place of Drummond.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Black Brocaded Silks,

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In our UNDERWEAR DEPT. we will hold on Monday a

Special Sale OF Silk Skirts.

TAFFETA SILK SKIRTS in black and fancy stripes at $3.90 each; have always sold at $6.00.

SHADED TAFFETA AND BLACK SILK SKIRTS, corded umbrella flounce, foot ruffle and reeds, at $5.75 each; regularly sold at $8.00.

Will also show Children's and Misses' DRAWERS, prettily trimmed with ruffle of embroidery and tucks, at 35c. each; all sizes.

Special Dress Goods.

MIXED CHEVIOTS, 39 and 40 inches, at 40c., 45c., and 50c. yard.

SCOTCH EFFECTS, 42 and 44 inches, at 75c. and 85c. yard.

Special value in ENGLISH STORM SERGE, Brown and Navy, 43 inches wide, at 50c. yard; usually 65c.

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Our Autumn and Winter importations of high-class NOVELTIES now complete.

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75 pairs RICH SATIN DERBY PORTIERES in 7 colorings, good value at $16.00, at $12.00 pair.

REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS at $8.75 pair.

PURE SILK JAPANESE MANTEL LAMBREQUINS, well braided, hand-twisted knotted fringe, 2½ yards long, actual worth $1.75, at $1.00 each, assorted colors.

Another special lot of NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at $1.00 pair.

$2.00 WOOL TAPESTRIES, 2 patterns, 50 in. wide, at 75c. yd.

PUTTING UP OF SHADES, REUPHOLSTERING OF FURNITURE, and FINE DRAPERY WORK and DESIGNING done in the very best manner.

Blankets.

We are showing 11-4 CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, white, "THE GOLD MEDAL," worth $6.00, at $4.75 pair.

Full size FRENCH SATEEN DOWN QUILTS, pure white down filling, newest designs and colorings, usually $7.50, at $5.00 each.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM

MR. WALLERSTEIN'S PAMPHLET

A Plain Talk on the Subject of Free Silver.

The Hide and Leather Sound Money Association has just published a pamphlet on the financial issue, written by H. Wallerstein, one of its Vice Presidents, and will circulate 100,000 copies among workingmen in the South and Southwest.

Mr. Wallerstein's pamphlet is entitled "Plain Talk from a Plain Man," and in it he says:

"What does free coinage of silver mean and what would be its results? Every mine owner would take his silver bars to the Government mint, have them coined, and receive in return a silver dollar for every 50 cents' worth of silver bullion he had delivered to the mint. He would thus be doubling his money. Hence no wonder that the owners of silver mines are so anxious for free coinage of their product. What benefit are we others to have, who have no silver bullion to take to the mints? We cannot double our money, but, on the contrary, we are obliged to take these very silver dollars, and as they are intrinsically worth only 50 cents, we can only buy fifty cents' worth of food or clothing with them. We will therefore be the losers by half, while the mine owners will be the gainers by double. As there are only a few owners of silver mines, is it reasonable that the immense mass of people will be deprived of half their possessions, in order to double the wealth of the few silver mine owners? Our Government should protect all and confer special privileges on no one."

The pamphlet compares the wages paid in Mexico in silver and those in the United States in gold or its equivalent, and declares that "only poor countries maintain the silver standard," and that it is "a never-failing fact that poor money produces poor wages."

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

First Service Will Be Held in a Hall on the Boulevard To-day.

A new Congregational church recently organized by some residents in the west side district between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, will hold its first service this morning in a hall at Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, recently of the Broadway Tabernacle, will preach his first sermon as pastor of the new church at this service.

There is no other Congregational church between Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets on that side of town. They have therefore had either to go a long distance or attend churches of other denominations than their own. The subject was discussed at an informal gathering, with the result that a provisional committee was appointed, and Dr. Stimson was secured as pastor. The members of the committee are Frank L. Underwood, Dr. Lucian C. Warner, Clarence W. Bowen, Prof. John F. Woodhull, Prof. Charles A. Bennett, B. K. Wiley, and D. B. Holmes.

As soon as the church corporation can be formed steps will be taken to secure a plot near Eighty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, and a church edifice will be built. In the meantime regular services will be held in the hall at Eighty-third Street. The new church will have about 200 members.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THIS IS LIEBMANN WEEK.

Opening of Our New Fulton Street Building.

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After months of incessant work it will on Monday be our pleasure to show the Brooklyn public the wonderful transformation accomplished throughout our entire establishment.

Memorable Prices for This Opening.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The recent rifle competitions at Creedmoor wherein the teams of the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments made such phenomenal records were much discussed by National Guardsmen during the past week. Aside from the record-breaking scores of the organizations above mentioned, it is worthy of note that the team of every regiment on the ground improved its score over the previous year, and in some cases an extraordinary improvement is shown. A close study of the records, taking each regiment consecutively, shows the increase in number of points in the State match this year over last year, to be as follows: Seventh Regiment, 60; Eighth Regiment, 102; Twelfth Regiment, 56; Thirteenth Regiment, 117; Twenty-second Regiment, 79; Forty-seventh Regiment, 144, and Seventy-first Regiment, 6. The Twenty-third Regiment shows a loss of 5 points. In the brigade matches, the Seventh Regiment shows a gain of 58 points, the Eighth a gain of 69, the Twelfth a gain of 27, the Thirteenth a gain of 74, the Twenty-second a gain of 107, the Twenty-third a gain of 49, the Forty-seventh a gain of 127, while the Seventy-first shows a loss of 29 points. The aggregate figures of the score of each team for this year and last is as follows:

State Match, 1896.		State Match, 1895.	
12th Regiment	1,023	12th Regiment	967
7th Regiment	1,019	7th Regiment	959
23d Regiment	986	23d Regiment	991
22d Regiment	952	22d Regiment	873
47th Regiment	953	47th Regiment	809
71st Regiment	953	71st Regiment	947
13th Regiment	926	13th Regiment	809
8th Regiment	806	8th Regiment	704
First Brigade, 1896.		First Brigade, 1895.	
7th Regiment	1,035	7th Regiment	977
12th Regiment	1,023	12th Regiment	1004
22d Regiment	984	22d Regiment	877
71st Regiment	916	71st Regiment	953
8th Regiment	781	8th Regiment	712
Second Brigade, 1896.		Second Brigade, 1895.	
23d Regiment	987	23d Regiment	958
13th Regiment	923	13th Regiment	860
47th Regiment	914	47th Regiment	787

It is worthy of note that each team in the State and brigade matches fired an aggregate of 1,152 shots, and out of this number the Twelfth Regiment team never made a single miss, being the only team on the range that can boast this fine record. The Seventh Regiment follows closely after the Twelfth in the accuracy of its shots fired, being credited with only two misses. Full scores were made at 600 yards by Ordnance Sergt. John Corrie, Twelfth Regiment, and Lieut. C. L. Geroud of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and at 500 yards by Lieut. Col. W. A. Downs, Seventy-first Regiment; Private W. A. Bavier, Seventh Regiment; Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, Twelfth Regiment; Sergt. T. J. Dolan, Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. Col. E. De Forest, and Capt. Napier, Twenty-third Regiment.

***

There will probably be a parade of the First Brigade, Gen. Fitzgerald, in this city the latter part of next month, when it will be reviewed by some prominent civil or military official. It was at first contemplated to have a field day at Van Cortlandt Park, but now a street parade is thought to be more advisable, especially as it is some time since the people have seen the city troops in a body on review.

***

Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment has appointed Private Frank Stuart, from the Seventy-first Regiment, Quartermaster Sergeant.

***

Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery, secretary of the committee appointed by the National Guard Association to see what could be done toward erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the late Major Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant General, reports substantial beginning to the fund necessary. The following are the first subscribers, with amounts contributed:

Ex-Major Gen. Thomas H. McGrath	$100
Thirtieth Separate Company	100
Second Battery	200
Brig. Gen. M. O. Terry, Surgeon General	10
Col. W. Carey Sanger, Governor's staff	10
Ex-Lieut. C. F. Engleman, Second Battery	5
Brig. Gen. Palmer C. Ricketts	5
Major E. B. Ives, Chief Signal Officer	5
Total	$435

***

The first review of the season will be that held by the Eighth Regiment in its armory next Friday night, commencing at 8:45 o'clock. A reception will also be held. Sergt. Benham of Company H has been elected Second Lieutenant.

***

Col. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment has ordered drills by companies to be resumed next Thursday night. The committee to select a new bandmaster will report on the matter to-morrow night. Permission has been received from the Adjutant General of New-Jersey for some 115 members of the regiment to visit Woodbridge, N. J., armed and equipped. The visitors will be in command of Capt. G. F. Hamlin of Company I, and while at Woodbridge, which they visit on the invitation of Lieut. Perry of Company I, they will give a drill in extended order, using blank ammunition. Lieut. Frank L. Perry of Company I, and Lieut. W. V. Krietler of Company E, recently elected, have passed the brigade board.

***

There is absolutely no truth in the report that Inspector General McLewee might succeed Col. Michell as a commandant of the Fourteenth Regiment. Gen. McLewee has never even considered the candidacy, in the event of Col. Michell resigning, and states that he has never even had the remotest idea of such a project.

***

Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, will shortly elect First Sergt. Walter D. Graham a Second Lieutenant.

***

The first practice day at Creedmoor for experts, who, to qualify, must hit the figure of a man target no less than eight times out of ten shots at 700 and 800 yards, resulted in nineteen members of the Guard qualifying, with Quartermaster Sergt. T. J. Dolan of the Twelfth Regiment at the head of the list, he being the only man to make the highest possible score of ten hits out of ten shots. The following is a complete list of those who qualified, with the number of hits:

Name.	Organization.	No. of Hits.
Sergt. T. J. Dolan, N. C. S.	12th Regt.	10
Private A. Stevens, Co. F	7th Regt.	9
Private J. Egan, Co. H	12th Regt.	8
Lance Corp. C. M. Nichols	13th Sep. Co.	8
Private L. Hazeltine	13th Sep. Co.	8
Sergt. G. F. Hale	13th Sep. Co.	8
Private R. Darling, Co. A	7th Regt.	8
Private A. B. Van Huesen, Co. B	12th Regt.	8
Sergt. G. Duhavan, Co. K	12th Regt.	8
Sergt. E. W. Goff, Co. H	22d Regt.	8
Sergt. J. Corrie, N. C. S.	12th Regt.	8
Private R. Byars, Co. B	12th Regt.	8
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B	12th Regt.	8
Private A. P. Hasler, Co. B	12th Regt.	8
Sergt. H. K. Zust, N. C. S.	22d Regt.	8
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E	12th Regt.	8
Capt. C. B. Napier, Staff	23d Regt.	8
Private N. A. Lugrin, Co. B	23d Regt.	8
Capt. G. F. Hamlin, Co. I	23d Regt.	8

***

Company D, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Fisk, has received the following indorsement from Inspector General McLewee, with reference to its last annual inspection: "The general appearance of this company at inspection was very good, but improvement in the care of some parts of the equipments and adjustment of the same can be made; also, some uniforms or parts of same need renovating or replacing. Books in excellent condition throughout. All errors pointed out last year have been corrected. Average percentage of

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS', PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street—The Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 11 A. M.

ALL SOULS', UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street—The Rev. Edward Hale of Orange, N. J., 11 A. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue—Robert C. Morse, General Secretary International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association, 3:45 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street—The Rev. Madison C. Peters, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street—The Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C., 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL—The Rev. Dr. Russell T. Hall of Greenwich, Conn., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, morning and evening.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; sermons by the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Eighth and Ninth Avenues—The Rev. William Lloyd, morning and evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, UNIVERSALIST, Eighty-first Street, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues—The Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue, Near Forty-fifth Street—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; sermon by the Rev. John Williams, 11 A. M.; choral service, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue—The Rev. Robert Collyer, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street—The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Lord's supper, morning service.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Harlem, (First Church,) One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Near Third Avenue—The Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf, 11 A. M., tenth anniversary sermon; the Rev. Frank Mulven, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Harlem, (Second Church,) Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street—The Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street—The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-fifth Street—The Rev. Dr. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street—The Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-third Street—The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Leslie's Rooms, Boulevard and West Eighty-third Street—The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, 11 A. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL, Orange Street, Near Hicks, Brooklyn—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, 10:30 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and Seventy-third Street—The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, 11 A. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL, 124 West Seventy-sixth Street—The Rev. J. O. Wilson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street—The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky.

SOUTH REFORMED, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; song service, 7:45 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES
WITH MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 1896.

Readers of the Sunday Times should make sure that they receive the illustrated Magazine Supplement with each copy.

THE GUILELESS THACHER.

Let us assume that the mind of THACHER works on its own account and is not operated through any attachment to the mental machinery of another, and then let us observe its action. The chief quality of a man who aspires to success as a politician of the practical and regular kind is astuteness.

In pulling himself out of the political hole into which he had stumbled to his own great astonishment and the wonderment of the rest of mankind THACHER says a number of things which do not seem to signify astuteness. On the day of the Buffalo Convention everybody concerned with its proceedings supposed that THACHER was to be its candidate for Governor, and everybody interested in it had been aware for some days that it was sure to indorse the Chicago platform and ticket. That was what it was chiefly for.

But THACHER at his "country home" did not learn of his nomination until late in the afternoon, and had no opportunity to "learn the character of the platform" until along in the evening. He doesn't say he was surprised, but of course he must have been. Nobody else was, except that those who did not know him very well and supposed he meant what he said at Saratoga in June had been mildly astonished for some days that he should have allowed himself to be considered as a candidate at Buffalo at all. They knew well enough what the platform was going to be.

THACHER says he had no reason to expect that the convention would "commit the Democratic Party to all parts of the Chicago platform." Now, the main thing about that platform in men's minds just then was the free-silver declaration, and nobody else had any doubt that the Buffalo Convention intended to commit the party to that, and if THACHER had no suspicion of it he was not astute.

He next says that he assumed that as the Governor had nothing to do officially with National finance he was nominated without reference to that and in the expectation that he would make the contest on State issues and stand nowhere or where he pleased on the chief National issue. He thought he could "organize the Democratic Party from one end of the State to the other" against the "system of bossism" in State affairs, and he "believed that the people would be with us on that issue." That is to say, he thought that with the most exciting National campaign in twenty years, with his party rent in twain on the most vital question of the time, and with everybody's thoughts filled with solicitude as to the stability of the currency and the consequences dependent upon it, he could calmly carry on a campaign on State issues without reference to this raging conflict, and win. Now, really, if JOHN BOYD THACHER believed that, he would believe anything. Verily, his astuteness was as the simplicity of the innocent child.

THACHER was surprised and pained to learn that there was a desire to "contest the election on the abstract question of the unlimited coinage of silver at the unalterable ratio of 16 to 1." He could not understand it, and was so dazed that his own ideas about the "joint free and equal use of gold and silver" were thrown into a muddle. But what chiefly grieved his heart was that there seemed to be "no place in the Democratic Party for conservatism." Yet will he stick to it, having an abiding faith in the strength of its weakness, or the weakness of its strength, for in his anguish he says "the strength of the Democratic Party is its weakness." Its "sympathetic arms" are the refuge of the "oppressed, the weak, the distressed," promising them "comfort and relief." Therefore will he abide in its shelter and hold fast when men revile it, patiently awaiting the return of conservatism. He permits his grasp to be shaken from the candidacy, but nothing can shake his affection for the misguided party that demands the sacrifice. THACHER is forlorn and a proper object of sympathy.

IS BRYAN CRAZY?

It was reported the other day that one of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, who attended the Bryan meeting in Philadelphia solely out of professional interest in the candidate's case, gave it as his opinion that Mr. BRYAN was suffering from mental disorders. To-day THE TIMES is able to present the deductions from the public history of the case made by an eminent alienist, whose name, if we were at liberty to give it, would add authority to what he says.

These deductions lead by a more scientific road to the same conclusion to which sane and sober people have already arrived. It was expressed, in the language of laymen, in Gov. FLOWER'S characterization of BRYAN as "unsteady" and "unsafe." This characterization has been borne out even more strongly by what Mr. BRYAN has been saying and doing since than by what he had said and done before. THE TIMES some weeks ago gave a compilation of the most extravagant and senseless of his utterances up to that time. The compilation is much expanded and brought down to date in the current number of Harper's Weekly by Mr. FRANKLIN MATTHEWS; and the result is very striking. Nobody can look through it without feeling that these are not the sayings of a sane and sober mind. Another document, of almost equal importance, is the series of three photographic "snap shots" at BRYAN in the act of delivering an oration, originally published in an Iowa newspaper. They have been republished in more than one periodical in this city, but they deserve a much wider circulation. No impartial person who had looked at them, even if he had no other evidence on the subject, could believe that the person thus represented was fit to be the Chief Magistrate of a great Nation.

It does not follow that these indications of an unbalanced and unsound mind are indications of such a lack of balance and soundness as entitle us to say that the possessor of it is insane, in a legal or a medical sense, that he is afflicted with delusions as to matters of fact. That is a question for expert alienists, and our correspondent suggests the view that experts are likely to take of it. But it cannot have escaped the attention of any reader of the reports that there is a progressive increase in the recklessness and the vanity of the candidate's speeches. These now number about 200, and the collection of them will form a valuable psychological document, the history of a "case." It is extremely unlikely that when he first took the stump, Mr. BRYAN would have had either the recklessness or the vanity to say of the westward movement of gold that it had been caused by his nomination. This monstrous assertion is almost equally significant and discouraging whether we regard it as having been honestly or dishonestly made. Equally amazing in its recklessness is his invocation in Brooklyn of the name of BEECHER in behalf of the free coinage of silver at a false ratio. It was this recklessness that enabled Mr. DREW to counter upon him with terrific force by quoting BEECHER'S explicit declaration in favor of the gold standard.

What, however, most of all entitles us to say that Mr. BRYAN is of unsound mind, whether we call his condition unsoundness in English or insanity in Latin, is that his procedures are not adaptations of intelligent means to intelligible ends. His ostensible object is to be elected to the Presidency, and his speeches are supposed to be means to that end. Why, then, does he not make them where there is a chance that they may be effective, in the doubtful States of the West? Why does he speak in Philadelphia, in Brooklyn, in New-England, after the elections in Vermont and Maine have shown him what he has to expect there? Can it be possible that he regards Pennsylvania and New-York and New-England as doubtful? Has he the diseased vanity to suppose that anything he can say will affect the result in these communities? Or is it that his vanity is satiated and his real object is attained when he addresses crowded houses in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and faces 50,000 people on Boston Common; that talking is with him not a means, but an end? In either case is it not plain that the man's mind is not sound, and that its unsoundness is increasing?

STARVING REFORM IN BROOKLYN.

Here are three facts as to civil service reform in Brooklyn: (1) The commission, of which Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR—a citizen of the very highest character and of sound judgment—is the President, asked for an appropriation of $25,000 for its work for the year. That is a moderate sum; considering the extensive and permanent benefits conferred on the city by the work of the commission, it is a very small sum. (2) The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for reasons to which they probably yielded in good faith, but which, in view of what the Civil Service Commission's work is really worth, were inadequate, fixed the appropriation at $15,000, a cut of 40 per cent. (3) The Board of Aldermen, in a spirit of pure spite, ignoring the real interests of the city and their obligations to protect those interests, cut the appropriation down to the merely nominal sum of $5,000. The commission appealed to the courts, but Justice DICKEY of the Supreme Court finds no authority to compel the Common Council to do its duty. He declares that the commission needs the money, but if the Common Council refuse it is an abuse of legal discretion that cannot be prevented.

There can be no question as to the motives of the Aldermen. In their private and personal capacity they are doubtless honest men. They would pay their debts, and, having employed persons to do a certain work, would not refuse them the means to do it. But as Aldermen they are blinded to their public duty by their prejudices as politicians. They see in the civil service system an effective means of destroying the patronage which they have formerly enjoyed, and without that system would still enjoy. They avenge their loss by embarrassing the commission. It is very poor business. They may embarrass the commission, but only for a time. The reform which it is the duty of the commission to carry out, is, in the words of the Court of Appeals, now "imbedded in the Constitution." It cannot be defeated or abolished by any power less than that of the people of the State. The action of the Aldermen is, therefore, simply silly.

Nor is there a lack of practical remedy for it. If the commission should cease its work, beyond the little it could do for $5,000 a year, vacancies in the city departments would not be filled either by appointment or promotion, because no one appointed or promoted without compliance with the law of which the work of the commission is a part could be paid. That would soon bring a pressure on the obdurate and simple-minded Aldermen that they could not resist.

BAPTIST HERESY.

While the Presbyterians were fearful lest Prof. BRIGGS should destroy the foundations of the Westminster Confession and the Episcopalians were hesitant whether to try HEBER NEWTON or not, the Baptists were congratulating themselves on their freedom from theological controversy. Some of their ministers and journals pointed to this immunity with pride and claimed it as the result of their flexible polity. Of late, however, they have been silent. A certain Dr. WHITSITT, professor in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., had the temerity to affirm that it was matter of simple historical fact that for some centuries the Baptists had not practiced immersion at all. Forthwith a storm arose North, South, and West, the East alone remaining undisturbed. There was great talk of an ecclesiastical trial, and it seemed for a time as if there might be trouble even to the point of disruption. After a time, however, the skies cleared. The cooler heads affirmed that if Dr. WHITSITT was right as to his facts, the fault was to be found with the facts, not with him, and they even went so far as to say that if the Baptist denomination undertook to fight history it was likely to come out second best. The Whitsitt controversy has mostly ceased.

Another has, however, arisen which threatens to be more serious. For over a year there have been rumors as to a Prof. SCHMIDT in the Baptist theological department of Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y. Unfortunately the professor had studied in Europe and was acquainted with Assyrian tablets, Ethiopic manuscripts, and all those appurtenances to theological research that are so apt to arouse the suspicion of good orthodox country ministers. True, the professor made no great show of his learning. He simply went his way quietly, deciphering cuneiform inscriptions and applying the results to the elucidation of obscure passages in the Old Testament. He held himself ready to adapt and readapt interpretation as new light came from the ancient monuments.

Forthwith the Education Society, deeply impressed with the responsibility resting upon it in regard to the correct training of youthful ministers, commenced an agitation for his removal ere it should be too late to eradicate the evil seed of independent thought. To their statements the professor replied in a letter which for clear language, dignified self-restraint, and complete courtesy of expression is a model, but declared that the issue was freedom to investigate and accept the results of investigation. If that could not be allowed, he must withdraw. He was accordingly informed that his presence was no longer desired, and although his contract with the seminary was thus ignored, he accepted the situation and withdrew to accept the Chair of Semitic Languages in Cornell University.

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

The opening of the college year has of late almost regularly brought up a discussion of the supposed expensiveness of college life. Harvard has long been combating the notion that because the university has grown and attracted some students of expensive habits it necessarily costs more than formerly to get through college or that the student who has little to spend is at a disadvantage.

Now Princeton has found it necessary to meet the same kind of statements about increased expenses and the need of much money in order to enjoy the advantages which it offers. It meets them in a practical way by issuing a little pamphlet showing the actual expenses of many students as stated by themselves. There are several groups made up according to standing in scholarship, and as a rule the annual average is between $400 and $500 a year, but very many get along on less than $400 and some on less than $300.

Many of the letters of the students replying to questions about their expenses are printed, and are interesting as showing how some who are very much in earnest are able to economize and to earn a considerable part of the money actually needed. It is certain that a capable youth who really desires a college education and is willing to work for it will find every encouragement at our leading universities and can get their benefits at small cost. They may also be sure that they will not be any the less thought of for it. The idea that there is any disadvantage or humiliation in thus working through college at small expense is nonsense. There is a wholesome sentiment in our colleges on this score, and while a few may be captivated by extravagance and look askance upon the poor students, those who really command respect and come out highest in the esteem of their fellows are those who waste neither time nor money, but work their way faithfully. These have also the assurance that the very necessities of their situation have enforced habits that will prove of great value, and would not be likely to be acquired in any other way.

Nothing could have been more inopportune than the presentation to the Sultan of a photograph of the German Emperor and his family ten days after the massacre of Armenians in Constantinople. It looks as if the Kaiser meant to congratulate the Sultan upon killing so many Christians. It is explained that the Emperor had forwarded it before the massacre and that the untimeliness of the actual presentation was due to the fine Prussian tact of the imperial Ambassador at Constantinople. Still, the whole business is discreditable. The Sultan has for months been exhibiting himself as a murderer and a liar, and it is not proper for respectable rulers to offer tokens of regard to rulers of that class. Suppose the Sultan should retaliate with a photograph of himself and his family! That would be rather embarrassing.

Candidate BRYAN'S fling at the Yale students, that they were consumers of wealth produced by others and not self-supporting young men, was pretty cheap talk. Nobody would blame BRYAN much if he had said some blistering things to the college hoodlums who denied him the right of free speech. If he had forgotten for the moment that he was a good Presbyterian Elder and had hurled a few unprintable imprecations at his tormentors, we all should have forgiven him. But it was small business to make the intimation that a young man who earns his living sawing wood, pounding rivets in a boiler shop, digging trenches, doing any one of a thousand and one things that start the perspiration and make a body's palms horny, is worthier of respect than another who is preparing himself for work of a higher order than the mechanic and day laborer perform. Besides, BRYAN himself is a college man. He does not belong to the "toiling masses"—his mouth may, but he does not.

The appointment of Mr. THOMAS STURGIS as Fire Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner FORD is admirable. Mr. STURGIS is a man of the highest character, of wide business experience, of ability, and of firmness. He is an earnest and active Republican, but is also a sincere believer in the principles of civil service reform and of non-partisan administration of the affairs of the city. There has been a good deal justly to condemn in the Fire Commission's work which we may now hope to see radically changed. Every such appointment by Mayor STRONG not only reinforces all that is best in his own administration, and helps to give the city a sound management of its affairs, but it also makes more difficult a return to the old system of spoils, imbecility, and corruption. It drives a new nail in the coffin of Tammany.

Painful as it is to say anything that may annoy the elevated railroad's Directors, yet people occasionally yield to what they pretend is a sense of duty and criticise the Manhattan Company almost openly. As is well known, THE TIMES has always refrained from such misguided action, and nothing shocks it more than what Mr. RUSSELL SAGE well called the "public clamor" against this truly and wholly philanthropic organization. Therefore is THE TIMES in great dread, just now, lest somebody should recall the fact that months and months ago the Legislature passed a law providing for real lamps in the elevated cars. It would be a horrid piece of impertinence to stir up that matter again, for some rude fellow would be sure to ask what steps, if any, the company has taken toward complying with that iniquitous law, and, if the answer did not happen to suit his absurd notions, such a person might make a lot of trouble for some truly good men who ask no greater favor than a chance to get all the nickels in the world for as near to nothing as may be.

A droll story is alluded to in our London dispatches this morning as to the Jacobite prejudices of Queen VICTORIA. It is related that she regards the son of JAMES II. as having been for the sixty-four years for which he survived his father the rightful sovereign of England, and hence she dislikes the recent celebration of the day on which her own reign surpassed in length that of any acknowledged sovereign. It is not unlikely that this is a bit of Court gossip, but the curious point in it is this, that if it were true, no one would care. The Government of Great Britain is in fact so essentially and completely a popular representative Government that the Queen's belief in the right of a pretender to have replaced one of her own predecessors is of no sort of consequence.

The more fully one recognizes the useful work done by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children the more anxious he must be that it should not make mistakes. Mistakes are sure to occur when humane zeal is not controlled by sound judgment, and they give opportunity to those whose interests are interfered with by the good work of the society and who accordingly oppose it. That was a bad and ridiculous mistake the society made in arresting a little girl who was playing a tune on the zither without pay for the entertainment of a social gathering, and in detaining her, her father, and her host over night in a station house. It is to be hoped Mr. GERRY will see to it that his subordinates do not repeat such an absurdity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Allusions to the ministers made by Mr. BRYAN in his speech in Wilmington, Del., on Monday night have excited much comment in that city, and while there are some discrepancies in the reports of what he said, the preachers of the city are severe in condemning the general tone of his criticism of them. It is asserted that he said in effect that more bitterness had been shown by ministers of the Gospel, as a class, against the advocates of free silver than had been shown by the politicians on the platform, and that the ministers were in league with the monopolists and lived in ease, opulence, and luxury, being unacquainted with and having no regard for the condition and welfare of their flocks. The absurdity of these asertions will controvert them without argument to all familiar with the lives and duties of the clergymen of this country, especially of those outside a few great cities.

—The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The free-silver people who denounce all bankers as 'goldbugs' have not told us why it would not pay the banks as well to deal in silver as in gold; nor, if so, why they would not rather handle the larger amount of money than the smaller. It does not require a very logical brain to argue that if silver were the best money the bankers would want all they could get of it, or that, if it were as good as any, they, at least, would not antagonize it. But when they call it 'dishonest money' it is very plain that they are afraid of it. And this opinion is based on long study of finance, not on sentiment. There is no sentiment in the banking business."

—JAMES E. DURHAM, the Populist nominee for Congress in the Fourth District of Kentucky, refuses to get off the track to help the silver Democratic candidate, and can see no reason why his party should consent to "sit like a toad and be swallowed up" by the free-silver Democrats simply because the latter have adopted a large part of the Populists' platform. Asked what he thought of BRYAN and SEWALL, he answered that the People's Party ticket was BRYAN and WATSON, and in no circumstances would he or they swallow SEWALL.

—The Yale students who rudely interrupted Mr. BRYAN while he was speaking in New-Haven on Thursday, and eventually prevented his continuing his remarks at all, are severely reprimanded by The Hartford Courant, (Rep.,) though it says it is probably true that these well-dressed, ill-mannered young hobbledehoys did not have any adequate sense of the disgrace they were bringing upon the ancient university town of Connecticut.

—Many persons in the South suffered loss by the depredations of pickpockets who followed Mr. BRYAN on his speaking tour and robbed all they could in the crowds which assembled to greet and hear him. Seven residents of North Carolina are mentioned in the papers of that State who lost $1,451, the largest sum taken from one man being $750. Making this kind of free silver was much disapproved of by the sufferers.

—The State election in Georgia on the 7th of October will be the first held under the new State registration law. A large vote has been registered, and the lists have been closed. The Atlanta Journal (free silver) calls for a Democratic majority of 50,000 in October.

BRYAN'S MENTAL CONDITION.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I hope you will give me an opportunity in your valuable paper to call attention, and that very seriously, to the mental condition of Mr. William J. Bryan. I am old enough to remember vividly the spectacle of Mr. Greeley stumping the country for the Presidency and confident of his personal power with the people. I remember and, indeed, know well the medical details of his final insanity and pathetic end.

It has been with a professional rather than political interest, therefore, that I have watched Mr. Bryan in his imitation and expansion of the campaign method so disastrous to his predecessor.

And I think I can say now without any bias that Mr. Bryan presents in speech and action striking and alarming evidence of a mind not entirely sound. I say alarming, for, apart from considerations of humanity, what could be more disastrous than a madman in the White House. It would not only be the direct harm that might result from irresponsible acts, but it would forever weaken the trust in the soundness of republics and the sanity of the voting masses.

Perhaps the silver Democrats who read this may think I am not serious; or else that I am but a hireling expert bought by Hanna's gold to help the syndicates and defame the Tribune of the People.

Let me at once then present the reasons why, as an alienist, it has gradually seemed to me that the mind of Bryan is becoming unhinged.

Mr. Bryan has not a good hereditary history. At least it is stated on the best authority that his father was a man who would be called a religious fanatic and crank. When, for example, he was a Judge in Southern Illinois, he was accustomed to get on his knees and pray fervently for Divine guidance, before rendering his decisions; if they were reversed it was the judgment of the Almighty.

Bryan's history is characterized by that restlessness and "errabund" tendency which is recognized as indicating the insane taint. He was a lawyer who neglected or never gained a practice, a journalist of questionable success, a Congressman, a politician, a professional orator and agitator, an apostle of an economic theory without ever having a training in economics; this is his story, and it furnishes suggestions of an ill-balanced mind—of such minds as with less moral feeling make men who start revolutions and commit crimes. Intense egotism, an extraordinary self-confidence in his capacities, his influence, and his opinions are characteristics which Mr. Bryan perhaps always possessed; but their steady increase is now both perceptible and abnormal. Mr. Bryan believes, as plainly as words and actions can show, that he is above his advisers and managers; that he holds the hearts of the people and can by his own personality and assumed eloquence win his election.

When egotism becomes abnormal, the individual practically suffers from a delusion, and his state is known as that of "megalomania." The presence of expansive and grandiose ideas in men of genius, or in men who have done something that has proved their power, is natural enough. But here is a man with neither experience in statesmanship nor training in finance, nor success in his profession, who is spluttering mediocrities over forty-five States, and thinks that he is winning them to him and gaining for his country financial salvation. And this belief is growing in him, though to every impartial observer his cause is becoming steadily weaker.

Let me, however, enumerate some further evidences of mental deterioration, or original twist. Querulousness is a common quality of active and morbidly sensitive minds—so much so that "paranoia querulenta" is a form of insanity well recognized by alienists. The speeches of Mr. Bryan are now a continual series of fault-findings, scoldings, and defensive criticism. Paragraph after paragraph is made up of answer, retort, excuse, taunt, and defiance. The sanity and genius of statesmen are shown in constructive eloquence and wise action; but Mr. Bryan in a hundred speeches has not enriched oratory with a single phrase or economics with a single thought, or, let me add, humor with a single smile. He has a querulent logorrhoea. The tendency to fixed ideas is a marked and dangerous evidence of mental weakness. A perusal of Mr. Bryan's speeches shows an increasing intensity of conviction that the real evils of this world are:

Bankers.
Goldbugs.
Wall Street.
Syndicates.
Trusts.
Gold dollars.
Europe.
Rich people.
Idle men having idle money.

On the other hand the good things are:

Farmers.
Poor people.
Silver dollars.
Miners.
Free silver.

In his Philadelphia speech, Sept. 22, he says: "The free-silver cause is true—because 'every enemy to good government is against free silver.'"

If Mr. Bryan believes this, no further evidence need be quoted to show a delusional condition of mind.

I am not an expert in money questions, and I advance a further argument for my views with some hesitation; but it appears to me that Mr. Bryan has a confused mind. He states explicitly that the money question is a simple one; yet he does not at any time or place explain it, or show how his policy will make times prosperous. He starts out to do it, but wanders from the point, and in all his recent speeches shows a lack of proper association and co-ordination of thought—logic, if you wish—and leaves the impression of a mind confused by problems too deep to be understood or presented by him. I defy any one to read a latter-day Bryan speech and carry away any clear ideas about his views of the money question.

The habit of excessive writing, of explaining, amplifying, and reiterating, of letter making and pamphleteering, forms a morbid symptom known as "graphomania." Some men may overload their natural tendency to write, but a certain class of lunatics use nearly all their mental activities in this occupation, to the endless annoyance of their friends, relatives, and physicians.

A perfectly analogous tendency is shown by some whose gift is easy speech rather than writing, and to whom the sight of a crowd of people at once awakens a desire to be their orator. This passion, which shows itself a logomania, has plainly developed in Mr. Bryan. In one of his speeches he distinctly says: "I never see a crowd of people that I do not wish to address them." He has become a slave to this morbid oratorical impulse. The stimulus of morbid egotism, the desire for acclaim, the idea that he is an apostle to preach an impossible creed have turned him into an oratorical monomaniac, who mistakes the curiosity of the idle and the applause of the discontented for tributes to his eloquence.

You will thus see that in Mr. Bryan's history one finds a bad hereditary history, a life of restlessness and mental vagabondage, an intense, overmastering, and growing egotism, grandiose ideas that are almost, if not quite, delusional; a morbid querulousness and sensitiveness to criticism; fixed ideas about gold and silver, classes and masses, &c., that are not reasonable or reasonably defended, but are passionately affirmed and reiterated; a confused and illogical mental state, and an oratorical monomania growing stronger as his voice grows weaker, all combined with a constant exaggeration of statement and sophistication of facts that cannot but strike one as astonishing in a candidate who must know that all he says is carefully scrutinized.

So much for the history and symptoms, Mr. Editor. Let me say a word now about the causes which have led to this state of things.

The conditions in Mr. Bryan's present life are quite enough to unbalance a mind that had no natural lack of steadiness. A few months ago he was a man practically unknown; he had no record of past nor any promise of future achievements. He was suddenly, as the result of an outburst of male hysteria, thrust into extraordinary prominence. Enormous responsibilities at once came upon him; he started to tour a continent; he has interviewed countless people, and made a succession of exhausting speeches; he has traveled night and day with little rest and irregular hours. Under the daily excitements of the stump, knowing that he has a future of the highest power or of disgraceful oblivion before him, it is not any wonder that his mind should show signs of the strain.

Mr. Bryan, in my opinion, is developing into what Italian alienists call a political mattoid, or what German writers would call paranoia reformatoria. In a recent treatise on this subject, (Entarlung und Genie, p. 203,) I find this striking paragraph: "In the histories of mattoids, we find that a strong characteristic is the tendency to assume a kind of apostleship, united with an unshakable belief in their declarations and services rendered. And this belief in times of political agitation often leads the mattoid into prominent political rôles. He often possesses certain tricks of thought and expression which men of sense and honesty will not or cannot use, but which catch quickly with the masses."

Surely this applies well to the support of my diagnosis. The political mattoid is an average man with a talent, or pseudo talent, that he cannot use wisely or sanely. His judgment is false, his actions foolish, egotistic, and extravagant. What is more serious, if given a chance, he surely ends in some disaster or folly from the dominance of his grandiose idea, or, perhaps, from some real insane or delirious act.

It does not much matter about names, however. The evidence that Mr. Bryan is developing into a political mattoid, or a paranoiac reformer, or a cranky and unmanageable politician, is, I believe, strongly manifest, and is worth the serious attention of the American people. ALIENIST.

When the Twentieth Century Begins.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your correspondent Mr. Perrin makes a very palpable error in his letter discussing the beginning of the twentieth century, in THE TIMES of Sept. 23. He says that a man born Jan. 1, 1800, would not be a hundred years old until Jan. 1, 1901. This is unpardonable. The man, or child, would be one year old Jan. 1, 1801; he would be ninety-nine years old Jan. 1, 1899, and one hundred years old Jan. 1, 1900. So the Saviour, were He here, would be nineteen hundred years old Jan. 1, 1900, and the next century should begin at that date.

The whole discussion arises, as was well stated in the article you quoted from an English authority in your issue of Sept. 20, from the difference between cardinal and ordinal enumeration. By cardinal computation the present date, Sept. 24, 1896, is 1896 years 8 months and 24 days from the agreed birth of Christ, and therefore the twentieth century will begin Jan. 1, 1900; by ordinal reckoning the present year is the eighteen hundred and ninety-sixth year of the Christian era, and the century will begin Jan. 1, 1901. I presume there is no means of establishing which system was used in the beginning, but as the cardinal method is exact and the ordinal an inexact and misleading way of counting, I think you will find that mathematicians, civil engineers, and all persons dealing with figures and with absolute measurements of space and time, will incline to the former and hold that the twentieth century will, or should, begin Jan. 1, 1900. EDWARD ALDEN.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1896.

PERSONAL.

—The Rev. S. H. WINKLEY, Unitarian, will celebrate to-day his fiftieth anniversary as pastor of the Bulfinch Place Chapel, Boston, and will be made pastor emeritus, the Rev. CHRISTOPHER R. ELIOT being installed in the active duties of the pastorate of this historic religious society. The Rev. SAMUEL B. CRUFT, who is the only survivor of those who participated in the installation of Mr. WINKLEY fifty years ago, will offer the opening prayer. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. JOHN CUCKSON, one of the successors of Dr. GANNETT, who delivered the sermon at Mr. WINKLEY'S ordination. The Rev. EDWARD A. HORTON will speak for the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, and the Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D., on behalf of the Boston ministry. Other clergymen will take part. The Rev. Mr. ELIOT was for twelve years pastor of the First Parish of Dorchester. For the past year he has been Mr. WINKLEY'S assistant.

—All Boston stands aghast at the temerity of a writer in The Atlantic Monthly who speaks of MARGARET FULLER as a great histrionic genius. The Transcript thinks that MARGARET'S position as a bluestocking had been so well dinned into the minds of most people, thereabout at least, that there is really something new and refreshing in The Atlantic's declaration: "Bold as it is, this report of the conversations remains a document which must increase in interest as time goes on, when posterity has relieved Puritan MARGARET FULLER from her false position as a transcendental bluestocking, and ranked her among the list of brilliant women who have swayed their little world by the power of their individuality."

—The Right Rev. Mgr. TONER, Missionary Apostolic and Honorary Chaplain to Pope Leo XIII., who lately arrived in this country, is to preach in St. Teresa's Church, Philadelphia, next Sunday evening. The main object of his visit to this country at the present time is to deliver his oration on "The Angelical Salutation as the Source of Man's Redemption and Christian Civilization."

—Ex-Gov. L. BRADFORD PRINCE emerges once more, this time as a regularly nominated Populist candidate for Delegate to Congress from New-Mexico. It is said that the Republican Territorial Convention will likely indorse his candidacy and will at the same time declare in favor of the gold standard.

—Ex-Gov. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL is about to issue an address in disfavor of the adoption of biennial sessions of the Legislature in Massachusetts, though The Boston Transcript tells him that it will take a very large cannon to make itself heard on the biennial amendment question in the midst of this year's general campaign.

—According to The Chicago Journal, Vice President ADLAI E. STEVENSON is unfortunately suffering from an impediment of political speech, and is physically unable to express his preferences of issues in this campaign.

CANNON'S EXPECTED COUP

WILL HE SEIZE THE MORMON CHURCH PRESIDENCY?

He Has Controlled Church Affairs Since Brigham Young's Death—Power Now Threatened by the Succession of Apostle Richards—Moses Thatcher's Humiliation Is Probably in Preparation for the Overturning of All Mormon Precedents—Effect on Politics.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 26.—The semi-annual conference of the Mormon Church, which will be held here in the early days of October, will be important in its bearing, both on the future of the Church and the political future of the State of Utah.

The most important question to be settled by the conference is that affecting the status of Apostle Moses Thatcher, who was dropped from the quorum of twelve Apostles at the last conference without any reason for the action being given. Counselor George Q. Cannon was responsible for the omission of Mr. Thatcher's name, and it is believed that the reason lay in the political antagonism of the two men.

The rivalry has been of many years' standing, but it came to a climax this Spring, when the heads of the Church decided to issue an address setting forth their attitude in politics. They laid down a rule that no officer of the Church should accept political office or become active in politics without obtaining the consent of his superiors. This rule would affect almost every Mormon in Utah of any prominence in any business or profession.

Mr. Thatcher had been one of the nominees of the Democrats for United States Senator the year before, and he and Mr. B. H. Roberts, another high officer in the

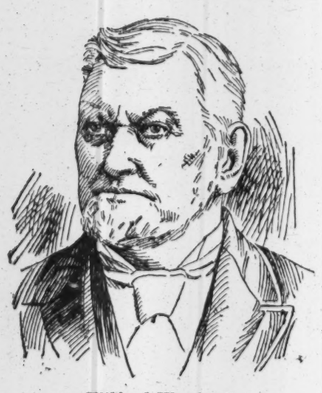
George Q. Cannon,
The Political Head of the Mormon Church.

Church and Democratic candidate for Congressman, ascribed their defeat to the interference of the First Presidency of the Church in political matters. As a son of George Q. Cannon was the avowed Senatorial candidate of the Republicans for Senator, the father was charged with aiding the Republican Party.

Consequently, when Mr. Thatcher was asked to sign the political manifesto of the last conference he regarded it as an anti-Democratic document, and declined to do so on the ground that no man should be compelled to ask the "counsel" of any church official in any political matter. The Democrats of the State and the non-Mormon Republicans indorsed his action, but the Church leaders took revenge upon him.

An election of officers in the Mormon Church is a farce. That is seen at every conference. It is intended to deceive. The only reason any formality attends it lies in the fact that the Church must elect officers at every conference in order to hold its large church property. The "slate" is always prepared by the First Presidency, composed of three men, who decide who shall fill vacancies, and sometimes what men shall be dropped. Cases of dropping, however, are rare.

A stranger who happens in at one of these elections will generally see in the speakers' stand a stout man with gray hair and beard, with a long list of names in his hand.



Wilford Woodruff.
President of Mormon Church, 89 Years Old.

This gentleman is George Q. Cannon. If the stranger listens intently, he will hear this man say:

"It is moved and seconded that Wilford Woodruff be Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, &c. All in favor of this motion will raise their right hands."

The spectator will look in vain for any one who made or seconded the motion. Nevertheless, Mr. Cannon's hand will be raised and thousands of other hands will follow the action. Mr. Cannon will then coolly read his own name for First Counselor to the President of the Church, and again will be the first to raise his hand. He always calls for nays, but tradition does not tell of an instance where the "administration slate" has been openly opposed.

It was when he was reading the list of the twelve Apostles at the last conference that Mr. Cannon omitted to name Mr. Thatcher. The latter was not indorsed, and must now be reinstated in his office before he can be in good standing. No explanation was given at the time, but later in the year at Logan Counselor Joseph F. Smith, who stands next to Mr. Cannon in the First Presidency of the Church, told the neighbors of Mr. Thatcher that the latter had always opposed the political policy of the leaders, and had not agreed when some of these leaders wanted to pacify Republicans in Congress by having a greater percentage of Mormon Republicans in Utah.

But there is a feeling here that politics is not all to blame for the deposition of Moses Thatcher. It is believed by both Mormons and Gentiles that Mr. Cannon aspires to reach the Presidency of the Church out of the order which has been observed since the death of Joseph Smith in Missouri and the accession of Brigham Young. At that time it was settled that the Presidency must descend to the oldest Apostle in service, and after the death of Brigham Young, John Taylor was made leader. At the death of the latter the office was given to Wilford Woodruff, the present leader.

But in every case the President has been elected by the twelve Apostles, who thus have retained in their body the presumptive right to select their prophet. There are many leading theologians in the Church now who declare that the old rule is not binding and that the quorum of the twelve may select whomsoever it may please.

The question becomes of vital interest now, as President Woodruff is rapidly failing in health and will probably die before the Winter is over—that is, before the next conference. He is over eighty-three years old, and has resigned himself to approaching death. In fact, he said many years ago that he wished to live only until the great temple in Salt Lake was finished, so that he might preside over the dedication ceremonies. His wish was gratified four

F. D. Richards,
Second in Succession to President Woodruff.

years ago, and he then declared that he would not expect to live more than a year.

Next in order under the old succession comes Apostle Lorenzo Snow, who is almost fourscore years of age, and who may not outlast President Woodruff. After him comes Apostle Franklin D. Richards, almost seventy-five years old, but of rugged health and frame. He would be succeeded by George Q. Cannon, whose present state of health is not good.

Since the death of Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon has been almost supreme in the Church. Before that time he was a prominent figure, but was overshadowed by his leader. John Taylor was a simple, stubborn man, but George Q. Cannon found no difficulty in bending him at will. Mr. Woodruff has been too old to look after Church matters ever since his accession, and so his first counselor has been recognized all through the Church as the real power at its head.

Lorenzo Snow, the next in succession for President, would be as pliable as his two predecessors. He is very feeble and very devout. He has few ambitions for himself, and thus could be brought to consenting to policies that would be represented as best for the Church.

But with the accession of Franklin D. Richards the power of Mr. Cannon would wane. Mr. Richards has two sons, as astute and ambitious as Mr. Cannon, both prominent in the Democratic Party, and one a Senatorial candidate. Politics therefore would divide him from Mr. Cannon, whose son's ambition opposes his sons. But more than that, the Richards family has long resented the increased power of the Cannon family. Therefore, with his rivals once in the lead, Mr. Cannon could not hope to shape the policy of the Church, and would be compelled to take a subordinate position and simply wait until his turn should come.

That he will accept such conditions is not believed by men acquainted with his character. His ambition for his family and for himself and his vast business interests in the State, which can be helped by power in the Church, must suffer from inaction. So it is supposed that Mr. Thatcher will be expelled from the apostles, for he would be the most potent opponent of a change in the line of succession. Undoubtedly an adherent of Mr. Cannon will be appointed in his stead.

The effect of such action on the future politics of Utah can only be guessed. It is believed that, once in full control, Mr. Cannon would assert the right of the Church to control the Mormon people in politics, as it has controlled them in the past, and once more Church and State would flourish in Utah.

VAN RIPER DISOWNS HER.

Contractor Denies that He Was Ever Married to Mrs. Morton.

NEWARK, Sept. 26.—Additional testimony was taken before Vice Chancellor Reed to-day in the foreclosure proceedings brought against Mrs. Annie E. Morton by Mrs. Nellie M. Beach, the latter endeavoring to secure possession of the house at 25 Orleans Street, which Mrs. Morton owned.

The latter does not deny the existence of the mortgage and the fact that it was made, but she declared at a previous hearing that she was a married woman at the time the mortgage was executed, and that, as a married woman has no right to execute a mortgage, the instrument is not legal or binding.

Mrs. Morton swore a week ago that she had been married to Cornelius J. Van Riper, a contractor, in New-York City in 1873, but that she had no certificate and could not remember the exact date or the name of the minister by whom the ceremony was performed. She added that the marriage was kept a secret to please Mr. Van Riper, who feared, she said, that he would be sued for breach of promise by a young woman to whom he was engaged should the marriage be announced.

Mr. Van Riper was called to the stand to-day and positively denied that he had ever been married in any form to the woman who claimed him as her husband. Counsel for the plaintiff, Walter Knight, called to the stand a clerk who had made a search of the marriage records in New-York from 1873 up to the present year, and found no record of the Morton-Van Riper marriage. The case was adjourned until Monday next.

A FLOUR COMPANY SUSPENDS.

The Broadway Milling Company Goes Out of Business.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—The Broadway Flour Milling Company shut up shop and went out of business yesterday and will liquidate its present indebtedness. Its plant, machinery, and stock are now for sale. This news created a great stir in commercial circles about town, as it was understood that the Broadway Flour Milling Company was one of the soundest institutions in the city. The business of the company had been running at a loss for several months.

George V. Lewis was President of the company; S. F. Haserot, General Manager; C. B. Arthur, Treasurer, and William G. Andrews, Hon. T. E. Burton, Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Jacob Weber, Directors. The capital stock of the company was $150,000. The plant, including machinery, was valued at $140,000 and the stock at $5,000.

Tried to Commit Suicide.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—John M. Faulhaber, a wealthy wine merchant residing at 526 North Clark Street, attempted to commit suicide Thursday night. After retiring he turned the gas partly on, and then fired two shots from a revolver, the bullets entering his head. The act was committed late at night, and was not discovered until yesterday. He is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Business and domestic troubles are said to have caused the attempted self-destruction. Before attempting the act Faulhaber visited his attorney and made a deed of assignment of his business for the benefit of his creditors.

Quick Passage from Copenhagen.

The Norwegian ship Souverain arrived yesterday in ballast from Copenhagen. She made the trip in twenty-eight days, which is a remarkably quick passage. She left here last June and made the run to Copenhagen in twenty-seven days. She was formerly the American clipper ship Samuel Watts, and was sold and put under the German flag under the name of Weissenhorn. She was again sold, to parties in Stavanger, in Norway, and was renamed Souverain. She was built in Thomaston, Me., in 1870.

REYNOLDS IS STILL MISSING.

Jersey City Police Seeking the Son of Costello's Host.

Roger C. Costello, the Mullica Hill (N. J.) produce dealer, who was shot while asleep in Dennis Reynolds's bed at 457 Henderson Street, Jersey City, Thursday morning, is likely to recover from the wound. The bullet was extracted yesterday and the doctors at the Jersey City Hospital say that unless unforeseen complications intervene, he will surely get better. Mrs. Costello spent the day with him, but the doctors refused admittance to all other visitors.

Costello persists in the story he told to the police immediately after the shooting—that he does not know who shot him; that he did not hear the report of the pistol, and that he did not know he was shot until he saw the bloodstains on his shirt when Reynolds struck a match in response to his call for help.

Chief Murphy declines to make known the police theory of the shooting, but his order that Thomas Reynolds, the twenty-four-year-old son of Costello's host, be arrested on sight and brought before him for examination justifies the surmise that the police and the public think alike.

Young Reynolds is on bad terms with his father, and on Wednesday afternoon left the house after a quarrel with him. He did not know that Costello would visit the house later, and would occupy Mr. Reynolds's bed.

The popular belief is that the young man, crazed by drink and inflamed by the recent dispute, crept back to the flat, of which he alone of those who have not been examined by the police had the key, after all the lights were out, and shot Costello, believing that he was shooting his father.

His mysterious absence confirms the theory that he is afraid to appear and explain his whereabouts from midnight Wednesday until 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning, when the shooting occurred. His mother is broken-hearted at his disappearance. She cannot account for it. She says he never owned a revolver. He had no money, and, as none of his late associates work any more regularly than he, he could not have borrowed any to pay his way out of the city. The police expect to find him within a day or two.

Chief Murphy yesterday, with the consent of Police Justice Potts, discharged from custody Dennis Reynolds and John Scanlon. The men were not suspected of having taken part in the shooting, but were detained as witnesses in case the necessity should arise for an inquest.

GAMBLING MACHINES MUST GO

Magistrate Crane Gives Warning to Liquor and Cigar Dealers.

Acting Inspector Harley and Capt. Schmittberger of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station called on Magistrate Crane in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and asked for warrants for the arrest of fourteen cigar dealers and saloon-keepers who have gambling machines of the penny-in-the-slot variety in their places. Capt. Schmittberger said that he had notified all of the men a week ago, but that they had refused to remove the machines.

Magistrate Crane declined to issue the warrants, but issued summonses to be answered forthwith.

Summonses were issued for M. Fisher of 610 Eighth Avenue, David Powler of 630 Eighth Avenue, David C. Miller of 635 Eighth Avenue, F. Gross of 547 Eighth Avenue, William Medorn of 425 Tenth Avenue, John Doe of 365 Tenth Avenue, and H. Dunker of 439 Tenth Avenue, Louis Fritsch of 205 West Twenty-ninth Street, Mitchell Sheridan of 217 West Thirty-second Street, and Peter Schloss of 440 West Twenty-eighth Street.

All appeared in court, and after a warning from Magistrate Crane, promised to remove the machines at once.

NARROW DOOR CAUSED A ROW.

Rudman and Mrs. Powers Could Not Pass Through It at the Same Time.

Sholain Rudman of 52 Jefferson Street was fined $5 in Essex Market Court yesterday on account of a row he had with Mrs. Mary Powers, who happens to live in the same house.

The trouble grew out of the narrowness of the doorway of No. 52. Mrs. Powers and Rudman are very stout in stature. On Friday evening as Mrs. Powers was making her exit from the building with a large pitcher in her hand, she met Rudman entering the door with a large basket of coal.

"Stand aside," said Rudman, "I've got a bigger load than you."

"You should back down for a lady," said Mrs. Powers.

"I won't," answered Rudman.

Then there was a war of words and other things, and the coal was scattered over the steps and pavement.

Mrs. Powers got to court first yesterday morning, and the arrest and fining of Rudman followed.

Hotel Majestic Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McCall and family are making a temporary stay at the Hotel Majestic. Frederick L. Temple of St. John, N. B., is there on an extended visit. Mrs. F. C. McDonald is visiting Miss Daniels. C. K. Wilbur, Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, at Chicago, is visiting George H. Daniels. Mrs. W. P. Fuller and Mrs. Penhallow of San Francisco are on an extended visit to this house. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thomas of Catasauqua, Penn., are here on a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Hicks have returned from Maplewood, N. H., and have taken quarters at the hotel for the season.

Thomas J. O'Donahue, Thomas J., Jr., and Miss O'Donahue have returned from Elberon, N. J., and will again be domiciled at the Majestic. Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Smith of Kingston, N. Y., will be there for the Winter. Dr. C. W. Cornell and Mrs. Cornell have returned from Milford, Conn. Mrs. Cornell has not recovered entirely yet from the effects of an accident. They will again spend the season at the Majestic. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dunne have taken apartments there for the season. Mrs. James Phelan and Mrs. Frank Sullivan of San Francisco will remain for some time at the Majestic.

American Institute Fair.

The American Institute Fair, which has been in preparation for a long time, will open at the Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. Since Wednesday, when the Institute took possession of the building, there has been unceasing work on the main floor and in the Machinery Hall down stairs, and the result will be an exhibition in good order to-morrow night, and with a class of exhibitors against which no objection can be raised. Machinery in operation both in Machinery Hall and on the main floor, the best productions of inventors and manufacturers show to good advantage, and concerts by a band, and later on, beginning with Oct. 5, a grand display of flowers, fruits, and vegetables for three weeks of the Fair in the Concert Hall, will make the Fair popular, as it has always been, and its thousands of friends will welcome it back with a remembrance of what it has done for the encouragement of American industry.

Will Sell Bonds After Election.

Controller Fitch announced yesterday that there would be no sale of the city's stocks or bonds until after election day. Then over $10,000,000 worth of the city's paper will be offered to the public.

The determination on the part of the city means that the schoolhouse sites that have been condemned will not be bought until after the sale, and it means, too, that the city will in the meantime have to borrow money to pay its expenses until the taxes begin to come in.

M. Ribot's Departure.

M. Ribot, ex-Prime Minister of France, who came to this country to visit his wife's family in the West, was a passenger on the French Line steamship La Gascogne, which sailed yesterday.

PLAY BILLS OF THIS WEEK

RETURN OF THE GERMAN LILIPUTIANS WITH A NEW PIECE.

"The Merry Tramps" at the Star Theatre—Opening of the Season of German Drama at the Irving Place Theatre—Farce, Operetta, and Melodrama—The Usual Music Hall Changes—Musical Events of the Week—Foreign Notes.

The Liliputians will begin their American tour at the Star Theatre to-morrow night, presenting a new spectacular play called "Merry Tramps."

The scene is laid on Solitude Island. Prof. Willard, father of a marriageable daughter, Mary, possesses a magic directory, which gives the degree of virtue possessed by all men on earth. Only three names appear of men so good that one of them may be Mary's husband. They are the three merry tramps—Joe, Jim, and Bob—played by Miss Goerner, Mr. Ebert, and Mr. Zink.

The professor and his daughter, accompanied by the man ape, (Ludwig Merkel,) set out to find the tramps on the magic railroad and airship. They find them on a farm near New-York, where the police have locked them up as vagrants in the granary of a mill. During their slumber Mary appears and gives them a violin, a lantern, and a dollar bill, all of which are invested with magic powers. Joe plays a few notes on the violin, when an unknown power releases them from their prison, and, dressed in fine clothing, they attend the harvest festival. Having become wealthy through the influence of the magic gifts, they meet with various experiences which show their true characters. Not knowing that the magic power of their presents extends but one year, two of them squander their fortunes to become tramps again, while only one—Jim—shows himself worthy of the luck bestowed on him, and gains Mary's hand.

There will be three ballets. The first will represent a harvest festival, with the dancers dressed as wheat, corn, and other cereals. The second is the dance of lights and lamps, showing the different styles of illumination in each age of the world, and the last introduces all the dancers dressed in silver laces. The Liliputians will appear in all the ballets in characteristic poses.

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The Irving Place Theatre will open for the season Thursday night, under the direction of Manager Conried. The opening play will be Hans Olden's dramatization of "My Official Wife." The version is said to differ materially from that presented by Minnie Seligman a few seasons ago. Adele Hartwig will make her début in the title rôle; Arthur Eggeling will be Colonel Lenox, Hubert Rausch Sasha, and Mesdames Wilhelmine Schlueter, Gusti Forst, Marie Reichardt, and Auguste Burmester, and Messrs. Mathieu Pfeil, Julius Strobl, Carl Zickner, Max Haenseler, Hermann Schmelzer, and Julius Ascher will play important parts.

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"Santa Maria" is now within the sight and hearing of all New-Yorkers. No other comic opera has been so well performed in recent years. The Olympia Comic Opera Company ought to be kept together. Camille d'Arville, Julius Steger, Lucille Saunders, James T. Powers, and Marie Halton make up a quintet of singers and comedians who could do justice to any work of opéra comique. Mr. Hammerstein has produced the opera he invented, wrote, and composed in a sumptuous manner.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Theatrical Entertainments in New-York and Other Cities.

—Charles Frohman will take possession of the Garden Theatre next Thursday, and will open it on the same night with Rice's new "Evangeline." An entirely new cast has been selected, among the performers being Yvonne de Guerre, a harp soloist from Paris, who will appear as Evangeline's sister; Theresa Vaughn, who will play the title rôle; Cheridan Simpson, as Gabrielle, and May Baker, as Felicien. James S. Maffitt, the original Lone Fisherman, will resume his old part. "Evangeline" will be followed by special productions of Charles Frohman's own plays at this house.

—Charles H. Hopper will play in Washington this week, Denman Thompson in Boston, Gus Williams in New-Orleans, Julia Marlowe in Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb.; Lewis Morrison in Boston, Otis Skinner in Chicago, Robert Hilliard in Boston, Robert Downing in Cincinnati, Sol Smith Russell in Detroit and Toronto, Georgia Cayvan in New-England cities, De Wolf Hopper in Baltimore, Della Fox in Pennsylvania cities, and Lillian Russell in Ohio cities.

—In Philadelphia this week these bills will be presented: Grand Opera House, "The Merry War"; Bijou, continuous vaudeville; Park, Fregoli; Chestnut Street Opera House, Proctor's big novelty company; Auditorium, Sandow's Olympia; Girard Avenue, Harry Davenport, in "The Professor"; Broad Street, Kellar, the magician; Chestnut Street Theatre, Hoyt's "A Black Sheep"; Walnut Street, Peter F. Dailey; National, "Oriental America."

—These are the theatrical offerings in Boston this week: Museum, "The Two Little Vagrants"; Castle Square, "Nanon"; Boston Theatre, Denman Thompson, in "The Old Homestead"; Keith's, continuous vaudeville; Hollis Street, Herrmann, the magician; Tremont, "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley"; Park, Robert Hilliard, in "The Mummy"; Bowdoin Square, Lewis Morrison, in "Faust"; Columbia, "Siberia."

—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Chicago Opera House, continuous vaudeville; Schiller, variety; Hooley's "Thoroughbred"; Tivoli, "The Chimes of Normandie"; Grand Opera House, Otis Skinner, in repertory; Haymarket, Charles A. Gardner, in "Fatherland"; McVicker's, E. M. and Joseph Holland, in "Two Men of Business."

—Frank Daniels and his opera company in "The Wizard of the Nile" will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week. The cast will be the same as last season, with the exception of the part of Cleopatra, which will be sung by Miss Caroline Booene, a Brooklyn girl who has been studying music abroad for some years.

—"Rosemary," now current at the Empire Theatre, will be the only play in which John Drew will be seen this season. Under his contract for "The Squire of Dames" he is obliged to present that play a certain number of times this season or lose his rights to it. He will forfeit the rights.

—This will be the last week of Chevalier and his company at the Garrick Theatre. The bill will be varied, and Chevalier will sing some songs entirely new to this country. Oct. 5 William Gillette's new play, "Secret Service," will be produced.

—"The Gold Bug" had its last performance at the Casino last night, Manager Lederer having decided that it was impossible to make it a success. The house will now be closed for two weeks, when it will reopen with a new production.

—The succession of dazzling pictures in "Marguerite," the flying ballet, the phenomenal voice of Mr. "Dutch" Daly, the facial changes of Amann, and the drollery of the Colibris make the show in the Olympia Music Hall notable.

—"Lost, Strayed or Stolen" has made a hit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The piece is to be performed for copyright purposes abroad this week, and as soon as the copyright certificates are received the music will be published.

—Many of the effigies of contemporary men and women in the Eden Musée have recently been reclothed in garments of the present mode. The afternoon and evening concerts of the Hungarian Band are always attractive.

—Jefferson De Angelis has but three weeks more to remain at the Broadway Theatre in "The Caliph." He has introduced a new descriptive song in the first act, and improvements are being made to the opera constantly.

—The Quinns will make their first appearance in America at Proctor's West Twenty-third Street Theatre this week in a comedy sketch called "Baby, the Judge." Mr. Edison's vitascope will be shown three times daily.

—There will be no change of bill at Koster & Bial's Music Hall this week. Cissy Fitzgerald will continue her graceful dances. Next week an entire new company will appear, headed by the Barrison sisters.

—The experiment of "continuous performances" of variety "turns" at the

Watch them as they pass! How much better dressed is one man than another.

The clothes we make must be right in style, trimming, and workmanship, otherwise get your money back.

Suit to order $16.00 and upward. Trousers $4.00 and upward.

Overcoat, silk lined throughout, $18.00.

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide, given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and 9th St.

Standard Theatre seems to be wholly successful. The prices are very low and the entertainment is meritorious.

—Vernona Jarbeau will head the stars at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week. Edison's vitascope will show some new views, and the bill will be long and entertaining.

—Palmer's Theatre will open for the season Oct. 5, when Miss Georgia Cayvan and her company will be seen in a new comedy called "Mary Pennington, Spinster."

—"The Last Stroke" will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. The play was successfully produced here last season.

—E. H. Sothern will begin the fifth week of his engagement at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night in "An Enemy to the King."

—The Bijou Theatre will be closed this week to allow of preparations for the production of "My Friend from India" Oct. 5.

—"Sue," with Miss Annie Russell in the title part, will remain at Hoyt's Theatre two weeks longer.

—"The Great Diamond Robbery" will be the attraction at the Fourteenth Street Theatre this week.

—"The Geisha" has made a hit at Daly's Theatre, where it is to be continued for some time yet.

—Francis Wilson has made a popular success in "Half a King" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

—"Under the Polar Star" is still popular at the Academy of Music.

—"A Parlor Match" continues at the Herald Square Theatre.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

The Seidl Concerts—Twelfth Year of the Kneisel Quartet.

—The recent festival of the Three Choirs, in Worcester Cathedral, England, does not seem to have stirred the critics to enthusiasm. One of the acutest of them says "the most indifferent voice is glorified in a building like Worcester Cathedral, and a tame or even perfunctory 'reading' of a work is largely redeemed by the charm of the surroundings and the enhanced beauty of tone conferred by exceptionally fine acoustic properties on singers and players alike. Nine times out of ten, again, the weather is perfect, while nothing could exceed the courtesy and friendliness extended to strangers and visitors. In short, whatever may be the artistic shortcomings of a West Country Festival, as a social function it is most enjoyable." The trouble seems to be insufficient rehearsing and the poor quality of the choral work. London Truth bluntly calls the festival a "fiasco."

The Sunday concerts of Anton Seidl and his splendid orchestra will begin at the Olympia Music Hall to-night. They will be continued indefinitely. The first programme is as follows:

Overture, "Mignon".....Thomas
Chorale and Fugue.....Bach
Near the Ball.....Gillet
Dream of the Ball.....Czibulka
Scene ed Aria, "Ballo in Maschera".....Verdi
Mme. Chalia.
Selection, "Hansel und Gretel".....Humperdinck
Dresme.....Wagner
Tannhaeuser's Pilgrimage.....Wagner
Air Ungarese.....Wilhelmj
Spanish songs.
Mme. Chalia.
Waltz, "Artist's Life".....Strauss

—Both "I Medici" and "Chatterton," which are promised during Signor Leoncavallo's season at Covent Garden, London, beginning Oct. 19, have already been given in Italy. In the "Medici" at Milan three years ago Signor Tamagno (who will probably be a member of the Covent Garden troupe) played the part of the faithless Giuliano, who, when his sweetheart falls fainting in the dance, makes love to her friend, and who is stabbed by mistake in the Church of Santa Reparata, to the huge delight of another Medici, who afterward becomes Lorenzo the Magnificent. The opera is the first of a trilogy, but its companions, "Savonarola" and "Cesare Borgia," have yet to be written.

—The Kneisel Quartet of Boston has been in existence since November, 1885. It is admitted to be the finest chamber music organization in this country, and its playing was cordially commended in London last Summer. It begins its twelfth year with most encouraging prospects. Its subscription concerts are given in New-York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Hartford, and Worcester, and it also gives concerts in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other universities. Its members are Franz Kneisel, first violin, (also concertmeister of the Boston Symphony Orchestra;) Otto Roth, second violin; Louis Svecenski, viola; Alvin Schroeder, violoncello.

—In the historical operatic cycle under the direction of Herr Mottl, at Carlsruhe, which began Sept. 6 and was ended yesterday, an attempt was made to show the development of opera from Paisiello to Wagner. Following is the series: Paisiello, "La Serva fatta padrona"; Gluck, "La Regina di Maggio"; Haydn, "Lo Speziale"; Mozart, "Il Flauto magico"; Grétry, "I due Avari"; Delayrac, "I due piccoli Savojardi"; Cherubini, "La Locanda portoghese"; Weber, "Abu-Hassan"; Donizetti, "L'Elisir d'amore"; Berlioz, "Les Troyens"; Bizet, "Djamileh"; Wagner, "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and "Die Meistersinger."

—The Norwich (England) Music Festival will be held Oct. 6-9. The third day an operatic cantata, by Luigi Mancinelli, who will lead the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra this season, will be performed. It is called "Hero and Leander," and, with a view to future stage production, is laid out in three acts, the first being entitled "The Temple of Venus," (opening with a very long chorus,) the second "The Aphrodisium," and the third "The Maiden's Tower." Mr. Watkin Mills will appear as a priest, while the lovers will be Mme. Albani and Edward Lloyd.

—Herr Kneise, who has trained so many of the singers at Baireuth, and who was the preceptor of M. Jean de Reszke in the advanced Wagnerian rôles, is about to visit Paris and London, his immediate object being to rehearse with Mme. Eames the music of Sieglinde, which she is under contract to play in German, with M. Jean de Reszke as Siegmund. This, of course, implies that the de Reszkes, during the coming season in New-York, will appear in "Die Walkure" as well as in "Siegfried."

—Herr Bilse, the popular conductor of Berlin, has just celebrated his eightieth year. Bilse, who gave the highest class orchestral concerts at prices varying from sixpence to a shilling, was largely instrumental in popularizing the symphonies of the great masters in the Prussian capital. The late Dr. von Bülow thought a great deal of Bilse, and christened him "the Virtuoso of the Baton."

—Dr. Richter has decided to introduce at his coming London concerts three of Dr. Dvorak's latest compositions. They are three orchestral ballades severally entitled "Der Wassermann," "Die Mittagshexe," and "Das Goldene Spinnrad." These pieces, two of which will be given on Oct. 19 and the third on Oct. 26, are still in manuscript, and have never yet been performed in public.

—Of all the musical farces now on the London stage—and there must be a dozen of them—"Monte Carlo" at the Avenue Theatre is said to have the most taking melodies. Howard Talbot is the composer, and his work is said to be suggestive of the lighter school of French music.

—Arthur Hartmann, the young American violinist, who has been praised by Richter, Guilmant, and Saint-Saëns, is just thirteen years old. He plays from memory some of the most important works, and his repertory is already very large. He was born in Philadelphia.

—André Messager's new serious opera, "Chevalier d'Harmenthal," may be sung in London next year. With the exception of "La Basoche," the serious work of M. Messager is little known outside of Paris.

Foreign Theatrical Notes.

—One of the most successful theatres in London is the Gaiety. No American who knows anything about theatricals need be told why. Short skirts and light music are the reasons. Last year the expenses of the Gaiety Theatre were $158,420. The receipts, including royalties and profits of Gaiety plays on tour, were $361,500. The stockholders recently got a dividend of 20 per cent.

—Before he produces "Coriolanus," with the stage pictures designed by Alma Tadema, Sir Henry Irving will revive at the London Lyceum some of the old plays, like "The Iron Chest," "The Gamester," and "The Stranger." Irving also has a play called "Robert Emmet," by Grant Marshall, and an unacted version of "Rienzi," by the late W. G. Wills.

—The old Adolph Ernst Theatre, in Berlin, has been renamed the Thalia, and reopened with an adaptation of French vaudeville. At this house the German version of "Charley's Aunt" held the stage for more than a year, but the Berliners got tired of it at last.

—Translated into English, the title of the German version of Marcel Prevost's "Les Demi Vierges" is "Half Virtue"—a queer title for a queer play. It has failed at the Lessing Theatre, in Berlin, because its Parisian quality resisted the translators and the actors.

—Hauptmann's "Hannele" has been revived in fine style at the Deutsches Theatre, in Berlin.

—Beerbohm Tree now "alternates" the rôles of Hotspur and Falstaff in "Henry IV."

ALL MET ROUGH WEATHER.

Incoming Vessels Battled with Head Winds and High Seas.

Incoming steamships yesterday reported bad weather at sea. Both the American Line steamship St. Paul and the Cuna Line steamship Etruria encountered head winds and high seas throughout, and the passengers had to remain in the cabins most of the time.

The St. Paul, which came up to her dock early in the morning, was nearly fourteen hours late. The vessel pitched about so on Thursday night that the regular concert was abandoned.

Among the passengers who arrived on the St. Paul were Mr. and Mrs. W. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McCaldin, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William M. Dayton, Henry Vilas, Climaco Calderon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fithian, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Garrison, the Misses Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Onderdonk, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Randolph, Prof. and Mrs. Theodore W. Richards, Charles W. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron, Miss Lillian Vanderbilt, H. B. Worthington, Mrs. Dr. Witthaus, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Yarrow, the Misses Yarrow, and E. Zerega.

Chauncey M. Depew went to the pier to meet his son, but the young man had left when his father arrived.

On the Etruria were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Angell, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Baker, Sir Gorell Barnes, Lady Barnes, Charles Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Le Boutillier, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Burnside, Willard Parker Butler, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, the Misses Chisolm, J. M. da Costa, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Crocker, Courtney Crocker, Miss M. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Dane.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dick, the Rev. G. W. Ferguson, Joseph D. Gomez, Lewis Grant, the Rev. John Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herbert, Judge and Mrs. Howland, the Right Rev. and Mrs. William Lawrence, Alexander McCalium, A. G. Millbank, the Rev. E. Wallace Neil, J. S. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Sicardi, Alexander Smith, the Rev. Dr. W. Waters, John Young, and E. Du Vivier.

A Political Handbook.

The Handbook Publication Company of 24 State Street will issue on Oct. 1 a work of reference entitled "The Political Handbook." It will contain a full account of the proceedings of all the recent National conventions and sketches of the candidates for President and Vice President. To this matter will be added the United States Constitution, provisions as to the qualifications of voters in each State, the naturalization laws, figures of the population at each census since 1790, the popular and Electoral votes for President since 1789, declarations of parties on the silver and tariff issues in 1892, a political record of 1895, facts about labor organizations, workingmen's wages, the National Grange and Farmers' Alliance, values of farm products, and financial statistics. Statistics of the production of precious metals since 1492 will be given, and the present monetary system of the United States will be illustrated. The price of the book will be 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.
CHAS. E. EVANS, PROP. | W. D. MANN, MGR.
MATINEE SAT. ONLY.
2ND WEEK OF THE EVERLASTING SUCCESS WITH A PARLOR MATCH
CHAS. E. EVANS AND WM. HOEY
IN THEIR ORIGINAL ROLES,
AND THE BEAUTIFUL PARISIENNE,
ANNA HELD,
WHO HAS CAPTURED THE TOWN.
NEW FEATURE THIS WEEK.
ANNIE ST. TEL,
THE BOUNDING ANTELOPE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way & 44th St.
Adm. 50c. Sat. Mat. Music Hall.
AERIAL BALLET, MARGUERITE, DUTCH DALY, AMANN, COLIBRIS MIDGETS.
To-Night at 8:15, Concert.
METROPOLITAN PERMANENT ORCHESTRA, WITH
ANTON SEIDL.
THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
SANTA MARIA.
New romantic comic opera success, with Camille D'Arville, Marie Halton, Julius Steger, Lucille Saunders, and James T. Powers.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ., 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
Remarkable Triumph of
LUMIERE'S
Cinematographe.
The Town's Latest Fad.
ALSO A BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
FOUNDED 1842.
1896—Fifty-fifth Season—1897.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
SIX FRIDAY AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSALS: November 13, December 11, January 8, February 5, March 5, April 9.
SIX SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS: November 14, December 12, January 9, February 6, March 6, April 10.
Subscribers of last season may renew their subscriptions at the Box Office from Monday, October 19th, until Saturday, October 24th. On and after October 26th unclaimed Seats and Boxes will be sold to new applicants.
PROSPECTUS, with full particulars, will be issued about October 1st.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

STAR THEATRE, Broadway, near 14th St. Evening, 8:15.
Direction.....R. M. GULICK & CO.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
Return of the Famous and Only
LILIPUTIANS
in Their Grand Spectacular Production,
MERRY TRAMPS.
3 GRAND BALLETS. —100 Dancers— BRILLIANT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, NOVEL EFFECTS.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH
American Institute Fair
OPENS TO-MORROW EVENING,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
WHEELMAN'S NIGHT.
Tuesday, Sept

TO USE NEW-YORK GARBAGE

THE PLANT ON BARREN ISLAND WILL SOON BE FINISHED.

The Contracting Company Headed by "Dave" Martin, the Philadelphia Politician—From the Garbage It Will Extract Valuable Oil and Matter for Fertilizers—The Latest Method Will Be Used—Position of Barren Islands and the Works.

The utility of the new order making housewives separate garbage into three classes will soon become more apparent. The works on Barren Island designed for the consumption of the city's garbage will soon be in operation. As only what is known as "pure garbage" will be consumed, and the city desires to sell paper, rags, &c., it is easy to understand that the separation is necessary.

These are busy days at the island. Workmen are completing the buildings and putting the machinery in place for the contractors who will handle the garbage of New-York City for the next five years. Instead of dumping the wastes of this great city at sea at a great expense, the garbage will be delivered at our river fronts to a private company. The city will save money, but more important than any consideration of economy are the abatement of the perennial nuisance and the menace to health from the garbage washed ashore and the removal of obstructions to navigation from the filling up of ship channels.

Barren Island affords an excellent site for this new industry. Its position in Jamaica Bay is so remote from all important lines that few New-Yorkers would know how to find it. It has a limited neighboring population to be annoyed by any offensive odors, and it is within convenient distance of the city. As for odors, such progress has been made in garbage utilization that, with proper management, works of this class need not be offensive. Indeed, so far as sanitary requirements are concerned, they might better be situated on Manhattan Island than some establishments already in operation.

In utilizing garbage two products are obtained—an oil or grease, suitable for lubricating or soapmaking, and a residuum which, when dried, forms a valuable material for commercial fertilizers. Various processes have been adopted or proposed in different places, but all of them involve boiling or cooking the garbage as the first stage, to separate the grease. Then some merely skim from the tanks the grease which rises to the top in cooking, while others use mechanical pressure to exclude the water and grease and afterward separate the grease. The remaining solids are then placed in a drying apparatus and heated by steam until a granulated product is obtained.

At Barren Island the contents of the garbage boats will be carried by conveyors up an inclined plane to the top of one of the buildings. The garbage will be dropped through chutes into perpendicular cooking tanks, or digesters, some fifteen feet long and five feet in diameter. There are forty-eight of these tanks, in four rows, supported by a network of girders and beams. These have openings at each end and are steam-tight. Steam is forced through pipes opening into the bottom of the digester, and in it the garbage is cooked for five hours at a temperature nearly 300° Fahrenheit. This not only disintegrates the garbage, but also completely sterilizes the garbage, rendering it harmless. No offensive odors can escape from the tanks, and unpleasant gases will be conveyed through pipes and thrown in the form of spray upon the fires in the furnaces used for generating steam.

The cooking being completed, the semi-liquid garbage is emptied into great sheet-iron receiving tanks beneath. This operation is almost instantaneous, and the digesters are at once ready for more garbage. The cooked material, which will be practically odorless, has begun to lose by drainage a considerable part of its 80 per cent. of moisture, the water flowing into receptacles, where it is prepared for use in the boilers. This process is better than others in that not even the water in the garbage is lost.

The receiving tanks empty their contents into bags 30 inches square, which are folded about the material so as to form packages of such size that nine may be placed in a layer upon the plate of a screw press four feet square. Slats are placed between these bags. Pressure is then applied, and the resulting product runs into a grease tank, from which any water and impurities are gradually removed by washing, until the grease is ready for marketing.

The solid contents of the presses are conveyed on tram cars into the drying house and there poured into a pit in which a masticating machine is at work. From this pit the dryers are fed. The latter are horizontal steam-jacketed cylinders, about sixteen feet long, containing revolving shafts with stirring arms.

The drying operation lasts from three to five hours. When the moisture in the mass has been reduced to 10 per cent, it is emptied through doors at the bottom of the dryer. Thence it is conveyed aloft by elevator buckets, from which it falls through screens, and finally upon a storage floor, where it is put into bags for sale as "tankage." This is a term applied to the refuse of slaughter houses which has been subjected to treatment to fit it for use in the manufacture of the fertilizers known as superphosphates. Like the slaughter-house tankage, that from city garbage contains the nitrogen and a portion of the potash needed, in combination with phosphates, to constitute a complete fertilizer. There is, of course, a large percentage of material in garbage not available for plant food, but it is desirable in a fertilizer to have bulk, without too great weight, and of a material which will readily commingle with the soil. The garbage product offers these advantages at a minimum of cost. If the tankage were dried until it contained less than 10 per cent. of moisture, it would in time absorb from the atmosphere the amount of the difference. At this rate, it appears in granulated form, feels dry to the touch, is not adhesive, and has a slight odor not unlike that in a sugar factory.

There is a continuous operation from the storing of the conveyors, which lift the garbage from the boats, the different steps in the process being under way in different sections of the plant simultaneously. The work proceeds day and night, and not always with a stop for Sundays. The cooking tanks in place in the Barren Island plant have a minimum capacity of six tons of garbage, and if these should be filled but three times daily, the total capacity would be 864 tons. The estimated garbage product of the city does not exceed 800 tons. Each of the digesters has its separate receiving tank. Twelve screw presses are expected to perform the work of grease extraction. A dozen or more driers will be at work in a separate building, in close proximity to the boiler house, which is equipped for a steam-producing capacity of 2,000 horse power. The steam is needed for cooking the garbage, for applying heat to the driers, and for operating the drier shafts and all the conveying machinery. There will be need of steam also for evaporating that part of the water from the garbage not fitted for use in the boilers.

The contractors who will handle the garbage have formed the New-York Sanitary Utilization Company, incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey, with $1,000,000 capital, and having the following officers: President, David Martin of Philadelphia, the famous political boss; Vice President, Thomas F. White of New-York; Secretary, William W. Gooch, law partner of Francis L. Wellman, in New-York; Treasurer, W. V. Cranford, of a Brooklyn contracting firm. The construction of the works at Barren Island has been under the supervision of one of the largest stockholders, Vice President White, who, with his brother, Andrew J. White, a former Police Justice and afterward a Dock Commissioner in this city, constitutes the firm of P. White's Sons, long established in the fertilizer trade. This firm has had for more than a quarter of a century the contract under the Board of Health for removing dead animals from the streets of New-York. The latter alone is no small business, as indicated by the fact that during five days in August last they removed from the streets 1,256 horses alone, besides other animals. The same firm already remove, under private contract, the garbage from many leading hotels in New-York, and in carrying on its business keeps two steamers employed between its North River pier and Barren Island. These afford the only direct means of communication between this city and the island, which is reached by passing Coney Island and entering Rockaway Inlet, at a distance of twenty-five miles from the Battery.

Barren Island is largely owned by the Messrs. White, and its population of 500 souls is chiefly dependent upon the industries owned by them. Many of the present employés in those concerns were born on the island, the children of older employés. There is a school attended by seventy children, and two saloons, all tenanting property belonging to the White brothers. A small boat, called the Fannie McKane, runs twice daily to Carnarsie, by means of which the islanders keep in touch with the outside world. If they go to church on Sunday it must be by means of this boat. Every day a private mail messenger arrives from Canarsie, bringing letters to the island, his services being paid for by annual subscription. There are now about one hundred and twenty-five persons employed on the new garbage factory, all of whom must find boarding places on the island. When the works are in operation, as they are expected to be by Nov. 4, a much larger laboring population will be found there.

The city contracts with the company, paying $89,990 per year for the removal of the garbage, which is much less than the average yearly cost of towing it to sea, besides which the city will be rid of a nuisance. There are people who are confident that, without any subsidy from the city, the garbage contract would be profitable, but it involves a new manufacturing business, and no more satisfactory offer has been made to the city.

Mr. White, after visiting the leading European cities, says that there is nothing to be learned from them with regard to garbage disposal. The process to be used at Barren Island, which has beeen tested in Boston, and to a greater extent in Philadelphia, is known as the Arnold process, from the name of its author.

A QUEER FINANCIAL CRISIS

Parts of France Excited over a Flood of Foreign Copper.

Paris Dispatch to The London Times.

M. Gruet, Deputy for Bordeaux, has just called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the situation—he calls it a crisis—created at Bordeaux by the sudden refusal of the railway and tramway companies, the tobacco shops, and even of some of the banks to receive the foreign sous which have been in general circulation there, as, indeed, in Paris, and almost everywhere else in France.

"Workingmen, employes, and small shopkeepers," says the Deputy, "have seen a portion of their wages or of their modest savings transformed into useless metal. You will understand how serious an injury is thus being done to the innocent victims of a reprehensible traffic which has not always been sufficiently repressed."

The complaint is not exaggerated, for the newspapers have recently contained telegrams from Bordeaux and from several parts of the south and southwest recording the troubles that have broken out, and even developed in several cases into rioting, owing to the difficulty experienced by persons in trying to "pass" the copper coins which until quite recently have been taken without hesitation by everybody.

The Deputy refers vaguely to "a reprehensible traffic," and the thing alluded to is curious. Certain ingenious persons have discovered that it is possible to buy up in large quantities in foreign countries, mainly in South America, copper pennies, for which they pay the mere value of the metal, and then to bring them to France, where they exchange them for their nominal value and thus gain on the transaction about 70 per cent. This contraband traffic has been extremely lucrative, and the consequence is that certain parts of France have become flooded with money representing perhaps a real value in Buenos Ayres, but practically nothing at all in France.

Now and then the State institutions, such as the Post Office and the tobacco shops, and great companies, such as the railway and omnibus companies in Paris, have announced their intention to refuse all pennies not French. A year ago in Paris the omnibuses were all adorned with placards warning passengers, and the regulation was for a time adhered to. But this strict application of the law formally prohibiting the circulation of foreign copper money gave rise to so much general irritation that the placards after several weeks disappeared and the employes received orders not to trouble themselves about this detail. In Bordeaux and certain frontier and coast towns the positive difficulty of applying the law is such, owing to the immensely greater proportion of foreign sous in circulation than in Paris, that a decision to do so on the part of the great financial houses and of the railway and omnibus companies seems almost a tyrannical and even illegal abuse of power. The Temps calls upon the Government to see to it that the State shall be no longer an accomplice of heedless citizens either ignorant of or indifferent to the definite prescriptions of the existing law.

IN DANGER FROM UNDERTOW.

How a Quick-Witted Bostonian Saved Three Lives.

From The Boston Transcript.

Here is a story which is too much to the credit of two ladies and a gentleman to be wholly suppressed. They are all strong swimmers, and can battle with the waves in valiant fashion. They chanced to be in the sea at one time lately, and on a shore where the undertow is irresistible a short distance out. The man suddenly felt himself in that strong, terrible, outward pull of the waters of the mighty deep. He understood immediately that he and his companions would shortly be no more unless by tremendous, instant, individual exertion they pulled for the shore. In that treacherous current not one could help another. How to get "those girls" ashore without terrifying them and putting them in still greater danger through their fears was the problem of that terrible moment.

The man solved it like a hero. He made a sign, a sound of personal distress, and began swimming in shore. His companions in the waves heard and saw his white face. Both believed, as he meant them to, that he was threatened with cramps, and swam in shore, too, calling out cheerful, encouraging words to him as they pulled for the shore, assuring him that he would soon be all right; that they could get him in safely if he really should give out, and other words to that effect. It was not long before this man of moral courage stood upon the beach in safety, and those he had thus rescued from death stood on either side of him and heard what it would have meant for them all to have spent another moment in that outrushing tide.

It was a non-combatant in the strife for life who remarked: "That fellow was a great philosopher. He knew how to appeal to the New Woman when swimming her strongest against the old order of things. He only offered his plea to the 'eternal womanly,' to woman's maternal need of taking care of the sick or the helpless. Those girls will probably always think it was their own physical strength and powers that rescued them from death by drowning; but it was really the 'eternal womanly' bent upon helping one they believed in danger and need."

Danger in the Sponge.

From The New-York Medical Record.

Prof. Lang of Vienna declares that sponges, owing to the impossibility of destroying germs in them, have long since been banished from the surgeon's table, and should also be excluded from the bathroom and washstand.

SHARKS ON WOODEN HOOKS

EXCITING SCENES AT DAWN IN THE SOUTH SEA.

Methods Used by the Islanders in Capturing Savage Monsters Described by the Author of "Reef and Palm"—Boats Made Out of Chips, Lines of Cocoanut Fibre, and a Bent Root to Bring the Fish Within Reach of a Club.

By Louis Becke, in The London Chronicle.

Every now and then one may see noted in Australian papers the arrival of an island trading vessel, bringing, among other cargo, so many tons of sharkfins, and the uninitiated naturally wonder for what on earth sharkfins are brought to the marts of civilization. That is easily answered; they are regarded as a great delicacy by John Chinaman.

For the last fifty years shark catching has been followed on a large or small scale by the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands. Until of late years only the fins and tails were cut off, dried on strings, and sold by the natives to either resident traders or wandering trading vessels. By these latter they are taken to Sydney, and there sold to Chinese merchants, who, in their turn, ship them home to China.

But nowadays not only are the fins and tails dried by the natives in increasing quantities, but the whole skin is stripped off, pegged out like a bullock's hide, and sold to the white men. But the skins do not go to China. They are sold to German trading vessels, and no one in the islands, even to this day, knoweth for what purpose they are used.

Not All Islanders Catch Sharks.

In the high fertile islands of the North and South Pacific, such as Samoa, the Hervey Group, and the Society Islands, there is but little of this dangerous fishing done. Nature there is too bounteous to the people. On a fertile soil, with abundance of both vegetable and animal food, the natives have no need to exploit the ocean day and night in order to live, as do the wild, sun-baked denizens of the low-lying equatorial atolls in the Gilbert and Marshall Groups and the countless coral islets of the Western Carolines.

Here the people know naught of the joys of the mealy yam or taro, and the toothsome baked breadfruit and the sucking pig are not. For there is nothing to eat on such islands as these but cocoanuts and fish, varied occasionally by puraka, a huge coarse vegetable as thick as an elephant's leg, with a touch of elephantiasis thrown in.

But there are plenty of sharks. They swarm. Go out in a canoe at nighttime, anywhere in one of the lagoons, light a torch of "au lama" (dried cocoanut leaves) and look. Perhaps you may only see one or two at first, swimming to and fro at a few fathoms' depth; in ten minutes you may see fifty, and all hungry. A bad short time a man would have if he fell overboard at night. In daylight the natives know no fear of Jack, but they don't like getting capsized in the darkness; and the darker the night the more danger.

So, there being plenty of sharks, the Ellice, Gilbert, or Marshall Islander is resigned to the poverty of his island soil, catches his shark, and is thankful. For he sells Jack's fins and tails to the trader for tobacco, calico, guns, ammunition, and gin—when gin can be bought; and his wife, when she meets her brown-skinned lord and master on the beach as he returns from fishing, looks anxiously into the blood-stained canoe to see how many kapakau (fins) he has taken. Two or three dozen or so, when dried, may mean that lovely hat trimmed with green ribbon on a red and yellow ground that the trader showed her one day. Then she picks up the "take," puts it into a basket, and an hour later Jack's motive power is suspended on a cinnet line between two cocoanut trees, drying for market.

Paanopa Men Have Most Skill.

All the people of the Gilbert Islands are expert shark fishermen, but the men of Paanopa (Ocean Island) claim to be, and are, facile princeps in the forcible art of clubbing a shark before he knows what is the matter with him and what the horrid thing is that has got into his mouth. First of all, though, something about the island itself.

It is but a tiny spot, rising abruptly from the sea, about 300 feet in height, situated fifty miles south of the Equator and in 168 degrees 25 minutes east longitude, and inhabited by a fierce, turbulent race of dark-skinned Malayo-Polynesians, allied in want of manners and fullness of beastly customs to their Gilbert Island neighbors, 300 miles to the windward.

Half a cable's length from the land itself and not twenty yards from the flat shelving coral reef that juts abruptly out from the narrow strip of beach the water is of great depth, fifty—in some places ninety—fathoms.

At the first break of dawn the men, naked save for a girdle of grass around their loins, sally out from their gray-roofed houses of thatch and launch their canoes for the day's work. Wonderful canoes these are, too, their shells of small strips of wood sewn together with cocoanut cinnet.

In no one of them will you see a plank more than two feet in length and six inches in width; many are constructed of such small pieces of wood deftly fitted and sewn together that one wonders how the builders ever had the patience to complete the craft. But wood is scarce on Ocean Island, and whenever—as sometimes happens—a canoe is smashed by the struggles of a more than usually powerful shark, the tiny timbers are carefully picked up by other canoes and restored to the owners, who fit them together by degrees until a new hull is pieced together.

Details of the Capture.

Perhaps twenty or more canoes go out together. No need to go far. Just outside the ledge of the reef is enough, for there Jack is waiting, accompanied by all-sized relatives, male and female.

Lying upon the little grating of crossed sticks that reaches from the outrigger of the canae to the gunwale is the tackle. Rude it is, but effectual—a huge wooden hook, cunningly trained when it was a young tree root into growing into the proper shape, and about forty fathoms of strong cocoanut-fibre rope—as thick as whaleline and as strong. Taking a flying fish, or a piece of a shark caught the previous day, a native ties the bait around the curve of the great hook. Then he lowers the line, which sinks quickly enough, as the wooden hook is as heavy as it is big.

Presently the line tautens—Jack is there. The steersman strikes his paddle into the water to bring the canoe's head round, the man holding the line gives it a sudden jerk that makes the outrigger rise a foot out of the water and nearly upsets the little craft, and a third native handles a short iron-wood club expectantly.

Perhaps if Jack is a big fellow he will obstinately refuse to turn and make a strenuous effort to get away deep into the blue gloom a hundred fathoms below. Sometimes he does. Apparently nothing short of a steam winch at the other end of the line would stop him then; and so fathom by fathom the line descends, and the steersman and "clubber" look anxiously at the few fathoms left coiled up on the outrigger platform. By a bit of good luck, though, Jack may turn, or be turned, from his direct downward course by a sudden jerk. Then all hands to the line to get him to the surface before he gets his head again for another dive.

Closing Scenes in Jack's Life.

Meanwhile, every other canoe has got fast to a shark, and now there is wild clamor and much bad language as the lines get foul and canoes bang and thump against each other. Perhaps four or five will be in a lump, together with one or two sharks lashing the water into foam in the centre, and turning over and over with lightning-like rapidity in the hope of parting the line or smashing the outrigger. This latter is not a nice thing to happen, and so the club men anxiously watch for a chance to deal the struggling brutes a blow on the head.

Often this is not easily effected, and often, too, it is not needed, for the shark may let his tail come within the reach of the steersman's arm, and a slashing blow from a heavy-backed, keen knife takes all the fight out of Jack—at one end, at any rate; if it is only a young fish, however, the tail is grasped by the hand and snipped off before he knows that he has lost it.

By and by those natives who are fast to the big fellow call out to their comrades that their shark is too big to bring alongside and kill, and ask for an implement known to whalers as a drogue—a flat piece of wood which, attached to the end of a line, gives such resisting power that the shark or whale dragging it behind him is soon exhausted.

So the drogue is passed along from another canoe, and being made fast to the end of a small but strong line, the canoe is carefully hauled up as near as possible to savage, struggling Jack. At the loose end of the line is a noose, and watching a favorable moment as Jack lifts his tail out of the water, the steersman slips it over, and away goes line and drogue, the man who is holding on to the main line casting all the slack overboard so as to give the shark plenty of room to exhaust himself.

In ten minutes more he is resigned to his fate, is clubbed in peace and towed ashore—that is, if his friends and relatives don't assimilate him unto themselves before his carcass is dragged up on to the reef.

FOR GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON

The "Coatless Statesman" Whom the Republicans Have Named.

From The Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review.

Potter Charles Sullivan, nominated at Tacoma for Governor by the State Republican Convention, is easily the most unique figure in the politics of the State of Washington. His youth, his peculiar personality, his eccentricities, and his remarkable success in politics go to make him so.

P. Coatless Sullivan is the name sometimes applied to him by both his friends and his enemies. It is given to him for the reason that Summer or Winter he is never seen wearing an overcoat. His accustomed dress the year around is a well-worn drab suit of clothes and a disreputable appearing straw hat. He is accused of hiring a man to wear out his hats before he dons them himself. Be that as it may, he was never seen wearing a new head covering, and rarely wearing a new suit of clothes.

Patrick Henry Winston has long been telling a story on Sullivan that the latter appreciates and enjoys fully as much as any one. Col. Winston was United States District Attorney, and Sullivan was his deputy at Tacoma. Senator Dolph of Oregon arrived in town, and Col. Winston dropped in at Sullivan's office and asked the latter if he was not going to call on the Senator.

"Oh, I guess not," said Sullivan.

"What, not going to call on Senator Dolph? Why, you know him, don't you?"

"Yes, I know him; but he wouldn't remember me."

"Why, you knew him in Oregon, didn't you?"

"Yes; he lived next door to our house, but I haven't seen him for thirteen years, and he wouldn't remember me now."

"Oh, yes he would."

"Why, how would he remember me after all these thirteen years?"

"He would remember you by your clothes, Charley."

Another eccentricity Mr. Sullivan possesses is that of never carrying a watch. Valuable though his time has been in recent years, he was never known to have a timepiece in his possession.

There is probably no man living who has such a varied and wide acquaintance throughout the State as Sullivan. He has gained it through a long residence both east and west of the mountains, through constant attendance on political conventions, and through an extended law practice.

In Pierce County he occupies much the same position in Republican politics that John H. McGraw did four years ago in King County. He is the leader fo the county, or, to quote the language of his political enemies, the "boss."

His personality is an odd one, and he offers a great field for study by a student of human nature. It is said no one knows every side of his character. He is hail fellow well met with every one, yet there is a reserve about him that hardly seems in keeping with this disposition. He is fond of the companionship of men and has friends and favorites in every walk of life. While he has many political enemies, he has few personal enemies. Intimate friends are few. Two men who are probably as close to him in his private life as any are John Malone and Stephen O'Brien, two leaders of the Democracy in Pierce County. He never reveals his plans or his inner thoughts to any one. Only once in a privateconversation did he give a clue to his character. That was when he said:

"I believe in success. When I go after something I make up my mind to get it, and I don't stop until I do get it. I work as hard as I am able to achieve my object, but I never throw down my friends."

Sullivan's biography, so far as known, was never written. His father was the late P. C. Sullivan, Sr., a prominent lawyer in early days in this country. How old the candidate for Governor is cannot be stated in the absence of authoritative data. He is thought to be about thirty-five. His boyhood was spent in Oregon. His family removed from there to Whitman County, where "Charley," as everybody calls him, was admitted to the bar at Colfax. The elder Sullivan was a prominent figure at the bar in Territorial days, and his tragic death in 1883 is well remembered. The last deed accomplished by the old gentleman was securing the admission to the bar of W. C. Jones, now candidate for Congress on the fusion ticket in this State. Mr. Sullivan was engaged in defending a man charged with committing a murder at Ainsworth, now Pasco. Just before entering upon his closing argument in the case he was to move for the admission to the bar of Mr. Jones, who had just come from the bar of Minnesota. The latter, noticing that he seemed unwell, said: "Never mind, Mr. Sullivan; some other time will do."

"I'd better do it now, Jones," said Mr. Sullivan. "I may never have another chance." He made the motion, it was granted, and then he began his argument, drinking occasionally from a glass of brandy placed before him. He was an orator of note and spoke eloquently. His closing was powerful in the extreme. As he spoke the last word he raised his hands to heaven in a dramatic gesture, and with them still stretched to their utmost length, fell back, dead.

"Charley" Sullivan, unlike his father, is no orator, but is a successful lawyer and counselor.

Manchuria Is Prospering Again.

Manchuria appears to be recovering rapidly from the effects of the recent war. Mr. Hosie, the English Consul at Niu-Chwang, in his last report, states that, in spite of the disastrous effect which the war between China and Japan had on the trade of the provinces during 1895, a great reaction had already set in.

Mr. Hosie had a recent opportunity of visiting Kirin, the central province of Manchuria, and nothing, he says, surprised him more than the magnificence of the agricultural area through which he passed in this journey of over 780 miles. The country resembled very much the plains of Canada, with here and there a touch of the rolling lands of the northeast of Scotland. There were no small cultivated patches as in Southern and Central China; fields on a gigantic scale everywhere met the eye—fields which, the season being Winter, were bladeless, but which, although frozen solid, had been under recent cultivation. Scarcely a piece of waste land was to be seen; the frozen drills contained the stubble of millets, abutilon, Russian hemp, and other crops.

He mentions the all but incredible volume of trade that was being carried on along the main roads in the interior, and the great impetus which the Japanese occupation of the Leao-Tong Peninsula gave to the development of the more northern districts of Manchuria. The late war has recently attracted more than usual attention to Manchuria. Russian exploring parties have been traversing the provinces, and an American and German firm have established agencies with a view to sharing in the spoils of the expected increase of trade of the future. "If peace can be maintained in this corner of China, there is every prospect of a bright future for Niu-Chwang."

The Real Difficulty.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Chairman Jones need not bestow so much thought upon the weakening effects of having two tails to his free-silver kite. The real difficulty is nearer the head.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

ACTIVE WINTER SEASON AHEAD FOR LOCAL CLUBS.

What a Minister Says About Riding on the Sabbath—Observations of an American Wheelman in Canada—The Story of a Small Town in New-Jersey and Some Figures Showing Why Good Roads Are Desirable—Bicycles in the Army.

Preparations for the Winter competitions and festivities of the cyclists indicate the approach of the most active indoor season ever known in the annals of cycling in the metropolitan district. There will be club tournaments in plenty, almost no end of entertainments and balls, and association bowling and pool tournaments in such numbers as to keep the stars all very busy.

In the calendar of Winter sports bowling probably creates more genuine interest and enthusiasm than any other. The three associations in the metropolitan district give it more attention than pool or billiards or any other indoor sport. They have already begun to plan for their respective tournaments, and the success already met with portends a series of games with a larger number of competitors than was ever before known.

A plan that will doubtless be adopted by the three associations of cycling clubs calls for a series of games between the teams winning the first place in each tournament, the winner of this final set to be declared champion of the metropolitan district. This plan has been proposed by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey and has met with much favor.

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Unless one has visited a great bicycle factory, it is not easy to appreciate the many delicate operations that the parts of a bicycle are subjected to, the many tests that must be passed, and the hundreds of careful inspections that the many parts must pass before they are considered worthy or good enough to be assembled into a bicycle of standard worth.

Visitors to a big manufactory are surprised at the extent of the plant, the perfect appointments, and air of discipline that prevails throughout. It does not take the most inexperienced long to see why it costs so much to build a good bicycle. The most exacting care is required; the very best materials are necessary in every part; skilled labor of the highest order is essential to obtain the desired results, and if any part gets through the inspection room and is afterward found imperfect, it is nothing short of marvelous. After surveying a great plant, it is too evident that the cheap bicycles that have been on the market during the past year cannot be relied on, and there is no worse investment or unsafe purchase than one of these cheap wheels which have neither merit nor reputation.

To avoid the annoyance of repairs and the feeling of unsafety, and to economize in bicycle surety, be on the safe side and purchase a wheel of standard make and worldwide reputation; then you will be content.

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In a sermon on "The Bicycle," delivered last Sunday evening in East Orange, N. J., the Rev. C. D. Crane referred to riding on the Sabbath in the following words: "As for Sunday riding, if a young man who is confined in the store or office six days each week chooses to ride on Sunday, so long as he does not let it interfere with his church work, I can see no harm in this; but if he reasons that the example he sets is for bad rather than good, then it would be noble for him to leave the wheel in the house and forego the pleasure of riding."

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An enthusiastic wheelman of this city, J. C. Hyde by name, who has spent a portion of every Summer during the last eight years in Nova Scotia, says that the number of touring cyclists over the border was never so large as during the season just ended. In Chester, a small resort in Nova Scotia, Mr. Hyde observed that previous to this year he never saw more than three bicycles. This season he counted thirty wheels, twenty of which were owned by people from the States. And the owner of every wheel from this side of the border, Mr. Hyde was informed, was a member of the League of American Wheelmen.

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The story of a small town in New-Jersey, says The Long Branch Record, forms a fitting object lesson on good roads. In consequence of the bad roads, the wagon makers thereabout built four-horse wagons to carry fifty-five bushel baskets as a maximum load, which was regarded as a heavy one. Real estate had gone begging for years; there was no market for it. It had been impossible to settle up estates because no buyers could be found for the land. A few years ago the people of the community woke up. The town issued $4,000 worth of bonds and applied the proceeds to building good roads. As a result the wagon makers in the vicinity are making two-horse wagons, to carry, not fifty-five bushel baskets, but loads made up of ninety or one hundred and twenty-five bushel baskets, and still the loads are not regarded as heavy. Two horses are able to do more work than four horses formerly could do, and with greater ease. On the old roads two men and four horses, with a load weighing 1,900 pounds, could take two and one-half tons of produce to market and bring back equal weight of fertilizer, making one trip a day. Now, on good roads, one man with two horses and a wagon weighing 2,300 pounds takes four tons to market, bringing back an equal weight, making four trips a day.

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The ordinance in force in Summit, N. J., for the last three years, under which a number of wheelmen have been arrested and fined for the alleged violation of its provisions, which prohibit riding a bicycle on the sidewalks without a bell, or on the street at night without a lamp, has been found to be invalid, and its victims can now sue and recover the amount of their fines from the township. The other day Officer John Sheridan espied John J. Lane about 6 o'clock in the morning on his bicycle. He rode it on the sidewalk in front of Dr. J. Boyd Rusk's house, but did not dismount until he had gone about a yard on the walk.

Sheridan concluded that this was a technical violation of the ordinance, and that he could win fame by insisting upon an enforcement of the law in this instance without personal danger to himself. So he made affidavit to what he had seen before Justice Kelly and a summons was issued for Lane, who appeared, of course, without resistance. He demanded an examination of the township records, however, and it was then found that the ordinance in question had never been signed by the Chairman of the Township Committee or the Township Clerk, as is required by law, and hence that it was and always had been null and void. Lane was discharged.

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Speaking of the bicycle in the army, R. F. C., the well-known Paris correspondent says:

After the lively discussion that took place a month or so ago upon the exclusion of Capt. Gerard, the inventor of the folding bicycle, from the cycling corps that was to take part in the military manoeuvres, it is not surprising that the performance of the cycling contingent, which has now taken the field with the rest of the army, should be watched with the greatest interest. After all, Capt. Gerard has been put in command of the corps of sixty cyclists who have been provided with his folding wheels, so that every one is satisfied.

The test to which the wheels are being put is severe in the extreme. The rains have made the roads so heavy as to be almost unridable, especially in cases where they have been cut up by the cavalry and the foot soldiers, but the cyclists appear to be doing wonders under these adverse conditions. They have been put on their mettle, and Capt. Gerard and his merry men are showing the most skeptical that the bicycle is a valuable accessory to an army's equipment.

The corps is accompanied by a man to effect repairs, and by two bicycles coupled together for carrying extra parts and air tubes. As soon as a tire punctures, the cyclist removes the air tube and puts in a new one, so that he loses no time in rejoining the corps. The punctured tire is then repaired on the sociable machine, and when the day's manoeuvres are over the cyclist replaces the repaired tube and hands back the temporary one, which is used again by others who may be stopped by punctures.

At first it was intended that the cycling corps was to be used solely as scouts, but the men on wheels are more ambitious and have been showing that they are quite capable of doing some real fighting. With their swift and silent movements, they are here, there, and everywhere, and turn up at most unexpected places, and on one occasion stopped a cavalry charge and emptied most of the saddles, or were supposed to have done so.

The presence of the cyclists is not without a humorous element in the serious side of the manoeuvres. A corps of hussars was declared to be hors de combat. "Who's stopped us?" angrily asked the Lieutenant. And on being told, he exclaimed: "Those d——d cyclists! They don't count for anything!"

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Mayor Strong, Postmaster Dayton, Police Commissioner Andrews, and W. R. Hearst have accepted invitations to be present at the Harlem Wheelmen's big theatre party at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. The occasion will commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the club.

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Although interested in all branches of the sport of cycling, the members of the New-York County Wheelmen do not intend to be behind in the matter of having a racing team, and from among its rapidly growing membership list the Racing Committee is securing a promising lot of young and speedy riders, who should in time be among the best. It will be remembered that many of the speediest riders in this neighborhood were members of the New-York County Wheelmen several years ago, among them being W. A. Barbeau, C. S. Henshaw, and Samuel Cox, all three record holders. The first annual club races will be held on election day, and fine and interesting racing is anticipated. Three club championships will be included in the programme.

At each meeting of the club a number of new members are admitted, and it is expected that the organization will have a membership of 150 as soon as it takes possession of its new house, for which a committee is now negotiating. This house, which is within a block of the Boulevard and Riverside Drive, is well adapted to the needs of the members. There is no initiation fee to pay as yet, and the dues are but $1 per month. Any young man who can furnish satisfactory references is eligible to membership and will receive full particulars respecting the club by addressing the Secretary, R. S. Swartwout, 52 Lexington Avenue. For a few more weeks unattached wheelmen will be cordially invited to participate in the club runs, when they will have excellent opportunities of meeting and becoming acquainted with the members before joining.

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The Lenox Social Club of Harlem has been reorganized and hereafter will be known as the Lenox Cycle Club. Its officers are as follows: J. M. Cottrell, President; W. E. Crandall, Jr., Secretary; Charles S. Randall, Treasurer, and William Carl Strohmenger, Captain. The club's social entertainments will be conducted on a broader scale than ever during the coming Winter.

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The election of officers for the North Hudson Cyclers will be held on Thursday evening.

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At the annual meeting of the Good Roads Association of Hudson County last week, the following officers and committees were elected:

President—Frederick C. Wolbert, Palma Club of Jersey City; First Vice President—Theodore F. Merseles, Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights; Second Vice President—S. A. Besson, Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken; Treasurer—E. S. Leaycraft, Jersey City Club Wheelmen; Secretary—Benjamin D. Van Beuren, Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights.

Executive Committee—J. Herbert Potts, Palma Club of Jersey City; Frank L. Clark, Jersey City Club Wheelmen; James F. Rich, Palma Club of Jersey City; P. A. Brock, Catholic Club Cyclers of Jersey City; Frank Eveland, Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights; U. F. Roelker, Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken; C. V. Tuthill, Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights; G. A. Arrowsmith, Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights; L. C. Giles, Columbia Club Cyclers of Hoboken, and H. S. Ross, Palma Club of Jersey City.

Road Committee—Allan L. McDermott, J. E. Sullivan, J. W. Hardenbergh, Otto Crouse, H. V. Condict, Seward M. Vanderbeek, L. J. Gordon, F. J. Mathews, J. S. Newkirk, J. F. Owens, F. L. Clark, Frank Eveland, C. F. Seymour, John Pierson, I. Romaine, H. J. S. Erwin, George Holmes, W. J. Tait, Dr. Benjamin Edge, R. S. Ross, George S. Spearin, E. M. Harrison, Joseph A. Dear, Frank Lockwood, and U. V. Roelker.

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The following are the officers elected by the Elmore Cyclers: President—Artnur Wood; Vice President—Harry Monitor; Secretary—J. N. Brown; Treasurer—Frederick McCauley; Captain—J. Dixon.

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Capt. Leonard Kirby of the Hackensack Wheelmen announce that club's first century run for Oct. 11. It will contain a slow and a fast division. The route will be from Hackensack to New-Brunswick and return, and a very attractive prize will be given to the club having the largest number of survivors.

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A "Zobo" band of sixteen pieces has been organized by members of the Bushwick Wheelmen.

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Each rider in the century run of the Long Island City Wheelmen on Oct. 25 will make his own pace, and all who finish within fourteen hours will be entitled to a gold souvenir. The club having the largest number of survivors will receive silver cup. G. Boettiger, 390 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, will furnish any information desired and receive entries.

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The Social Intercourse Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey has sent to each of the twenty-four clubs forming that organization its announcement of the series of tournament games for the coming Winter. The success of the first series last year attracted general attention, and it is believed that a majority of the clubs will enter this year's tournaments. Entries will close on Thursday, Oct. 8, and all entering must be members of their respective clubs on Oct. 1. All clubs that are members at the next meeting of the association, on Thursday, Oct. 8, can participate.

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The tandem race in connection with the Vim Club's National Circuit race meet, at Waverly Park, next Saturday, will be one of the features of the programme. The Riverside Wheelmen of this city have teams in the race, and it is altogether likely that a grand struggle will result.

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What promises to be one of the best club races of the year hereabout is the twenty-five-mile handicap of the Kings County Wheelmen, scheduled to take place next Saturday afternoon on the Merrick Road. Victory in this annual struggle is rewarded by the possession for a year of the Willson Trophy, a fine silver cup on which the winners' names are engraved. The conditions under which the club offers the trophy for competition are as follows:

Members shall compete in a twenty-five-mile road race each year, the winner of the cup to have the custody of the trophy for one year, and be entitled to have his name engraved upon it as being the winner for that year. The cup will always remain the property of the club.

Capt. Needham will handicap the men in this event, and knowing so well what each can do, his work no doubt will delight such an expert as "Jonah" Wetmore, the "Czar of Jersey."

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The Kings Counties contemplate a very active Winter season, socially and otherwise. Weekly receptions will be given at the clubhouse, in Grant Square, Brooklyn, and there will be euchre parties the same as last season. The club bowling tournament will have a large number of competitors, and so will the pool tournament. The annual interclub match with the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will very likely take place, as usual.

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The East Orange Cyclers have scheduled the following club runs: Sept.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

EVIDENCE OF IMPROVING SENTIMENT AMONG INVESTORS.

Still Waiting the Outcome of the Election—Mr. Stokes's Purchase—The Mutual Life's Possible Interest in the Transaction—Foreign Money Awaiting Investment Here—Building Improvements in the Harlem District.

Extreme dullness continues to mark the real estate dealings, but there is a decided improvement in sentiment so far as the future is concerned. Every one interested recognizes that the political campaign has much to do with the indisposition to do business, although a careful inquiry among the real estate men of the city has failed to find a single man of prominence who believes that the repudiationist candidate has the slightest chance of election. There is seldom at this season much business doing, but this year the political agitation has emphasized the usual quietude. A few foreclosure sales of the week were made to people other than parties to the suits, but the majority were made to the plaintiffs.

About a week ago Mr. Jefferson M. Levy returned from his Summer vacation abroad and proceeded without delay to his home at Monticello, the old homestead of Thomas Jefferson. He reached this city on Thursday evening again, just in time to complete the sale of the property at the southwest corner of Liberty and William Streets to Mr. Stokes for an even $100,000 more than he paid for it less than two years ago. The negotiations which resulted in the transaction were carried on by wire between Messrs. Stokes and Levy. There is a suspicion that this property will ultimately go to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that the already large building on Nassau Street will be considerably extended. Several other pieces of property in the block, also controlled by Mr. Stokes, being utilized for the purpose. Neither Mr. Stokes nor the Mutual Life people are willing to talk about the matter at present.

Mr. Levy returns from Europe an enthusiastic believer in New-York real estate. In his opinion the market is now on the verge of vast improvement and values are likely to be greatly enhanced. He bases this opinion on what occurred in London after the Baring panic of 1893. Then real estate there took great strides, because people who had owned securities turned their investments into real estate. To-day London property is selling on a basis of 2½ to 3 per cent. net returns, although a slightly better rate is secured in smaller cities and towns. Real estate has become a favorite investment for British capital, and the towns are extending their suburbs and enlarging their boundaries, the new property being cut up into villa plots, as a result of the demand. There are in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland, according to Mr. Levy, large sums awaiting investment in New York real estate. This money was formerly loaned in the West at high rates, but has been taken in to come out again at 3½ to 4 per cent. when the electors demonstrate that the repudiation views of Mr. Bryan are not theirs.

Another reason Mr. Levy gives for his confidence in the future of city real estate is the disposition of the managers of many estates, as well as of individuals, who have suffered through their holdings of municipal and railway issues to seek real estate investments. New-York real estate has been the only stable investment through all the recent troubles, and is, in fact, to-day higher than it was last spring. Investors will feel more confidence when they become their own executive officers. In the past they have placed their dependence on the executive officers of corporations with results which have been frequently not satisfactory. Mr. Levy finds reason for complaint in the policy of some of the large financial institutions which have withheld their loans from the market. At all times, even during the recent flurry, money was obtainable on real estate on fair terms from executors and other private individuals, but not from the institutions referred to. One institution that in the panic of 1893 advanced rates to 6 per cent. upon all real estate loans as they came due has at present, according to Mr. Levy, eight millions in cash tied up, which will not be released until after the election. These institutions will find that after election they will have to be satisfied with considerably lower rates, because they will come into competition with the enormous amount of foreign funds which will then be ready for investment in this country. Mr. Levy added that he looks for a rate on first-class mortgages as low as 3½ per cent. in the near future.

Renting of private dwellings and first-class apartments has been in active progress during the week to belated would-be tenants who have held aloof until the last moment in the hope of picking up bargains. Prices obtained are about the same as last year.

Harlem is being visited by a building boom that is assuming large proportions. Real estate men are elated about it, and they say there is a fair prospect of the boom lasting several months. One of the oldest real estate men in Harlem said about the matter: "Yes, it is true; Harlem has the building craze. Of course there are always a few buildings in course of construction, but not within the past five years have I seen so many large buildings going up at one time as now." Mr. Henry M. Denton, who purchased from Richard Croker his property on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, has filed plans for a six-story business building on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street front. The proposed structure has already been leased for a long term of years to the Standard Gas Light Company. It is expected to be one of the finest buildings north of Fifty-ninth Street. The J. M. Horton Company intends erecting shortly a five-story stable on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, just east of Park Avenue. It will be built on the new model plan. Men are now at work on the structure. On the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a handsome five-story apartment house, with stores, is being erected, and at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue a large department store. The building on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street which has for many years been occupied by Dean's stables is being reconstructed. The entire front has been torn out and a new one that will be an ornament to the street is in course of construction. When completed the building will be used for offices. Besides these large buildings, flats and private houses almost without number are being erected both on the east and west sides of Harlem.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold for John C. Umberfield, 31 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story private dwelling, 23 by 61 by extension, by 102.2, for about $59,000.

Mr. James J. Nealis has bought of Mrs. Albert Luyster and the Luyster estate the two three and one-half story brick houses, with plot, 48 by 78.3 by 48 by 48.11, 302 and 304 East Broadway, one door from Scammel Street.

Mr. C. G. A. Brosien has sold for William H. Hall, Jr., the two new five-story brick double flats, 25 by 77 by 100.11 each, 223 and 225 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Paul Obalski.

The American Horse Exchange Company is about to erect a new building on the site of the one destroyed by fire at Broadway and Seventh Avenue. The plans are being prepared by Mr. A. V. Porter. The estimated cost of the new building is about $90,000.

Mr. J. R. Lang has negotiated a trade between Morris Simon and Frederick Voss involving a sale by the former, at $39,000, of the five-story brick flat, with stores, 1,460 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 96 by 100, and the transfer by the latter of the five-story brick tenement, 25 by 100.5, 307 West Sixty-eighth Street, at a valuation of $18,000.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold 414 and 416 East Eighty-ninth Street, two five-story apartment houses, at about $42,000, to a Mrs. Sanger. A parcel of property at Southampton, L. I., is given in part payment.

The sales at auction during the past week amounted to $258,646. Last year in the corresponding week they were $273,755.

There were recorded last week 216 mortgages for $2,907,147, of which 105, for $826,873, were at 5 per cent.; 122, for $1,921,274, were at more, and 11, for $159,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 206 mortgages, for $3,298,309, of which 108, for $2,405,016, were at 5 per cent.; 87, for $320,893, were at more, and 31, for $1,111,800, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Sept. 28.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 369 Brook Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 24.9 by 90, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,464.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 1,240 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, 100.8½ by 36.8, five-story brick and stone flat. Due on judgment, $16,798.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 5 Ashland Place (late Perry Street,) 93.10 feet west of Greenwich Lane, 63 by 0.9 by 39.8 by 67.4 by 22.2 by 98.4 by 22.6, brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,509.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Blunt, referee, 716 East Twelfth Street, south side, 233 feet east of Avenue C, 25 by 103.3, brick tenement and stores. Due on judgment, $776; prior mortgage, $9,000.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Frank Adams Acer, referee, 336 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,455; prior mortgage, $11,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank L. Donohue, referee, 52 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,295.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, southwest corner Stanton and Eldridge Streets, 44.4 by 107, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $10,110.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, leasehold of 302 Madison Street, south side, 89 feet east of Montgomery Street, 20 by 105 by 20 by 106, three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brick building; also, leasehold of 304 Madison Street, south side, 100 feet east of Montgomery Street, 18.6 by 106 by 15 by 107, three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brick dwelling; also, leasehold of 165 Monroe Street, north side, between Clinton and Montgomery Streets, 23.4½ by 100 by 23.4¾ by 100.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., leasehold of 740 Third Avenue and 161½ East Forty-sixth Street, northwest corner, four-story brick tenement, with store, together with four-story brick tenement, with store, on Forty-sixth Street, and lot 25.5 by 100.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 116 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,365; also, 18 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 194 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,379.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George M. Bayne, referee, 535 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 436 feet 8 inches east of Pleasant Avenue, 20.5¼ by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,361.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80. Due on judgment, $3,455.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 314 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,478.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Robert Townsend, referee, 543 East Twelfth Street, north side, 112.4½ feet west of Avenue B, 17.8 by 103.1¼ by 17.10 by 103.1½, five-story brick building, with cellar. Subject to three mortgages amounting to $7,700.

By S. De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 516 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,429; prior mortgage, $15,000.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Third Avenue, northwesterly side, 21 feet 6 inches northeast of Mott Street, (One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street,) 42.6 by 100 by 69, to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by 23 by 21.6 by 77; also, southwest corner Washington and Beach Streets, 27 by 75, four-story brick stores and lofts; also, 224 West Tenth Street, 93 feet west of Bleecker Street, 93 by 123.5 by 95 by 30.5 by 95.5, brick dwelling; also, 100 to 110 Christopher Street, south side, 123 feet west of Bleecker Street, 69.7 by 12.3 by 93.6 by 125. Nos. 100 and 104 are brick dwellings and 102, 106, 108, and 110 frame dwellings; also, 71 Bank Street, north side, between Fourth and Hudson Streets, 25 by 116.10 by 115.3, brick buildings, with brick building in rear. Due on judgment, $36,646.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter Carroll Low, referee, 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 580 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story frame tenement. Due on judgment, $5,975.

By Thomas S. Walker, partition sale, David Thomson, referee, Lot 619 in village of Wakefield, Westchester County, 100 by 114; also portion of Lot 1,176, in same village, 59.6 by 105; also 523 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 183.4 feet east of Morris Avenue, 16.8 by 146.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 254 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 80 feet east of West End Avenue, 100.11 by 20, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,075.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 636 and 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Willis Avenue, 53.3 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,884; prior mortgage, $22,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations in Old Ones.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday:

Lenox Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, plans for three five-story brick flats and stores, by Schmidt Brothers of 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owners; cost, $75,000.

Boulevard, northwest corner of Eighty-first Street, plans for a seven-story brick flat and stores, by S. B. Steinmann of 31 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; cost, $425,000.

West Farms Road, 111 feet west of St. Lawrence Avenue, plans for a two-story frame dwelling, by Caroline Rappe of Van Nest, owner; cost, $3,600.

Nos. 453 and 455 Water Street, alterations to a three-story brick stable by the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company of 283 Broadway, owner, William R. Hearst, San Francisco, Cal., lessee; cost, $3,000.

No. 71 Avenue A, alterations to four-story brick hotel and dwelling, by Joseph Lahres of 71 Avenue A, owner; cost, $200.

No. 100 Cherry Street, alterations to a four-story frame hotel, by Charles Dean of 214 East Thirty-first Street, owner, Michael Burke, lessee; cost, $300.

No. 701 Broadway, alterations to a five-story brick, offices and lofts, by W. D. F. Mainee of 4 West Fortieth Street, owner, George E. Marks, lessee; cost, $5,000.

No. 3,273 Third Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame office, by the T. S. Morris estate of 1,176 Franklin Avenue, owner; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 26.

147TH ST, s s, 314 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Maurice Leyere, referee, to Denis J. Dwyer $1,000

144TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Frederick Williams to Elizabeth Williams 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 108.3 ft n of 156th St, 108x143.1x86.1x199.1; John D. Alfke to Margaret J. Alfke 1

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 125 ft n of Leggett Av, 25x66.10x26.11x76.11; John Maher to Daniel Kraus and wife 1

CLINTON ST, w s, Lot 1,883, indefinitely, 55x100; Ida E. Dolan and another to Emma A. Hurst, 1-12 part 1,000

32D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; John Wilt to Julia A. Town 1

93D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Harry R. Farjeon to Charles T. Strauss and another 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 20th St, 24.8x75; John G. Alfke to Margaret J. Alfke 1

PYNE ST, e s, 350 ft n of Bayard St, 25x159.4x25x159.6; Herman Alexander to Samuel Barnett 1

BURKE AV, e s, 175 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; W. S. Weser to Calvin L. Weser 800

BURKE AV, e s, 275 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Winfield S. Weser to Mabel M. Mason 400

SUTTON PLACE, 2; Sophia Kuppenheimer and another to Mathilda Kassewitz 1

73D ST, 218 East; William Raby to Beckie Murafchik and others 1

14TH ST, n s, 430 ft e of Avenue B, 25x108, map of Unionport; Florence S. Crosby and husband to Giuseppe Fanella.

CHERRY ST, 103; n s, 44 ft w of Oliver St, 16.1x irregular; Cherry St, 101; n s, adjoining above property and house of Anthony B. Staples, 16.1x irregular; same to same 1

10TH AV, n w s, Lot 356, map of the estate of Cornelius Ray, 20th Ward, 24.8x100; Henry H. Heckner to Charles Hills and wife 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Hills and wife to Henry F. Heckner 1

35TH ST, s s, 154.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 14.9x97.6; Edmund Dwight, Jr., individually and executor of Mary B. Dwight, to Clara H. Potter 1

KEPLER AV, e s, 50 ft n of Willard St, 50x100; also Katonah Av, n w corner of Clifford St, 75x100; Mary Frau and husband to Charles F. W. Rempe 3,500

LOTS 250 and 251, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; David Dunne and wife to John M. Walsh 900

128D ST, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Charles Van Cott, Jr., to Maria Hall 8,500

MAPES AV, s e s, Lot 133, map of East Tremont, 66x150; John Shady and wife to Charles Wellner and wife 2,400

MORRIS AV, w s, 600 ft n of 177th St, 250x300; William C. Thomas and others to Charles Bernhard 1

Recorded Leases.

MENKE, John F., to Susan Murray; 1,770 Madison Av, n w corner of 116th St, ground floor, west, 10 9-12 years ..... $3,000 to 4,500

SCHNELL, Louisa, and others to Pietro De Filippis; 4 Market St, 5 7-12 years 780

Recorded Mortgages.

BUTMAN, Alice P., to Michael J. Dowd and another; n s of 90th St, 199.10 ft w of West End Av, 1 1-12 years $2,000

BURNETT, James G. D., to John M. Raub; Rider Av, 100 ft n e of 138th St, 2 years 2,000

CARROLL, Mary E. and John J., to Mary Conlon; s e corner of 10th Av and 43d St, 1 year 3,000

HOLDERNESS, Mary E., to Henry Eggers and Frederick Hambrick; n w s of White Plains Road, Lot 82, map of Washingtonville, 6 months 253

KEHOE, John, and wife to Henry McNally; n s of 112th St, 400 and 425 ft e of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 7,389

MEYER, Louise, and Josephine Schusser to Louisa A. Black; s e s of Jackson Av, 101 ft n of 183d St, 1 year 1,100

SAME to Josephine L. Horton; e corner of Jackson Av and 183d St, 1 year 2,000

NORTON, William, and wife to Ann E. Buckley; n s of 107th St, 168 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 1,000

SHERIDAN, Kate and Patrick H., to Peter J. Munro; Lots 3 and 4, Block 2, map of Sheridan & Seagrave, 7 months. 500

UHL, August, and Joseph Kinck and wives to Adolph G. Hupfel; w s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft n of 154th St, 1 year 6,500

WHITLOCK, David C. L., to Jennie Moriarty; n s of 75th St, 170 ft e of 11th Av, 3½ months 400

WALSH, John M., and wife to the New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Thierlot Av, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, instalments 2,900

Assignments of Mortgages.

MEISEL, Anna, executrix of K. Bischoff, to Anna Meisel, trustee of K. Bischoff. $1

SAME to Anna Meisel, (three assignments) 29,367

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Sophia Kuppenheimer and Jacob Weil ..... —

WIGHTMAN, Margaret M. F., to Patrick Treacy 1,500

WOOD, Joseph S., to Margaret M. F. Wightman 1,500

Lis Pendens.

40TH ST, 215 West; Rufus N. Waller against Brojun H. Osterhoudt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SOUTH ST, 184; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, against James W. Ketcham and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

112TH ST, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x100.11; Francis L. Slade against David L. Durra and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOWERY, 113 and 113½; The Washington Life Insurance Company against John S. Ames and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LAWRENCE ST, 8; Alfred D. Knapp against Cornelius Weston and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien).

70TH ST, 103 East; The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Adelia L. Hulen and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage.)

10TH AV, 411; Annie Fitzpatrick against George Wolfe and others, (action for reformation of a deed.)

MORTON ST, 21; Ernestine W. Albrecht against Theodore E. H. Albrecht and others, trustees, &c., (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

3D AV, 1,279 to 1,285, and 208 East 74th St, s e corner; Schnatz & Massoth against Henry H. Jackson, executor of the Jackson estate, owner; James R. Breen & Son, contractors; Thornton Brothers, sub-contractors $5,315

137TH ST, s w corner of Lenox Av, 150x100; Finn, Cole & Co. against William Rankin and M. Levy & Co., owners; M. Levy & Co., contractors 155

28TH ST, 13 and 15 West; Hatfield Chandler against Robert Hoe, owner and contractor 745

40TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Cusick & Ryan against Joseph Comey, owner and contractor 200

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—THOMAS J. CONROY.—Thomas J. Conroy, the well-known dealer in fishing tackle, at 310 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Jeremiah Sullivan, giving preferences for $14,496; to Thomas H. O'Connor, $1,850; Chatham National Bank, $3,875; Sarah R. Green, $8,771. The business is a very old one, having been established more than fifty years ago by the father of the assignor, and the latter has carried it on since 1875. The failure is attributed to losses in business of about $10,000 on sales this year, heavy expenses, large rent, cut prices of dry goods stores which sell fishing tackle, and, while the banks have been particularly good-natured toward Mr. Conroy, they were compelled to pull in a little, which bothered him to get ready money. The liabilities are $24,000 and assets $13,000. Mr. Conroy and William A. Willard compose the Willard & Conroy Manufacturing Company, dealers in bicycles, at the same address. They also made an assignment to Henry H. Collard, giving a preference to the Central National Bank for $1,750. This assignment was forced by the individual assignment of Mr. Conroy. The liabilities are $4,200; assets, $3,700. The bicycle firm is regarded as being nearly solvent, even at a sacrifice. The business was hurt considerably by dry goods stores selling bicycles at low prices.

—GEORGE B. TENCH.—George B. Tench, jobber in shoes, at 531 Broadway, has made a transfer of all his stock and accounts through Max Altmayer, to secure six out-of-town creditors, whose claims amount to $5,076. They are William H. Burns & Co., Danvers, Mass.; Hurley & Cashman, Lynn; W. J. Fegan, Boston; C. T. Sampson & Co., North Adams, Mass.; Pray Small Company, Auburn, Me.; and Jones & Cartland, Portland, Me. Mr. Altmayer said the six creditors had taken possession of the stock. The liabilities are about $7,000, and the trouble was the result of bad trade, inability to make collections, and the pressing demands of creditors. Mr. Trench was for twenty years shoe buyer for a large Broadway house, and started in business for himself about three months ago.

—J. CARMEL & CO.—Joseph Carmel and Nathan Lack, composing the firm of J. Carmel & Co., manufacturers of boys' and children's clothing, at 89 Bond Street, made an assignment yesterday to Nathan Spiegel, giving preferences to Julius L. Straus, Owego, N. Y., $978; Philip, Schulang, $2,750; Henry Wallner & Brother, $1,623. They have been in business here for the last seven years. Mr. Lack was in business ten years previously at Rondout, N. Y., and Mr. Carmel had a store at Whitehall, N. Y. In February last they claimed assets of $41,798; liabilities, $12,284.

—CHRISTIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order for Alfred S. Orchard, receiver of the Christie Manufacturing Company, machinists, at Twenty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, to pay the unpreferred creditors a dividend of 20 per cent., which will require $1,180, and also $64 for wages. The receipts have been $11,871; expenditures, $5,966.

—NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY BRIDGE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has levied on the office furniture of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, at 30 Broadway, under an execution for $374, in favor of the Union Trust Company, for rent. The sale of the furniture has been set down by the Sheriff for next Friday, unless the claim is previously settled.

Out of Town.

—G. N. PELLETIER.—G. N. Pelletier, a manufacturer doing business at Fraserville, Quebec, has assigned, with liabilities amounting to $108,000; assets, $95,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Mary Hart—Paul Speak ... $2,576

SAME—same 1,260

BARD, George W., and Madge Mal—People's Bank of Mount Vernon, N. Y., deficiency 4,653

BERNHEIM, Jacob, Sol Jacobs, and Nathan Redlich—L. M. Younker and another 3,876

BRADY, Kate—B. Kelaher 92

CARLIN, John and William H.—Thomas F. Gane and others 102

COFFEY, Edward H. and Annie D.—V. H. Lamarcke 648

COX, William L. and William R.—Thomas J. P. Peacock 121

DENIG, George A.—the Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Company 116

DEUTSCH, Simon L. and Alexander—G. F. Victor and others 256

SAME—G. B. Cluett and others 318

EMPIRE LOAN AND INVESTMENT Company of New-York—Julia Goldstein 741

FALKENBERG, Jacob—J. Sternbiang and another 1,057

SAME—Edgar Bronk and another 940

FEINBLATT, Max, and D. Marks—L. Goldsticker and others 99

GALLY, Leopold—F. Ehrlich 694

GARLLAND, Hugh—G. N. Whitney 80

HARDING, Edward H., and J. E. Segrell—C. J. Schillings 149

KATZENSTEIN, Fanny—G. F. Swift and another 190

KAUFFMAN, Bernhard—F. Disbrow and others 38

KEILEY, William S.—P. Neville and another 170

OLYMPIC CYCLE MANUFACTURING Company—A. E. Osborn and another 17

JAMISON, William S.—Thornton S. Motley 4,225

MACFARLANE, Jane, and the National Silk Label Company—The Park National Bank of Holyoke, Mass. 1,338

MACFARLANE, Jane—Same (two judgments) 3,554

MACDONALD, Samuel J.—A. W. Strong 70

MANGEN, Frank—L. J. McNamara 179

MANN, Charles W.—R. Wightman and another 505

MARTIN, Charles B.—The Henry Zeltner Brewing Company 1,424

McCLAVE, John—J. H. Monteath 2,022

McDERMANT, Emma—William O'Gorman 69

MOREHOUSE MANUFACTURING Company—E. & H. S. Anthony & Co 883

PEPE, M.—E. Megnin 10

REILLY, Joseph J.—K. Windolph 40

REINHARDT, Theresa—H. Lindeman 106

ROSINSKY, Robert—Thomas P. Sinnott 520

SAMUELS, Simon and Henry—R. White and another 203

SANFORD, Walter—J. A. Roebling's Sons Company 165

WESNAGE, Hubert H.—F. Kurzman 59

THE LATE JAMES M. ASHLEY.

How He Aided the Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

From The Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.

Our acquaintance with Mr. Ashley began with the Thirty-eighth Congress and soon ripened into admiration for him. For six years we knew him well. His name coming near the head of the roll call, he never waited to see how some one else would vote, but his aye or no came out clear and emphatic on all measures of importance touching the integrity of the Union, the overthrow of the rebellion, and the abolition of slavery, while to matters of minor consequence he gave but little attention. Clearness of perception and indomitable force and earnestness were marked features of his Congressional career.

Some think his prominence in initiating the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson the most conspicuous fact of his service in Congress, but this seems to us a mistake. April 8, 1864, the Senate passed the joint resolution abolishing slavery, as drafted by Lyman Trumbull of Illinois. It came to the House, and a preliminary vote showed 75 in its favor to 56 against, a two-thirds majority being necessary for its adoption. On the final question of its passage at that session, June 15, the vote stood: Yeas, 93; nays, 65; absent or not voting, 23. Coming to the desk and ascertaining the result before it was announced, Mr. Ashley, who had the measure in charge, changed his vote so that he might move a reconsideration.

At the next session, Dec. 15, Mr. Ashley gave notice that he would on the 6th of January, 1865, call up the Constitutional amendment for reconsideration. In the meantime, Mr. Ashley and the Hon. Augustus Frank of Warsaw, N. Y., had been acting as a committee of two to see that votes enough were obtained at this trial to secure its passage. At the Clerk's desk Gen. Richard M. Sherman of Utica, N. Y., tally clerk, and the writer, then Reading Clerk, kept a tally sheet in a drawer, the key to which was carried by Mr. Sherman. Whenever Mr. Ashley or Mr. Frank came to the desk and reported the name of a Democrat or border-State Union representative who had voted no on the previous roll call as certain to vote for the amendment, a yea mark was placed against his name on the tally sheet. Jan. 5, Mr. Ashley came to the desk, reported one or two names, and remarked in his emphatic way: "There, ——, we've got enough." To make sure, Mr. Ashley said a few days later of one opponent who was absent: "He got $5,000 for being away."

The final action came Jan. 31, 1865. Calling the roll of the House of Representatives on that occasion was the great event of the writer's life. Mr. Ashley was confident, yet anxious. The scene was sublime. The great hall was crowded; the diplomatic gallery was brilliant; the wives and families of members were admitted to the floor, and hundreds of persons were keeping tally as the roll was called deliberately and the responses repeated distinctly.

On the first call every member present responded except Representative Augustus C. Baldwin of the Pontiac District, Michigan. At its conclusion he rose and, addressing the Speaker, asked the Reading Clerk to call his name. It was done, and his vote "yea." The result was 119 yeas, 56 nays, not voting 8.

During the roll call there was applause when James B. English of Connecticut and John Ganson of Buffalo, N. Y., Democrats, voted for the amendment, but generally the silence and interest of the vast audience were intense. As soon as Speaker Colfax announced the result, however, it was received with an outburst of enthusiasm never yet paralleled in a legislative body. Members sprang to their feet, grasped each other by the hand, and cheered loud and long over the deathblow to slavery on this continent. The galleries responded, men swinging their hats as they shouted, and ladies waving their handkerchiefs, thus adding to the intense excitement and deep interest of the occasion. A lull would occur and again and again the thunders of applause swept around the hall.

Mr. Ashley stood on his feet, surrounded by a congratulatory crowd, his face radiant and wreathed in smiles. A gigantic wrong of centuries had been overthrown, the crowning result of a great war, and he had been an efficient instrument in its accomplishment. The scene in the House lasted several minutes. Finally Eben C. Ingersoll of Illinois said: "In honor of the immortal and sublime event I move that the House do now adjourn." A salute of 100 guns was fired, and on the following night a procession marched with music to the Executive Mansion to carry the popular greetings to the President. Mr. Lincoln made a brief address, closing it by saying he could not but congratulate all present—himself, the country, and the whole world—upon this "great moral victory."

It stirs old blood to recall this scene. But the leading actors therein are all dead—President Lincoln, Speaker Colfax, Senator Trumbull, Representatives Frank and Ingersoll—and now we bid an earthly farewell to the Hon. James M. Ashley, one of the leaders in the work of Constitutional emancipation. By that work he will always be best known.

The Hope of Reform.

From The Chicago Interior.

No enlightened citizen can consider the present campaign without thanksgiving that so much stress is being laid upon the necessity for education in matters now engaging the attention of the country. Another reason for gratulation during this exceptional campaign is the growing independency of a large body of voters. Time was when to change one's politics was regarded as almost as bad as to change one's religion, when to leave any of the older parties, to vote the Prohibition ticket, for instance, was sufficient cause to unseat a pastor. Now men are breaking long-cherished political affiliations in order that they may not "to party give up what was meant for mankind," and in order to cast their votes for what they believe to be the welfare of the Nation. It is this band of men whose votes have been thought over and in some cases prayed over, who are a menace to bad government and the hope of reform.

AUCTION SALES.

FRANK H. SCHENCK.....Auctioneer
successor to
EDWARD SCHENCK.
(ESTABLISHED 1851.)
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
AND FOR AUCTION ON
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
at 1 o'clock, at the
Schenck Art Galleries,
NO. 85 LIBERTY ST.,
A Magnificent Sale of
Household Effects,
INCLUDING EXCEPTIONAL FINE ANTIQUE MAHOGANY AND MARQUETERIE FURNITURE.
LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERED DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, IN SILK TAPESTRY AND SATIN LAMPAS, by prominent makers.
ELEGANT DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY SUITS IN OAK AND LEATHER, OAK CHINA CLOSETS, FINE BRASS BEDS.
FINE SPECIMENS CABINETS, SOME SUPERB MARQUETRY PIECES, ODD PIECES IN GOLD.
A SELECTION OF SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS, of which there are many beauties.
A Magnificent Elliott Hall Chime Clock, in Mahogany Case.
MAGNIFICENT CLOCK SETS IN ORMOLU, ANTIQUE MARBLE, AND ENAMEL.
FINE SEVRES IN VASES, PLATES, AND CABINET SPECIMENS.
VERNIS-MARTIN CABINETS, MARQUETRY, and buhl inlaid Tables and Escritoires.
SUPERB REAL BRONZES.
FINE FRENCH CHINA.
Elegant Weber Upright Piano.
Also
Gordon Upright Piano.
FINE CUT GLASSWARE.
BRIC-A-BRAC.
Sevres, Royal Dresden, Worcester, Crown Derby, Minton, Copeland, Wedgwood, Vienna, Doulton, Hungarian, and Venetian.
An inspection of our art rooms will be found to be replete with the most Beautiful things that money and good taste can buy, and everything will prove to be exceedingly attractive and imposing.
Now on exhibition. Catalogue mailed.
N. B.—Sale will commence with the kitchen and servants' rooms furniture.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LIST OF THE NEW DWELLINGS EAST AND WEST OF CENTRAL PARK, AND A LARGE SELECTION BELOW THE PARK IN CHOICE LOCATIONS. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

72d Street,
Opposite Riverside Drive.
ELEGANTLY FINISHED HIGH-STOOP HOUSE
The last unsold of five completed last Fall. Inspection invited.
Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect,
284 Columbus Av.

$30,000, MTGE. $23,000, WEST END AVE., NEAR 82D ST.—4-STORY DWELLING; THIS IS CHEAPEST DWELLING ON MANHATTAN ISLAND; PRINCIPALS ONLY DEALT WITH.
HENRY J. HUME,
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING, 253 BROADWAY.

A MAGNIFICENT CORNER, 15 STORIES; fire-proof; 28 by 200 feet; fronting Broadway and Mercer St., and 200 feet on side street; rent, $90,000; price, $900,000; terms to suit; trade in part for smaller properties.
EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO.,
135 Broadway, 591 Amsterdam Av., near 89th St.
N. B.—$1,000,000 to loan at 4 to 5 per cent. No lawyers' fees on first-class security.

AT BARGAINS, 35 ELEGANT 3 AND 4 story brownstone dwellings; foreclosure; 25 per cent. less than value, $1,000 to $3,000 cash; also splendid flats and apartment houses for cash or lots, and for country property and cash.
EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
135 Broadway, 591 Amsterdam Av., near 89th St.

A BARGAIN, WEST 87TH ST., NEAR WEST End Av.—Superbly decorated cabinet-finished three and four story and five story new dwellings; prices, $21,000 to $27,000; greatest sacrifices.
EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO.,
135 Broadway and 591 Amsterdam Av.

A LARGE LIST OF ELEGANT BUSINESS properties paying 10 to 25 per cent. net; every section of city; list sent to any address; 25 per cent less than cost; prices, $18,000 to $1,000,000.

WORK ON THE STATE CANALS

HOW THE NINE-MILLION-DOLLAR APPROPRIATION IS TO BE USED.

Proposed Improvements of Great Magnitude Which Will Result in Vast Benefit to the People of the State New-York's the Great Canal System—More than 600 Miles of Navigable Waterways—How the Canadians Profited by Our Example.

On the 6th day of November, 1895, the vote on the Constitutional amendment providing for an expenditure of $9,000,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the canals of the State was: "For," 599,770; "against," 322,884; majority in favor of the amendment, 276,896. The work contemplated in the proposed improvements is of great magnitude, and the results to follow its ultimate completion cannot even be approximately estimated, although the information on the subject in the possession of the State departments furnishes some idea of the labor involved, and affords an assurance of the vast benefit that in the end will come to the people of the State.

The State Engineer and Surveyor, in his annual report for the year 1894, stated that no other State had a canal system of such magnitude as New-York's. First begun in 1791, by the improvement of the connection between the Mohawk River and Lake Ontario, the system has been expanded and enlarged, with few interruptions, up to the present time. In 1825 the first boat passed from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, and in 1828 the Oswego Canal, from Lake Ontario to its junction with the Erie Canal at Syracuse, was opened. The Champlain Canal, at the foot of Lake Champlain, to its junction with the Erie Canal at West Troy, (now Watervliet,) was finished in 1823.

The system to-day comprises about 640 miles of navigable canal, and 84 miles of navigable feeders, on all of which there are 261 locks, 33 aqueducts, 1,100 bridges, 93 waste weirs, 362 culverts, and numerous minor structures.

The State Engineer, in the report referred to above, states that a hurtful opinion seems to exist in the minds of many that the canals are and have been an enormous burden to the taxpayers. In his opinion, such is not altogether the case, "especially if we credit them with even a small part of the increase to our prosperity for which they are so directly responsible. It is true that, taken as a whole, they have not earned to the State directly a sum equal to the cost of their construction and subsequent maintenance. But it is also true that the Erie and the Champlain Canals showed, after twelve years of free canals, a surplus of earnings over cost of $23,068,911.25." All the other canals together have cost $32,115,764.03 more than they have earned, so if from this is deducted the surplus of the Erie and the Champlain Canals, there will remain a deficit of $9,046,857.78, representing the State's loss on its investment.

The State Engineer, in the report in question, held that "what the indirect influence of the canals has been on our general status of wealth, importance, and population is of so much vaster importance that the deficit, large as it is, dwindles into insignificance." In the same report, the latest in print from this department, tabulated statistics relating to the cost of the several canals to that date, together with the amount and value of tonnage transported thereon, show the latter to be nearly $10,000,000,000, and the State Engineer remarks: "And who will say how much of profit has accrued to the people of this State, collectively and individually, from that traffic?"

Every city and hamlet in the State feels the benefits of the canals to a certain extent, and always on the credit side of the balance sheet. The report, referring to the projected improvements to the canals, says that it should be borne in mind that prosperous canals afford one of the largest and best markets of the State for labor and farm produce, as every boat spends from $2,000 to $3,000 annually for those commodities, a sum amounting to millions of dollars. Viewed from any standpoint, therefore, there can be but one conclusion, that the State canal system has been one of the most important of the many resources of the Empire State, and "maintains in our borders New-York City, 'the imperial mart of the world.'"

The imperative necessity for the improvements contemplated, that the waning usefulness of the canals may be restored and maintained, against competing influences which threaten on every side, cannot be gainsaid, for it is undeniable that the canals of to-day do not constitute the important element in the progress of the State that they did only a few years ago. With the westward growth of population, progress, and civilization, the market conditions have somewhat changed, and much of the freight which once found its only market at or near the Eastern seaboard, now finds that best of all markets, the home market, while the surplus products, which are still marketed most profitably in the more densely populated Eastern States or foreign ports, are no longer confined to the canal waterways, but seek other numerous and ever-increasing outlets.

MAP SHOWING THE CANAL SYSTEM OF THE STATE.

What the Canadians Have Done.

The Canadians, profiting by the example of what New-York State's canals have done for it, have not been slow in grasping the opportunity of capturing, to their own advantage, a good portion of the Northwestern commerce, which was once monopolized by New-York State. They have less than fifty miles of canal to maintain with which to provide continuous navigation from the Great Lakes to the ocean. This route is now available for vessels of nine feet draught of water, and is rapidly being increased to a depth of fourteen feet. Many of the locks designed for the latter depth have been already completed.

The State Engineer says further in his report for 1894: "We must not be unmindful of our neighbor's activity in canal improvement, for every step taken by them in this line means that they will thereby gain much that is now ours. We must outgrow the belief that the enormous Northwestern freight traffic is ours by Divine right, and that it must always follow the route in which it has traveled for so many years. But Canadian competition is not wholly confined to their water route. The great Canadian Pacific Railway system, stretching across the continent from ocean to ocean, is a rival of no mean proportions. Water routes will doubtless always have an importance vastly greater than railroads, but the influence of the latter on the problem of the distribution of the products of the great Northwest is being felt to an increasing extent every year."

Chapter 79, the nine-million-dollar canal improvement act, became a law on March 6, 1895, with the approval of the Governor. It made provisions for issuing bonds to the amount of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal, and provided for the submission of the proposition to the people of the State at the general election held in November of that year. The proposed amendment to the Constitution authorizing the appropriation was approved by the voters at the election in question by over 200,000 majority.

The provisions of this law furnish the partial text of what is intended to be done in canal improvements in the near future. The Controller, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, is directed to have prepared bonds of the State, to the amount of not to exceed $9,000,000, at a rate of interest not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum. These bonds shall be issued for a period of not less than seventeen years, and shall not be sold for less than par. The bonds shall not all be sold at one time, but in lots not exceeding $4,000,000 at a time, to provide funds for work to be done by contract, and to be completed during the ensuing twelve months.

It is provided further in the law referred to that the Legislature shall annually impose a tax of thirteen-one-hundredths of a mill upon each dollar of valuation of the real estate of the State and of personal property, the proceeds to be devoted to paying interest on the bonds. The moneys thus realized are to be invested by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and, together with accruing interest thereon, shall be the nucleus of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the indebtedness created by the sale of the bonds.

Within three months after the issuing of the bonds the Superintendent of Public Works is directed to proceed with the improvement of the Erie, the Champlain, and the Oswego Canals. It is specified in the law that the improvements to the Erie and the Oswego Canals shall consist of deepening the same to a depth of not less than nine feet of water, except over and across aqueducts, &c., where the depth of water shall be at least eight feet. The deepening may be performed by raising the banks, wherever practicable. Locks shall be lengthened which now remain to be lengthened. Necessary machinery shall be furnished for drawing boats into the improved locks. The improvements upon the Champlain Canal shall consist in deepening it to seven feet of water, and building such vertical walls as the State Engineer shall deem necessary.

All work under the law is to be done by contract, entered into by the Superintendent of Public Works on the part of the State, and shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder giving such security as the Canal Board may require; but in no case shall any one contract exceed the sum of $500,000.

The work is to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, upon plans prepared by the State Engineer and Surveyor, which plans shall state the kind of material to be used and the quality of the same. The Superintendent of Public Works may, at any time before entering into contract for the performance of the work of improvement, and after bids are opened, cancel all such bids and relet the work. The Superintendent also may, with the concurrence of the Canal Board or a majority of its members, suspend any contract while work is in progress, if, in his judgment, the work is not being done for the best interests of the State. Separate plans are to be prepared for each piece of work.

State Engineer and Surveyor Adams, in his annual report to the Legislature of 1895, (not yet in print,) called attention to the fact that for many years, despite the earnest warnings and protests of the State Department and the entreaties of thousands of citizens who were interested in and appreciated the importance of the canals, successive Legislatures steadfastly refused or neglected to inaugurate and intelligently prosecute any truly comprehensive plan for the improvement of the principal canals, in order to put them abreast of the times, and in fit condition to continue their importance as a factor in the commercial supremacy of the State. Meantime, the structures connected with the canals degenerated, while the entire system has suffered severely from time and the elements, aided largely by lack of attention, due to need of funds required for thorough and proper maintenance.

How the Work Was Begun.

Finally, the Legislature of 1895, in obedience to the will of the people, as expressed by a majority of 276,896, enacted a law, and it met with the approval of Gov. Morton, providing for the nine-million-dollar appropriation, as it is termed. It is Chapter 79. While the approving verdict of the people at the Fall election was well known by Nov. 7, 1895, nothing could be done by the State Engineer's Department, except to formulate plans for its better organization, till the funds from the sale of the bonds became available, and these could not be disposed of until the official canvass was declared. This declaration took place on Dec. 12, 1895, three days prior to the limit provided by law. The Controller thereupon advertised for sale $2,000,000 worth of the bonds. The total amount disposed of was $1,700,000. The sale occurred Jan. 9, 1896, and the day following, as soon as the funds were available, 200 assistants from the eligible civil service lists were ordered to report for duty to the respective canal division engineers on the following Monday. This force, augmented by such other assistants as could be spared from the ordinary work of the department, was divided into twenty-five separate parties, nine each being assigned to the eastern and the western divisions and seven to the middle division.

Each of these parties was to cover about eighteen miles, making a total of about 450 miles to be attended to by the entire force of engineers. This comprises the total length of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals, which it is proposed to improve. It was expected that each of these parties would complete the resurvey and prepare the detailed estimates of cost, relating to its allotted section, so that about May 1, 1896, the department might be in possession of complete, reliable detailed estimates of the cost of the entire improvement, which would make possible the preparation of plans for progressing the work at once with intelligence. It should be borne in mind that in order to have this great work completed expeditiously a large part of it must be contracted for in long sections.

State Engineer and Surveyor Adams is opposed to the lump-sum bid. He told THE TIMES's correspondent lately that it is altogether too early to make any predictions as to the date of completion, or the probable cost of the improvements contemplated. The constant and best energies of the department may be relied upon, however, for the speedy completion of the work, and if possible, within the amount appropriated.

Other Waterway Improvements.

It is necessary to keep in mind, however, that the nine-million-dollar appropriation is not available for making many improvements which are needed urgently on the canals, and that none of this money can be used on the other but less important waterways of the State. Therefore, numerous other appropriations for the betterment of the canals will be required.

Many of the feeder dams along the canal system are badly in need of repair. It is especially important that all the dams be put in proper condition in order that the increased amount of water, which the canals will surely need, can be made available when wanted. Many of the feeders and their bulkheads are in a dilapidated condition. There are many bridge abutments that are about ready to topple over into the canals, carrying the bridges with them and threatening the interruption of canal traffic.

Forty of the seventy-two Erie locks have been already lengthened. The remaining thirty-two cannot be improved because their respective locations do not admit of such treatment. State Engineer and Surveyor Adams is of the opinion that some radically different design is needed in order to improve the remaining locks. This subject has had earnest attention, and it is believed that the problem can be solved surely and economically in a variety of ways. It is expected that the contracts for one of the locks at Lockport will be awarded during the coming Summer, in time to have the entire work ready for completion next Fall.

According to Mr. Adams, no attempt at lock-lengthening on the Erie Canal is apt to be made until an opportunity can be had of studying the operations of the Lockport Lock, with a view of correcting such minor details as may require modification. The problem of lock-lengthening on the Oswego Canal will have attention during the progress of the surveys now under way, and no time will be lost in complying with the provisions of the law in this respect.

The Canal Board.

The Canal Board now consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Attorney General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Superintendent of Public Works. The board can at any time, as provided by Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, enter into contracts. It has the authority, after having passed upon plans, specifications, and estimates submitted to it, to direct the issue of bonds, as expained heretofore. The proceeds arising from the sale of such bonds are to be used exclusively for the purpose of accomplishing the spirit and intent of the law of 1895. No portion of these funds can be directed to the maintenance of the canals, and the Legislature must annually make provision for maintenance and repairs.

The force employed by the State Engineer and Surveyor, in prosecuting his part of the great work in hand, is composed of expert and practical civil engineers. The making of complete surveys, with maps and blue prints, numbering considerably over one thousand, is but a small item of the labor involved.

After the plans, specifications, maps, and estimates have been completed in the State Engineer and Surveyor's office they are submitted to the Canal Board. It has now under consideration plans, &c., covering an estimated expenditure of $3,000,000, and as soon as it concludes its deliberations and labors the Superintendent of Public works will advertise for bids for the performance of contracts, in the aggregate estimated as above stated.

Engineer Geer, in charge of the middle division, has prepared an estimate of the amount necessary to be expended on it. He puts the sum at $1,241,919. Estimates as to the other divisions have not been made public, but it is understood that the next issue of bonds will be for $3,000,000, to cover the expense to be incurred in the performance of the work the Canal Board will have approved.

It is possible that contracts may be awarded for some of the work this Fall, but it is not expected that the work of construction will be progressed to any great extent the present season. During the coming year it is anticipated that there will be a rapid development of the improvements and of the benefits resulting therefrom.

WELL-KNOWN THIEF CAUGHT.

George Loftus Tried to Steal a Diamond While on a Bridge Train.

George Loftus, who claims that he lives in Philadelphia, was arrested on a bridge train Friday night on a charge of attempting to steal a diamond pin from the shirt of Henry Lewis of 233 Adams Street, Brooklyn, who was sleeping at the time. Loftus was discovered by Miss Juliette McGlynn of 66 Heyward Street, Brooklyn. He was arraigned before Justice Walsh of that city yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court and was held in $2,500 bail to await examination. He is well known to the police, his picture being 1,853 in the Rogues' Gallery.

On the way to the pen attached to the court, Loftus dropped the following note, which a friend picked up, but dropped again in trying to place it in his pocket, and it got into the hands of a court officer:

"Tom: I am held in $2,500 bail for examination Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; the woman that saw this is the only one that is rapping. The man does not know anything. She lives at 66 Heyward Street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn. The sucker is Henry Lewis, 233 Adams Street, Brooklyn. Try and get the old lady and sister to come to Raymond Street."

The persons referred to in the letter did not visit the jail yesterday afternoon.

CABLE VERSUS ELEVATED

SURFACE LINES INCREASING THEIR PATRONAGE RAPIDLY.

The Transfer System and Improved Methods in Operating Street Railroads Have Cut Heavily into the Elevated Companies' Receipts in the Last Three Years—Business of the Manhattan System Has Fallen Off About $1,000,000 a Year.

Changes in general conditions, together with improved methods in the operation of street railroads, have in recent years made a wonderful difference in the relative importance of the elevated railroad system and the surface lines of transportation in this city. The significance of the existing situation is not so much in the diminished patronage of the elevated roads as in the fact that the surface lines have succeeded in meeting the wants of so large a proportion of the people.

Statements made in the latest report of the Metropolitan Street Railway indicate an extraordinary growth of local passenger traffic, a growth greatly in excess of the loss of traffic on the elevated lines. Two causes stand out prominently as accountable for the success of the Metropolitan system. First, the extension of the lines into the most thickly settled residential sections of upper New-York, and, second, the adoption of the transfer system. During the six months ended June 30, 1896, the cable system of the Metropolitan Company alone carried more than 45,000,000 passengers, an average of 245,000 passengers a day. The transfers have averaged more than 150,000 a day, and 32,000,000 transfers were issued within the last financial year.

The Third Avenue cable system has also enjoyed a remarkable increase in patronage. During the last three years the ratio of operating expenses to gross receipts has steadily decreased with both of the cable systems, while the percentage of operating expenses has increased on the elevated lines. Following is an interesting comparative table for the three years:

ELEVATED RAILROADS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Passengers ..	202,751,532	187,614,985	185,100,000
Gross earn...	$10,153,576	$9,397,570	$9,256,931
Operating ex.	5,532,040	5,413,965	5,530,958
Prop. of ex. to gross earn..	54½%	57⅝%	59¾%

METROPOLITAN TRACTION SYSTEM.

Passengers ..	112,342,899	119,358,169	145,750,000
Gross earn...	$5,351,812	$5,509,027	$7,298,262
Operating ex.	3,223,995	3,183,211	4,011,931
Prop. of ex. to gross earn..	60¼%	57¾%	54⅞%

THIRD AVENUE SYSTEM.

Passengers ..	35,900,000	49,500,000	52,572,000
Gross earn...	$1,798,744	$2,486,451	$2,669,619
Operating ex.	1,118,241	1,356,457	1,513,155
Prop. of ex. to gross earn...	62½%	54½%	56 2-3%

The effect of the success of the cable roads on the finances of the Manhattan Railway Company has been most disastrous. Many persons hold the opinion that the elevated lines could retain most, if not all, of their former patronage by improving their service. Apparently the dominating influences of the Manhattan Company are not of that opinion. Gould and Sage have uncommon talents for grasping the elusive dollar, and doubtless they have weighed carefully their chances of competition with the cable roads. The cable cars are not only clean, comfortable, and fairly rapid, but they take thousands of New-Yorkers almost to and from their doorsteps, and they can carry the New-York shopping woman within a few feet of where she may want to go. The elevated roads are not situated so that they can compete with such a service. When it comes to a long-distance ride—say from Harlem to Fourteenth Street, and below—the average New-Yorker will doubtless continue to patronize the elevated cars, even at the cost of much personal inconvenience.

In the following summary of the annual reports of all the railroad lines in this city for the past twenty years is shown very clearly the rise and decline of the business of the elevated roads:

	Surface Roads.	Elevated Roads.
1877	163,700,000	3,100,000
1878	159,900,000	9,200,000
1879	140,700,000	45,900,000
1880	142,000,000	60,800,000
1881	150,400,000	75,600,000
1882	166,500,000	86,300,000
1883	176,600,000	92,100,000
1884	187,400,000	96,700,000
1885	193,700,000	108,300,000
1886	210,500,000	115,200,000
1887	202,400,000	159,800,000
1888	197,500,000	173,900,000
1889	206,300,000	182,800,000
1890	218,500,000	189,900,000
1891	226,900,000	201,200,000
1892	239,500,000	213,700,000
1893	242,400,000	221,400,000
1894	251,100,000	202,750,700
1895	272,200,000	187,600,000
1896	.....	185,100,000

While the business of the elevated lines has been decreasing at the rate of about $1,000,000 a year, the earnings of both the Metropolitan and Third Avenue systems have each increased steadily.

HAS SPANISH LOAN FAILED?

Private Advice to Cuban Junta Says So—"Canard," Spanish Consul Says.

There was joy in the rooms of the Cuban Junta yesterday over the receipt of a private cablegram from London, saying: "Proposed Spanish loan has utterly failed."

The Cuban sympathizers here profess to believe that the failure by the Spanish Government to effect the loan of $200,000,000 which has been under negotiation for some time, and which was to have been guaranteed by the railway and tobacco monopolies, will be a most serious blow to the Spanish Treasury, and will cripple the Government in its war against the Cuban insurgents.

A. Baldasano y Topete, Spanish Consul General in this city, was shown the dispatch yesterday afternoon. It evidently interested him very much, and the several attachés of the office were greatly excited over the news.

The Consul General stated, however, that the cablegram was undoubtedly a Cuban canard, and was utterly untrue. He declared that if the negotiation had fallen through, as intimated, he would certainly have had official notice "before some mere rebel spy in London had heard of it." He insisted it was purely an invention of the enemy, and that in any event it was of no especial importance, because Spain had all the money needful to carry on the Cuban war.

The news was commented on with great interest by Spanish and Cuban citizens when they heard of it, but of the former only one would risk any opinion. He was a Spanish merchant, and on condition that his name would not be used, said he had reason to fear that the news was true, as he had been aware for some time that the attitude of the London bankers had changed in regard to the loan, since the serious outbreak in the Phillipine Islands.

What the Spanish Government would do under the circumstances, if the report of the failure should prove true, neither he nor any one else in this country could possibly tell, but he admitted sadly that it would undoubtedly be a serious blow to the Spanish Government at this trying time.

Declare There Will Be No Strike.

It was reported in Long Island City yesterday that there was trouble among the workmen of the John Goode Cordage Company at Ravenswood on account of a proposed reduction of wages from $9 to $8 a week, and that the men had threatened to strike. A committee from the men held a conference with the officers of the company, but the result was kept a secret.

At the office of the company, at 76 South Street, it was said that there would be no trouble. The report of the intended strike had been caused by a misunderstanding with the Superintendent, which had been explained to the satisfaction of all.

POLITICAL SCIENCE LECTURES.

Courses for Students Provided by the Brooklyn Institute.

The following courses of lectures will be open to students in all the classes in the School of Political Science in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences during the season of 1896-7.

Six lectures on Thursday evenings on "The Development of Human Society," by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia College, beginning Oct. 1. Six lectures on Thursday evenings in November and December on "Historic Towns of New-England and Their Associations," by Arthur Lord, Edwin D. Mead, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, and others; six lectures by Graham Wallas of Oxford University, England, on "The Development of Town and City Governments." on Wednesday evenings in January and February, 1897; six lectures on "Representative Frenchmen," by H. Belloc of Oxford University, on Friday afternoons, beginning Feb. 26, 1897; six lectures on "The Principles of Political Economy as Applied to Money, Finance, and Banking," and six lectures on "The Problems Presented in Large Cities by the Social and Industrial Conditions of the Poor," by the Rev. William I. Nichols, Director of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Other lectures will also be provided in political science.

The courses of instruction on "Civil Government" will be conducted Monday evenings on Saturday mornings, on "The History of American Politics" on Tuesday evenings, on "The Political Institutions in Europe" on Wednesday evenings, and on "Sociology" on Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday mornings. These courses will begin on Oct. 12, and will be conducted by William E. Chancellor.

Frederick M. Corse will begin a course on "Political Economy" on the evening of Oct. 16, and one on "Money, Credit, and Banking" on Jan. 7, 1897.

Most of the classes will meet at 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

The institute will hold its opening meeting for the season in its hall, at Bond and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, at 8:15 o'clock Wednesday evening. President Booker T. Washington of the Tuskee Normal College, Alabama, will speak on "Education and Democracy." The opening business meeting of the department of photography will be held on Oct. 1 at 201 Montague Street at 8:15 P. M. Prof. C. T. Winchester of Wesleyan University will lecture in the department of philology on Oct. 2 at 4 P. M. on "The Early Literature of England and Its Influence on Modern Literature." Prof. A. T. Hadley of Yale will lecture on "The Principles of Political Economy as Applied to Money, Finance, and Banking." at 8:15 P. M. on Oct. 2 at 174 Montague Street, and J. Frederick Hopkins on "Cathedral Towns of England." at Bond and Fulton Streets on the same day and at the same hour. Mrs. Sarah B. How will lecture on "The Period of Dutch Settlement in Brooklyn." at 174 Montague Street at 4 P. M. on Oct. 3, and Prof. William H. Goodyear, on "Unknown Italy." at 8:15 P. M., on Oct. 3.

DELEGATE M'HUGH ARRIVES.

To Work in Behalf of Sailors and Longshoremen's Unions.

Edward McHugh, a delegate from the International Federation of Marine Trades of Great Britain, arrived yesterday by the steamship Etruria, and will visit the sailors and longshoremen's unions in the large American ports.

James H. Williams, agent of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union in this city, two days ago received a cable dispatch from Thomas Mann, the General Secretary of the Waterside Laborers of Great Britain, informing him that Delegate McHugh had sailed, and a committee of sailors was appointed to meet him at the dock and take him to the headquarters of the union, at 51 South Street.

Delegate McHugh said he had come to this country to influence the sailors and longshoremen's unions here to co-operate with the unions of Great Britain in gaining for the ship, dock, and river workmen of both countries better conditions of wages and hours. In Great Britain there were forty-five unions interested, and thirty-eight of these were desirous of joining an international organization.

The headquarters of the British unions is in Liverpool, and there are branch unions in Bremen, Rotterdam, and Antwerp. Mr. McHugh himself is opposed to strikes.

Agent Williams said last evening that Delegate McHugh's visit here was unsolicited, and was not expected until the cable dispatch arrived. He did not know yet exactly what the object of McHugh's mission was. If he intended to get the American sailors and longshoremen to promise to join in the proposed universal sailors and dock laborers' strike he would not meet with success, as far as the sailors were concerned.

The condition of American sailors is much better than it formerly has been, and they have been much benefited by legislation. What was needed in New-York, Mr. Williams said, is a strengthening of the local union here. In Boston, where they have a good union, the sailors struck last week, and obtained an advance of $5 a month. On the Pacific coast the condition of the sailors is much improved, as far as wages are concerned, and the sailors' unions in this country are mainly busying themselves with trying to abolish cruelty to men on vessels.

Delegate McHugh will be courteously received, Mr. Williams said, and a meeting of sailors and longshoremen will be called to give him an opportunity of meeting them and obtaining their views.

PRATT INSTITUTE CLASSES.

Unusually Large Number of Applicants in Various Departments.

The day classes of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, began work on Sept. 21 and the evening classes on Sept. 23.

There is an unusually large number of students, especially in the Normal classes and in the Library School. The applicants for the library class numbered over a hundred, and, as at present the limit of the school is twenty first-year students, there were necessarily a good many disappointed persons. The Normal art class reached its limit early in the Summer vacation, and since the opening of the Fall term it has been necessary to turn away many. This increase in the number of Normal students is very encouraging to the institute, for it is through its Normal graduates that its best work is done.

Frederick B. Pratt, the Secretary of the institute, has been spending the Summer in Portland, Oregon, and during his absence his work has been cared for by C. M. Pratt, the President of the Board of Trustees.

The usual Founder's Day exercises will be held in the assembly hall on Oct 2. These exercises take the place of the opening exercises of the High School, and to them only the members of the institute are invited.

By the sudden death of Miss Ada Pratt, who had been for a long time the Secretary of the department of domestic art, the institute has sustained a great loss. Miss Pratt had succeeded in making herself invaluable to her department, and her place is one which it will be exceedingly difficult to fill.

Miss Louise Both-Hendriksen has returned from a Summer tour in Europe and with a renewed interest in her work in household art. She reports that she has been able to gather a great deal of new material with which to illustrate her lectures.

J. F. Hopkins, the director of the department of museums, spent the Summer in Europe making a collection of photographs for the institute. He will catalogue these photographs and will then place them in the reference room of the new library building for the benefit of the public.

Plans for the White Fleet.

The fleet of war vessels at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., did not sail yesterday. The Texas arrived from Newport, equipped with her torpedo outfit. As soon as she received coal and provisions it was said the fleet will proceed to sea. Talk of convening a court-martial to inquire into the recent grounding of the Texas was said to be unfounded. The fleet will spend a week at sea, and then go to Newport News for coal, after which ten days more will wind up fleet manoeuvres at sea, and the fleet will return to New-York.

FULL OF DASH AND VIGOR

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS A LIVELY PLACE.

Great Contrast to Its Work and Spirit Presented in the Rooms Where the Bryan Campaign Is Directed—Silverites Greatly Embarrassed by Lack of Funds—Tons of Literature Held in Chicago for Want of Money to Pay Express Charges.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—No one who visits the National headquarters of the two political parties in this city will fail to be struck by the different spirits pervading them. The Republicans and silver Democrats occupy rooms in the same establishment, the Auditorium Hotel, but the latter are in the Annex, across the street from the main building.

In the Republican camp everything is active; across the way, silence nearly always reigns. The Republican rooms are crowded almost all day. They comprise a score of rooms, on two floors; the silver men have a few small apartments. Mr. Hanna's machine is a huge and complex bit of mechanism; no system exists in the Bryan camp.

Hundreds of clerks and scores of chiefs work under Mr. Hanna, with the business system of a great and successful mercantile establishment. The few people visible at the silver headquarters appear almost idle, and seldom transact any business. The information they get and retail out emanates from fanatical adherents, in whose wild statements concerning the silver movement or against the other parties little reliance can be placed. The daily callers at the McKinley rooms number many thousands; only a few stragglers find their way to the Annex.

Bryan Managers Lack Cash.

There is no doubt about the need of funds on the part of Bryan's managers. That the silver mine owners are going to raise a huge pool to help elect him is regarded as certain, but the men at headquarters have come to the conclusion that none of the money will pass through their hands for distribution. This has caused hundreds who hung around the rooms a month ago to disappear.

In this connection it may be interesting, as showing the desperate straits in which the Bryan Committee finds itself, to give the full text of the letter, already referred to in these dispatches, which was recently sent out by Chairman Campau of the Democratic Campaign Committee, appealing for aid to the Postmasters. It is a direct violation of the civil service law, and it may be the subject of legal proceedings against the sender. This is the letter:

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1896.

Postmaster:

Dear Sir: It is imperative that the National Committee have additional funds with which to prosecute the campaign industriously from now until its close. There has always existed a great discrepancy in the campaign funds of the two parties, but the difference was never more marked than this year. The classes that have profited and that hope to profit by legislation have contributed vast sums to the Republican campaign fund. We can only hope for assistance from friends of the people's cause, and cannot expect it from those who want an Administration that will promote selfish private interests.

Will you oblige me by sending as soon as possible a list of 100 or more Democrats in your State whom you consider likely contributors to our funds? I desire to address them urgent letters soliciting their assistance at this time.

Knowing the burdens that must fall upon you during the campaign, I hesitate to address you as to aiding us directly, but if you could make some pledge at this time on behalf of your State it would be exceedingly helpful. You can see the importance of knowing what we can depend on at as early a date as possible.

I inclose you herewith a blank pledge of contribution. If you find it impracticable to give direct assurance of assistance, could you undertake to circulate a number of these pledges?

Thanking you in advance for your interest and the assistance I am confident you will render to the effort to secure funds, I am faithfully yours, DANIEL J. CAMPAU,
Chairman Democratic Campaign Committee.

Unable to Hire Speakers.

Speakers of prominence cannot be secured for need of money for their expenses, and Chairman Jones and Committeeman Campau confess that they will have to rely on the "patriotism and enthusiasm" of the people. Tons of literature have accumulated in the distributing rooms for need of money to prepay the carriage, as the heartless express companies are this year treating political committees just as they would treat commercial houses, and compel them to prepay or guarantee charges on the shipments of documents.

This has seriously interfered with the distribution of silver literature, but the McKinley documents are shipped in wholesale lots in every direction. Bryan's people say their opponents are being favored by the express companies in this matter, but there is no need for discrimination on the part of the carriers, for the Republican committee has "money to burn."

In the matter sent out by the McKinleyites up to the present time, out of forty-four documents but three deal with the tariff. The others concern the money question considered from various standpoints, or are reprints of the platforms and candidates' letters of acceptance.

Tariff Coming to the Front.

Now, however, the order has gone forth for more tariff leaflets, and the catalogue will hereafter contain a greater percentage of that kind of literature. Col. Perry Heath, who has charge of this bureau, says this is a result of a demand from various parts of the country. The order for more tariff literature is said to have come from Chairman Hanna himself. At any rate, the tariff is to have at least a temporary right of way over finance, and Col. Heath's writers are at work preparing pamphlets on the old issue of wages and the tariff, incidentally showing the beauties of McKinleyism and the horrors of a lower rate of taxation.

If these are favorably taken, and there is a demand for more, the money question may "take a back seat" in Republican campaign literature, and even the speakers may talk tariff instead of finance.

Salmon Caught in Eel Weir.

Records of illegal salmon catching in the East and West Branch of the Delaware, at Lakin's Eddy and near Walton, were given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sept. 4. Writing from Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 25, Edward Canfield, General Superintendent of the Ontario and Western Railway Company, says:

"Another salmon has been taken from the Beaverkill. This one on Saturday last—from an eel rack or weir—about a mile above Trout Brook. The salmon was 37 inches long and weighed 14 pounds. This water is inhabited by trout, and the eel weir is clearly a violation of Section 143 of game and trout laws.

"We might have some fine fishing in a year or two if the Fish Commissioners gave the salmon a fair show in these waters and without going to Canada."

Entertainments for Photographers.

The committees of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography, 177 Montague Street, announce a number of interesting entertainments. The Print Committee will hang prints for criticism on the second Monday in October, November, and December. The Lantern Slide Committee will project slides on Oct. 19, Nov. 16, and Dec. 21, and the Technical and Demonstration Committee will present items of photographic interest on the fourth Mondays of October, November, and December.

B. Altman & Co.

Millinery Dept.

First Floor.

Imported and Domestic

Novelties in Fancy Feathers, Birds and Wings for Early Autumn Wear. Ostrich Feathers and Tips, all colors and Black. Ornaments in steel, Rhinestone and Jet. Flowers for Hats and Dress Garniture. Felt Hats, Bonnets and Toques for Ladies, Misses and Children. Exclusive Novelties in Walking and Bicycling Hats.

ALSO

TRIMMED HATS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

INDIAN ATTACK THREATENED.

El Plomo, a Mining Camp, in Danger of an Assault.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 26.—Information from El Plomo, a mining camp in Sonora, about fifty miles southwest of Nogales, conveys the intelligence that the town is beleaguered by Papago Indians, and the Mexican authorities at Hermosillo have been appealed to for military assistance.

It is stated that the Papagos have been holding a feast of some days' duration in the vicinity of El Plomo and have killed a number of cattle belonging to stockmen residing there. An attempt was made to arrest some of the offending Indians, who resisted. The posse retreated to El Plomo, secured reinforcements and returned to the scene of the trouble. A second time the Papagos drove them back to El Plomo. A third attempt resulted in the arrest of four Indians and their incarceration in the jail at the camp.

To rescue the prisoners some 200 armed Papagos have surrounded the camp and threaten to attack. As they were approaching a courier was hastened to Santa Ana, seventy-five miles away, the nearest place on the Sonora Railway accessible by road, who wired to Hermosillo for troops. Yesterday morning Col. Kosterlitzki, with a troop of La Gendarmie was started from Nogales to the scene of the trouble.

A TRUST COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

A Deed of Trust Filed by a Kansas City Corporation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—The International Loan and Trust Company of Kansas City, with offices at Delaware Street and Missouri Avenue, has filed a deed of trust in the Recorder's office for $96,297. The officers refuse to talk about the company's condition. A similar deed was filed in Wyandotte County, Kan.

The deed sets forth that the Loan and Trust Company is indebted to E. J. Ormsbee, J. S. Wilcox and George Bottum, trustees, for money collected, $20,195; to the National Park Bank of New-York, $2,500; to the Searsport National Bank, $3,250; to the Belfast National Bank of Belfast, Me., $2,000; to the Merchants' National Bank of Rockland, Me., $9,168; to the Mechanics' National Bank of New-Bedford, Mass., $5,250; to the Glens Falls National Bank of Glens Falls, N. Y., $8,000; to the Franklin National Bank of New-Hampshire, $7,000, and to the Exchange Bank of Franklin, Penn., $1,600.

The deed of trust covers numerous tracts of real estate in Kansas City, farmlands in Texas and other States and a long list of notes and securities. It provides that the trust company is to have until December 1, 1896, in which to meet its obligations.

THE BANCROFT REACHES FAYAL

A Very Quick Passage Made by the Little Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department this morning announced the arrival at Fayal, Azores, of the little cruiser Bancroft yesterday, she having been just ten days at sea from New-York. The officials of the department were highly gratified with the excellent passage made by the miniature cruiser, the shortest distance between the two points being 2,070 nautical miles, which gives the Bancroft an average speed for the voyage of fully nine knots per hour.

It is believed that she missed the severe storms of the early part of the week, which so seriously delayed transatlantic steamers on the more northerly routes. After coaling at Horta, the port of Fayal, the Bancroft will probably resume her cruise to Gibraltar, only about 1,000 miles distant, and as for the shorter distance her speed can safely be increased, her arrival there is looked for next week. From Gibraltar she will at once proceed to Constantinople, where little doubt is felt that the permission to pass the Dardanelles will be awaiting her.

The arrival of the

Sunday
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The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-20

NO DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY

THE IMPRESSION GROWING THAT THE POLICE IMAGINED IT.

The Connection of Russian Nihilists with the Alleged Plot Absurd—If Tynan Is Extradited and Convicted, He Will Soon Be Quietly Released—Salisbury's Supposed Policy Regarding the Sultan of Turkey Thought to be Known.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The miasma of press and police mendacity which arose on the arrest of the Tynan gang having partially cleared off, it seems now possible to get some reasonable view of what the facts may be. During the two weeks that have elapsed since Tynan's arrest the burden of proof has increasingly tended toward the conviction that the whole affair is a police, rather than a political, conspiracy.

It is not only that the arrests at Rotterdam, Glasgow, and Boulogne were opportune to the Czar's arrival in Scotland and his visit to France. The connection of Tynan, Kearney, and Bell, or Ivory, with the plot has been traced, their alleged association with American and European Nihilists investigated, their sources of supplies inquired into, and their connection with the resurgence of militant Fenianism in Ireland ventilated. The result of all these inquiries is that neither the authorities nor independent research can connect the prisoners with the new Fenian societies in Ireland, nor in the remotest way with any Nihilist or Anarchist group in Europe.

The abundance of money which the members of the gang could dispose of has pointed to two sources—the British Secret Service fund and the too-trustful Irish-American associations. The English civil service estimates for the current financial year, put at £30,000 for "secret service," are known to have been increased already by drafts on the Treasury for about £10,000 more. Proof which has been obtained that both Tynan and Haines were in London at the end of 1895 lends force to the suspicion that the first lines of the conspiracy were then laid. Kearney has not the same odium of police agent attached to him. He gets the credit of being a dupe and a dynamite criminal—not an agent provocateur. As to the participation of the Russian Nihilists in the plot, it is beyond credibility. No common point of fraternity exists between the small group of Nihilists here and the Irish dynamiters. Long before Stepniak died the Russian exile party had repudiated the assassin policy. Nor had they money to work out any militant schemes they might conceive. There is no dynamite fund to be obtained from the Nihilists.

If Tynan Be Extradited.

Anent the extradition of Tynan, if the English Government continues to press for his being handed over there will be a trial and conviction under the Explosives act at the Old Bailey, and a subsequent quiet release. The last dynamite gang, who came from New-York in 1887, raised a momentary public sensation, got sentenced to penal servitude, and were soon after conviction quietly set free and deported to the United States. Their release, they not being Irish political prisoners, was effected without drawing the attention of the country or Parliament. There are still in penal servitude three of the Phoenix Park men—Fitzharris, alias "Skin the Goat"; Laurence Hanlon, and "Joe" Mullett—one of whom could tell something of Tynan's part in that affair if Tynan were put upon his trial for it.

But Tynan will not be tried, nor has the speech made by Mr. Gill for the prosecution of Ivory, in the Bow Street Police Court on Thursday, converted any of the many doubters to the belief that there has been a genuine dynamite conspiracy.

Treatment of the Porte.

The fact has been learned that no conclusive change in the treatment of the Porte by the European powers will be visible till after the Czar's visit to Paris. The greater freedom of action shown by the English Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, in dealing with the Sultan is in the meantime valuable as an indication of the English Government's drift. Lord Salisbury has determined upon either the deposition of the Sultan or the practical administration of Turkey through the Council of Ambassadors, as has already been outlined. The deposition of the Sultan, with the appointment of a successor under the sanction of the powers, would be equivalent to the proposed European protectorate.

There is high authority for stating that just prior to going to Balmoral, the Czar caused his Ambassador, M. Nelidoff, to report to him specially on the Sultan's moral and mental condition. At the time the order was given M. Nelidoff was absent on leave from his post, at Constantinople. The Czar's request pointed to a consideration of questions whether Abdul Hamid could be trusted to reign quietly under new conditions or must be deposed.

The English Liberal press discusses with equanimity a permanent Russian occupation of Constantinople, accompanied with "guarantees" of free passage of the Dardanelles. With Russia in possession of Constantinople and the Straits, and Europe in possession only of "guarantees," there would soon be war cataclysms. The Balmoral conferences cannot go their way. The real Salisbury lead is a European protectorate over Turkey. Lord Salisbury and M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, are both at Balmoral for the purpose of consulting with the Czar. M. de Staal is a strong Anglophile, and will give great assistance to the British Government in the direction of convincing Russia of the disinterestedness of the Turkish policy of Great Britain. Many prominent Conservatives are strongly opposed to any plan which would hand Constantinople over to Russia.

The eminent foreign expert, Frederick Greenwood, published an article in The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday, in which he predicted that if the European powers should give Constantinople to Russia that empire would become in a few years the irremovable master of Europe.

The Czar's Visit to Balmoral.

Despite the rainy weather which has prevailed at Balmoral since the arrival of the Czar and Czarina, the Queen and the Russian Empress have driven out together several times and indulged in long confidential conversations. The Queen seeks to interest the Czarina as a woman in the distress of the Armenians.

The Admiralty chiefs, in concert with the War Office authorities, have had under consideration the operations that might be necessary for the forcing of the Straits and the occupation of Constantinople. It is understood that the passage of the Dardanelles is regarded as easy, involving small probable loss of life, and none in ships; but Lord Wolseley is said to report that, though Constantinople could be destroyed by the fleet and the Sultan's palace held by a force of marines, no orderly occupation, preserving the city from anarchy, could be effected without a force of 40,000 men. No such English expedition is within the bounds of possibility, but an Anglo-Italian expedition is.

The Czar's time at Balmoral is mainly devoted to deer stalking, grouse shooting, in arranged batteries, and to playing billiards. When he is not interested in these or other amusements he is supposed to be concerned with politics. His presence at Balmoral has changed the usual current of Court life there. Hitherto Court etiquette has been relaxed at Balmoral; with the Czar's coming it has been rigidly enforced. This implies the attendance of an enormous number of officials and underlings. The Master of the Horse, the Lord Chamberlain, and all other Court officials have crowded into Balmoral, overtaxing its accommodations, so Abergeldie Castle has been prepared for the overflow of guests, and a temporary frame house has been erected between the courtyard and the stables of Balmoral Castle, where the domestics and suite followers are lodged. The Queen has caused a private chapel, recently fitted up for her personal use, to be converted into a chapel for Russian orthodox worship, with all accessories of vestments, crucifixes, communion plate, and sacred ikons.

Concerning the discovery of the alleged dynamite plot and the resultant arrests of Tynan, Kearney, Haines, and Ivory, The Speaker remarks that in this case the detective machinery moved with a degree of certainty and precision which the public are accustomed to see only on the stage. There are also lingering doubts about the morality of employing agents provocateur, the paper says, which need explaining away.

Mr. J. J. Collins, Vice Consul General, here, has been commissioned to take the testimony of Mrs. Langtry in connection with a divorce suit which is pending in California.

The Savoy Theatre will be reopened in November with the production of a new comic opera, the music of which was composed by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, and the libretto written by Mr. F. C. Burnand, editor of Punch, and Mr. Lehmann, President of the Leander Rowing Club.

CUSTOMS SERVICE PRUNING.

Collector Kilbreth Has Forwarded His Plan to Washington.

In considering plans for a reduction of expenses in the various branches of the Customs Service in this city, Collector Kilbreth has carefully investigated the condition of each department and each division. In this work he has had the co-operation of all the deputy collectors, as well as of Surveyor McGuire, Appraiser Bunn, and Naval Officer Baldwin.

While not one of the officers mentioned was willing to recommend the discharge of any particular employe, the state of facts shown by their reports lighted the way very clearly for the Collector to effect the required retrenchment of $50,000 or $60,000 in the annual expenditures.

Collector Kilbreth has embodied his ideas in a report which was mailed to Secretary Carlisle in Washington Friday. Official etiquette deters the Collector from disclosing the recommendations submitted to his superior officer, but there is no secrecy regarding the general scope of the proposed economies.

There are two departments of the New-York Customs Service that especially invite the pruning knife just now. The Appraiser's office is one and the Surveyor's office is the other. Within two or three years the salary list in the Appraiser's department is said to have been increased at least $10,000 a month. This increase was caused by a supposed necessity of a larger clerical force, including Inspectors and weighers. But the long period of business depression nullified this supposed necessity, and there are at present more men in the Appraiser's department than there is work for.

The heavy falling off in imports has reduced the work of the Appraiser's staff very much. The chances are, therefore, that a considerable proportion of the required retrenchment will be effected in the Appraiser's office.

It is also probable that the official pruning knife will cut deeply into the night force of Inspectors attached to the Surveyor's office. About forty additional Inspectors, at $4 a day, were added to the Surveyor's staff last Spring for the purpose of facilitating the docking of incoming steamships which arrive after sundown. This new feature of the Customs Service does not appear to have justified itself, particularly to the extent of employing forty additional Inspectors. The number of steamships arriving in port in the evening is comparatively small, and for some time there has been a well-defined notion about the Custom House that a large part of this extra force of night Inspectors could be spared. The impression among the men themselves is strong that the Collector has recommended that some of them be dropped from the pay roll.

Few changes are likely to be made in the Custom House proper, or in the Naval Office. Investigation has shown that the clerical forces in those two departments are not excessive. There are a few vacancies in each office—a deputy collectorship among others—and it is understood that except in cases of necessity, such vacancies will not be filled. There are perhaps half a dozen vacant positions in the Naval Office which will be abolished.

The order from Washington making Collector Kilbreth's retrenchment plan effective will probably be issued about the 1st of next month.

TO HELP MR. CONSTABLE.

Architects Urge a Larger Appropriation for Building Department.

A large number of prominent architects have sent to Mayor Strong a petition urging that a larger appropriation be made for the Building Department, so that it may be enabled to more effectively carry out its work. The petition indorses Superintendent Constable's management of the department. It is expected that the Mayor will give a hearing to a deputation of architects within a week or two.

Hugo V. Koehler, who was active in securing signatures to the petition, is quoted by The Record and Guide as saying:

"We want to help the Superintendent to build up the department. He is the first Superintendent we have ever had who has made any attempt to get that department on to a business basis, to introduce system, order, and method for the dispatch of work quickly, and, at the same time, who has sought to keep the records of the department clean and properly filed. With the amount now at his disposal it is impossible to carry out further reforms, or even to do the work that he is now doing."

Labor in Japan.

Labor in Japan is organized, and a Japanese appears to pin his faith to the utility of unions and guilds. These are organized, according to United States Consul Connelly, not alone to secure higher wages, but also to protect inferior work. These organizations dictate terms in the payment of labor, and also for whom a laborer shall or shall not work. Skilled labor in Japan is so scarce that by means of these unions laborers are able to effect rapid increase in wages more successfully than in any other country. Although the amount paid for labor in Japan is much lower than for the same class of labor in the United States the rates have risen enormously—in many cases as high as 100 per cent.—during the past three years, and are advancing now as steadily as at any previous time. No control is exercised in the matter of the employment of child labor in Japan, a question upon which American statutes put a strict interpretation. Those in authority, however, are coming to the idea that this point should be regulated by statute, and that child labor of all kinds should be abolished.

Costa Rica Wants Immigrants.

In order to foster agricultural enterprise, such as tobacco planting, raising of bananas, cocoa, coffee, and sugar, the Government of Costa Rica has recently decided to spend $50,000 every year in increasing desirable immigration. The introduction of labor is left to private initiative, but the Government, after an interval of two years, pays to the planter for every immigrant introduced by him the cost of his passage to Costa Rica and freight expenses for his equipment. These inducements make it advisable for Americans to own plantations in Costa Rica, and cultivate thereon part of the coffee, cocoa, bananas, sugar, &c., wanted in the United States. Since the Cuban revolution, immense shipments of coffee and bananas have been made to New-Orleans and New-York from over 100 plantations near Port Limon and along the railroad.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN FAIR.

Manufacturers and Others Asked to Send Goods to Guatemala City.

The Consul General of Guatemala in this city, Dr. Joaquin Yela, has been authorized by the Government represented by him to notify manufacturers and merchants throughout the United States that a three months' Central American Exposition will be opened in Guatemala City, beginning March 15, 1897, under the supervision of officials in that country. An invitation is extended to exhibit various products, manufactures, objects of art, industries, machinery, &c. The idea is to show specimens of different branches of trade, in order to encourage business transactions between the United States and Central American ports. Guatemala is especially desirous of establishing more extended commercial relations with this country than exist at the present time.

Space for exhibiting purposes may be obtained by addressing the "Central Committee of the Exposition, Guatemala City, Guatemala," and exhibits should be marked "Exposition Centro-Americana, Guatemala." Many applications have been made already by well-known manufacturing firms in New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

No customs duties will be levied on goods intended for exhibition. The authorized committee will attend to the dispatch of merchandise at the various Custom Houses of Guatemala, giving receipts for same, and holding itself liable for those goods which arrive in perfect condition, but not for such as may be damaged during the exposition. All goods exhibited remain the property of exhibitors, but can only be retaken at the close of the exposition. Goods manufactured at the exhibition may be sold or otherwise disposed of without being liable to the payment of customs duties.

The exposition is intended to embrace the following named branches: Science and literature, education and reading fine arts of all descriptions, mechanics and construction, agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, and special cultivation, fauna and flora, ornamental and all other kinds of industries, natural products, transportation, mining, and immigration. Exhibits declared meritorious by the committee in charge and qualified as worthy of premiums shall be awarded these prizes: Six premiums of $5,000, six of $1,000, ten of $500, twenty of $200, and fifty premiums of $100. In addition, gold, silver, and bronze medals and diplomas will be presented as first-class premiums. Honorable mention will also be made of some exhibits. Those goods receiving premiums may be sold in Guatemala without liability to customs duties, while exhibits which are not awarded premiums will be considered as goods in transit, and must be reshipped, or, if sold, pay regulation tariff rates covering such merchandise.

Goods exhibited at the exposition which are not known, or are little known to the agricultural or industrial trades in Guatemala, and that are of great utility to such trades, may be imported into Guatemala within the year following the closing of the exposition free of duty for the first shipment, provided that the duty on such importation does not exceed $5,000 nor is less than $100. The official committee reserves the right in each and every case to pass on the eligibility of such goods to free entry. The different railroad and foreign transportation companies in Guatemala have signified their pleasure in making pronounced reductions in freight charges as well as in passenger rates to persons patronizing or exhibiting at the exposition.

United States Consul Stephen at Annaberg, Germany, recently informed the State Department in Washington that the Boards of Trade in that country are recommending manufacturers to exhibit in Guatemala City. Particular stress is being made to influence manufacturers of cloths and cotton fabrics.

Mr. Stephen states that German exports to Central America have decreased during the last few years. The imports have more than trebled since 1880. The Consul says that the Germans propose to recapture, if possible, the lost ground, and, in addition, gain new markets, realizing and jealous of the progress being made at the present time by merchants in the United States in dealings with Central America.

Dr. Joaquin Yela, at the office of the Guatemalan Consul General, 4 Stone Street, this city, will be glad to furnish any desired information in relation to the exposition.

TIMID ONES HOARDING GOLD

Heavy Demands by Individuals and Out-of-Town Banks.

While gold from Europe has been flowing a large and steady stream into the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, innumerable small streams of the yellow metal have been trickling out of the Sub-Treasury and out of bank vaults, into the private receptacles of panicky hoarders. According to the testimony of New-York bullion brokers, a large proportion of these hoarders are in the South and West.

Mr. Zimmermann of the firm of Zimmermann & Forshay said yesterday that he had shipped several millions of gold coin to points South and West, in amounts ranging from $2,000 to $50,000.

"This out-of-town demand for gold has been unceasing since the nomination of Bryan," said Mr. Zimmermann. "Individuals and banks have been sending to New-York for gold every day. It looks to me as though the people in the South and some parts of the West are afraid of Bryanism, and are taking precautions to get what little property they have into gold.

"A peculiar phase of this Bryan scare is the disposition on the part of certain foreign-born residents to exchange their savings into the familiar coin of their own countries. They hear a great deal about fifty-three cent dollars and a debased currency, and they think if they provide themselves with the kind of money they have been accustomed to use at home they will be all right. I have exchanged a great deal of money for such persons. Russians, Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, and Syrians are our most frequent customers. For them I have imported more than $100,000 in Russian rubles, $200,000 in Austrian florins, and large sums in French and Italian money. The rate of exchange has been so low that the cost to these poor people for exchanging their money has been very slight."

On the steamship St. Paul, which arrived from Europe yesterday, there was $400,000 in gold, consigned as follows: Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $200,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $100,000, and the National City Bank, $100,000. During the day $160,000 in gold was deposited in the Sub-Treasury in exchange for greenbacks, and about $135,000 in currency was sent to Southern cities, chiefly New-Orleans.

About $6,000,000 additional gold is either on the ocean coming this way or is under engagement for shipment from England and France. The steamship Campania, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, has $200,000 of gold consigned to the New-York Produce Exchange.

Broadway Tabernacle Plans.

The attention of Cornelius N. Bliss, President of the Board of Trustees of the Broadway Tabernacle, was yesterday called to a statement that the Building Committee had decided to hold its services for the year in Leslie's Concert Room, at Eighty-third and the Boulevard; and that the church church would still be known as the Tabernacle Congregational.

"The Broadway Tabernacle church may still be seen in solid masonry at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue," Mr. Bliss said. "The society has no building committee, and needs no such committee, as it has no immediate intention of removing from its present site. Mr. Stimson, the former pastor, is engaged in forming a new Congregational Church in Harlem, but the enterprise has no connection with the Broadway Tabernacle."

THE REAL BATTLE GROUND

VALLEY OF THE OHIO, WITH ITS POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

John MacDonald Shows How Its Democratic Vote Will Be Divided by Palmer and Buckner, and Figures Success for McKinley and Hobart in Several Different Ways—High Tributes to the Sound Money Democratic Leaders.

The Valley of the Ohio, embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, will be the chief theatre of the hard fighting in the present campaign. Conditions in that section are somewhat different from what they are elsewhere, and the people are of a widely divergent type from the people on either side of them to the east and to the west. They are almost a separate race. They have their own political problems and their own way of considering the present vexed condition of National politics.

Such are, in part, the views of John MacDonald, a prominent lawyer of this city, who has lived for years in the Ohio Valley, and is entirely familiar with the people and public questions of that section. Mr. MacDonald is a stanch Republican, and is confident that McKinley will be elected, and pretty much in the same way that Lincoln was elected in 1860, by reason of a division in the ranks of the Democrats.

Effect of the Third Ticket.

In conversation with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. MacDonald laid particular stress upon the significance of the third ticket, or the organization of the National Democratic Party. He said:

"In my opinion, this third-ticket movement makes the election of Mr. McKinley an absolute certainty.

"Many years ago I lived in the Valley of the Ohio for some time, and became acquainted with most of the leading politicians in Kentucky, Southern Indiana, and Southern Illinois, and studied quite carefully the political character of the people inhabiting that valley. They are, to a great extent, composed of the direct descendants of persons who emigrated into that region from Maryland and Virginia. Their ideas of agriculture, business, and social life they brought with them. Their descendants are Democrats, pure and simple, from the tops of their heads to the soles of their feet. They are agriculturists by instinct. Trade and commerce and business on a large scale are to a certain extent repugnant to them. They do not seek to understand the intricacies of the tariff or the subtle laws which control the movements of money and credits. They are absolutely honest in their belief in the principles of Democracy. They are not like the Tammany Democrats, whose chief characteristic is an organized appetite for spoils.

Revolt from Chicago Platform.

"Their honesty of belief made them revolt at once from the vagaries of the Chicago platform, and the strength of the third ticket movement will be found among these inhabitants of the Ohio Valley. The convention called at Indianapolis, and the chief men in this movement are the inhabitants of this valley. The candidates, Gens. Palmer and Buckner, are types of these people. The military record of both of these men is such as appeals to their associates with great power. No two men could have been selected who would have better represented the habits of thought and the general character of the people of that section."

"Do you think that the beneficial effect of the National Democratic ticket will be confined to the States of the Ohio Valley?"

"Not by any means," he replied, "but I do mean that its strongest effect and most beneficial results will be found in those States. The National Democratic ticket will not, in my opinion, affect the Eastern States to an appreciable extent; but it will affect the States in which these people constitute a large portion of the inhabitants, and their allegiance to the principles of sound Democracy will affect not only these people, but also their kinsmen in Maryland and Virginia, and it will so divide the vote of the Democrats as to give the Republican Electors a plurality of the popular vote in Maryland.

"In West Virginia the same ideas will detach a large portion of the Democratic vote, which, together with the prominence of the tariff issue in that State, in consequence of its great manufacturing interests, ought to present no ground for doubt that Mr. McKinley will receive, if not a majority, at least the plurality vote of the State. In view of the fact that Gen. Buckner is a Kentuckian by birth and one of its foremost citizens, is the possessor of a brilliant record as a General of the Confederacy, is known to be absolutely honest in his political views and a perfect exponent of what these people believe sound Democracy to be, he and his ticket ought to receive at least 50,000 Democratic votes in Kentucky, and so split the party in twain in that State, and allow Mr. McKinley's Electors a plurality of the popular vote.

"In Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois this sentiment and idea embodied in the nomination of Gen. Palmer ought to cause such a defection from the Democratic vote as to leave no doubt that Mr. McKinley will receive the plurality, if not the majority, of the popular vote. The same views apply to Missouri, where these people are in great number, and there may be enough of them in Tennessee to turn that State into the Republican column. If the above views are based upon facts which I do not believe can be successfully controverted, then the election of Mr. McKinley is assured beyond the possibility of a doubt."

"Have you made an estimate of McKinley's total strength in the United States?"

McKinley's Strength in the States.

"I have made a very careful estimate, which you will see differs quite materially from the one made by Chairman Jones of the Popocratic Party. This estimate I make as follows:

"I take it for granted that the manufacturing interests of New-England will carry those six States for McKinley, of which a forecast has been shown by the elections in Maine and Vermont. These States have 39 Electoral votes. The prominence of manufactures and the commercial interests in New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, together with the innate strength of the Republican Party in these States, ought to remove any doubt about their place in the Republican column.

"If my views are correct the result is easy to get at. Now, put down the figures as I call them off from my memorandum:

	Electoral Vote.
New-England States	39
New-York	36
New-Jersey	10
Pennsylvania	32
Ohio	23
Total	140

"Add to this the votes of the following States, which will be carried by pluralities, in consequence of the National Democratic ticket:

	Electoral Vote.
Maryland	8
West Virginia	6
Indiana	15
Kentucky	13
Illinois	24
Missouri	17
Total	83
Grand total	223

"This," said Mr. MacDonald, "comes within 1 vote of the 224 necessary for a majority of the Electoral College."

"Where will you get the necessary single vote?"

The German Vote in Wisconsin.

"I can find it in a number of ways, with plenty of other votes to spare," he replied. "In the first place, the presence of a considerable German element in Wisconsin and the strength of the views which they possess on sound money will put Wisconsin into the Republican column, which, with its 12 Electoral votes, would make 235.

"If we exclude Missouri from our computation, with its 17 votes, and deduct this number from 235, it leaves 218, which may be considered, at all events, as certain.

"This computation does not take into account the votes of the States of Michigan, with 14 Electors; Minnesota, 9; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; South Dakota, 4, and Delaware, 3, and certainly among these States there can be found at least six Electors for Mr. McKinley.

"You say nothing of the Western States. Do you concede them all to Bryan?"

"By no means. The following States may be considered as possible occupants of the Republican column: California, 9; Oregon, 4; Washington, 4, and Wyoming, 3.

"You will see, therefore, that in whatever way the outlook is viewed it does not seem possible that, in view of the foregoing facts, Mr. McKinley can be defeated."

"Have you any views, Mr. MacDonald, as to the result of the election, in so far as it will affect the House of Representatives?"

"I am confident," he said, "that the Republicans will win a sweeping victory that will restore to them the control of public affairs. The real struggle, it appears to me, is to win such a majority in the lower house of Congress as will enable legislation to be passed of a character that will protect the National credit and honor, restore public confidence, and give employment and prosperity to the people."

CAN'T GIVE AWAY 600 GUNS.

Heavy Artillery, Long Ago Obsolete, on the Hands of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The navy has more than 600 guns it is anxious to give away. They are obsolete weapons, having been condemned by the ordnance officers. They might be sold had not Congress authorized their presentation to soldiers' monument associations, posts of the Grand Army, and municipal corporations.

About 100 of these guns have been called for, and there is every likelihood that the Government can get rid of few more, even by giving them away. None of these guns is of light weight, the smallest weighing more than 6,000 pounds. This ordnance is the remnant of war material left at the various navy yards with their mounts, and a large quantity of cannon balls.

The department receives many requests for guns mostly from organizations which desire field pieces or weapons which can be easily carted around. The guns which the department wishes to rid itself of are huge affairs, suitable for decorative purposes of a ponderous character. There are thirty-two thirteen-inch mortars, with thirty-six mounts, divided between the Brooklyn, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yards.

These mortars weigh 17,300 pounds, and the mounts, of iron, weigh 4,000 pounds. They would make suitable ornaments at the base of a soldiers' monument or at the entrance of a park. There are 299 eleven-inch guns of the old muzzle-loading variety, each weighing 15,800 pounds. There are more than 60,000 projectiles with this lot of guns. These projectiles are the old-time cannon balls, which make such picturesque piles.

NAVAL DOCKS IN POOR REPAIR.

Granite Structures Far Less Expensive in the End than Timber.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The naval docks are in bad condition, from all accounts. The estimates to be presented to Congress for repairs of these structures will startle those who hope for an economy of navy yard expenses. Most of the trouble appears to be with the timber docks, which have been commended for their inexpensive quality. The civil engineers are of opinion that the Government would find it advantageous to build durable granite docks instead of timber docks, which are in constant need of repair.

The civil engineer at the Norfolk Navy Yard has just sent to the department an interesting report of the ravages of the teredo, the marine worm, upon the timber structure at that yard. He asked that prompt steps be taken without waiting for a specific appropriation from Congress for the preservation of the dock, and the bureau of yards and docks has set aside $10,000 for covering the timber with copper.

The creosoting of the material before it is used in the construction does not appear to have preserved it from the worms. The civil engineers have all along maintained that the Government would save considerable money by building granite docks, which defy the animal and vegetable influences of the water.

At Norfolk, for instance, alongside the decaying timber dock is a stone dock which is over sixty years old. It is in use to-day and is in excellent condition, requiring practically no repairs, while the timber dock is but seven years old and already is in danger of becoming worthless.

CORN POPPED BY THE SUN.

Five-Acre Crop Ruined, According to an Indiana Narrative.

ST. CROIX, Ind., Sept. 26.—Theodore Roberts planted five acres in popcorn on his farm, four miles from here, last Spring. A few days ago he noticed that the shucks were abnormally swollen and that the ear seemed to be larger than when it began to ripen, a thing contrary to corn, as shrinkage is the rule.

Mr. Roberts found that seven-eighths of the grain had popped open and was capped with the white pulp, as though it had been in the fire. Some of the corn tastes as sweet as when newly popped, but the greater part of it is dry and tasteless. The phenomenon is attributed to the hot weather that prevailed two or three weeks ago. The crop is ruined.

Fought a Snake in a Cellar.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Ernest Cadmus, a carpenter, was at work on the roof of a new house at Glen Ridge to-day. He heard cries coming from the cellar, where Richard Jacobson, a mason, and his helper, Joseph Shields, colored, were working. He went down and saw the two standing on a barrel and a big snake wriggling about the cellar. Cadmus secured a rake, and with the assistance of Wallace Van Riper gave the snake battle. After a fight for ten minutes the snake was killed. It measured five feet two inches.

Garbage Dumped Between Towns.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Health Inspector Beech of Kearny investigated the charge to-day of Chief of Police Callahan of Harrison, made by him before the Board of Health of Harrison, that the refuse and odorous matter dumped on Ogden Avenue, which is the dividing line between Kearny and Harrison, was on the Kearny side. Inspector Beech says that the stuff is on the Harrison side. In the meantime the refuse remains, and each Health Board says it is the duty of the other to remedy the evil.

Starting for New-York.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Among the saloon passengers who will sail from Southampton for New-York on board the steamer Paris to-day are Moreton Frewen, Thomas F. Gilroy, ex-Mayor of New-York; Hilary A. Herbert, United States Secretary of the Navy; G. W. Smalley, the correspondent of The London Times in New-York, and Miss Ada Rehan of Daly's company.

RAZOR KNIGHTS AROUSED

BARBERS' WAR AGAINST COLLEGES IN THEIR TRADE.

Do Not Believe in the Short-Term Training Which Brings Men Into the Shops to the Detriment of the Old Apprenticeship System—Say They Are Not Competent to Do the Work—Convention Called and a Law Drawn for the Trade.

In every barber's shop in this city and twenty-seven other cities in New-York State razors were drawn with unusual care and persistence yesterday over whetstones and strops, and there was a glitter in the eyes of boss barbers that boded no good to somebody.

The knights of the razor and scissors have been called to arms. All over the State the slogan has been sounded:

"Down with barbers' colleges!"

"Perdition to the mushroom hair clippers and face scrapers who invade our province with diplomas!"

From Rochester came the call to battle. It was thundered out by Charles A. Prinz, President of the Barbers' Protective Association of that city. He wishes employers to band together against shaving schools and their graduates, and through his association has called a convention of barbers, to meet Nov. 17 in Syracuse, Binghamton, or Utica.

"We want to legislate the incompetent barbers and the so-called barber colleges out of existence," said Mr. Prinz, "so that no person can manage or be a proprietor of a barber's shop without passing an examination before a competent board of examiners. The lawyers, doctors, dentists, plumbers, druggists, horseshoers, and even policemen, mail carriers and firemen are required to pass an examination; in fact almost every trade and profession in the land is protected.

"Is the barber protected? No! Why not? Simply because the barbers have not had the gumption before to look out for their own interests. But now they see to what it will lead unless something is done to legislate the incompetent barbers as well as the barber colleges out of existence. Years ago it was customary for an apprentice to serve three years at the trade before he was considered a barber. But now the majority serve about six months and then start in business for themselves. What kind of work can such a barber do, or a barber who practices eight weeks in a barber college? They certainly cannot do good work, consequently they must cut prices.

"At this rate how long before the whole country is overrun by cheap barbers' shops and the good barbers will have to go out of business or else cut their prices accordingly. This must be prevented by the better class of barbers, who understand their business, banding together for their mutual protection."

John S. Everly, the Ashland House barber, is in hearty accord with Mr. Prinz's ideas.

"Why, it's awful, the kind of workmen these barber schools are turning out," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "They are a positive menace to the public safety and good looks.

"When I learned my trade we didn't think a man knew it all until he had had about six years' experience. We began with lathering customers, and it was a long while before we got to handling the tools of our trade.

"Now these schools are turning out butchers and hackers of hair after five or six weeks of alleged training.

"If one of them gets into a shop he is enough to ruin a good trade. Do you suppose that a man who loses a section of his nose in a barber's chair will come back to sacrifice an ear? And is it likely that a man will develop such an appetite for soap that he'll come in every day to get a mouthful?

"These barber colleges should certainly be legislated out of existence and kept out."

Carl Schuhr, the Young Men's Christian Association barber, thinks that none should enter his business who has not served a thorough apprenticeship and passed an examination.

"We have to keep the public looking clean and neat," said Mr. Schuhr, "and we ought to do it good and without hurting. We can't cut a man's face into strips and expect to have him say 'Thank you?' Eh? I guess not; and that's what these barber college fellows do. Let us have laws to stop them."

Mr. Prinz has drawn up a law against incompetent barbers and barber colleges, and it will probably be presented at the next session of the Legislature.

THE ARMY AND THE MILITIA.

Adjt. Gen. Ruggles Thinks They Should Be More Closely United.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The annual report of Adjt. Gen. Ruggles of the army will treat, among other important subjects, of the National Guard. It will include an abstract of the reports of army officers who last Summer served as Inspectors at the State encampments. Gen. Ruggles believes the day is not far distant when the regular service will work more closely in connection with the militia. He is in favor of joint encampments and of combination marches, regarding the association of volunteer soldiers with the regulars as of importance to the former.

It is probable that the War Department will order the regulars to attend the Summer encampments of the State troops in a few years, the experience already had in that direction being very satisfactory. The reports of army officers on the various State Guards will not be made public this year through the medium of the Adjutant General's office. The reports will, however, be furnished the Adjutant Generals of the States, and the latter are permitted to make public such portions of these reports as they deem proper.

This action is taken for the reason that army officers are now encouraged to speak freely upon the condition of the troops, and sometimes criticism is indulged in which it is not desirable should be printed. Such comments, of course, are purely technical, relating to military matters.

Record of a Victim of Lynch Law.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—C. O. Davis, who was recently subjected to lynch law by infuriated Iowa farmers, was the bank wrecker who was captured near this village last January by Detective Salisbury of the Denver force. Davis, or Davies, was taken direct from Canandaigua to East Peru, where he was wanted for wrecking a bank, but he managed to dig his way out of jail and remained in hiding in the woods until discovered and executed by his victims. He was also connected with a bank-wrecking affair at Avoca, Steuben County, N. Y., under the alias of F. M. Douglass. His wife and family at that time resided in Shortsville, N. Y.

Not Much Hurt by Three-Story Fall.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Eugene Gelpo, a two-year-old boy living on the third floor of 121 Hamburg Place, was sittting in a window at noon to-day. He lost his balance and fell to the ground. He was seen by a big crowd, who thought he would be killed. A doctor who examined him said that he was not seriously hurt.

B. Altman & Co.

Special values, Monday,

3d Floor.

LACE BED SETS.

IRISH POINT, $4.90

ANTIQUE LACE, 7.50

RENAISSANCE AND LOUIS XVI. 27.50

LACE CURTAINS

Renaissance $3.75 and 7.50

Tambour 4.90 and 7.00

Irish Point 3.90 and 5.00

Embroidered Japanese Silk Lambrequins, $2.40.

BRASS AND ENAMEL BEDSTEADS.

Pure Hair Mattresses,

(made in our workrooms.)

Designs and estimates submitted for Interior Draperies, Furniture and Wall Covering, Window Shades, etc.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

THE TORPEDO BOAT BIDS.

A Report to be Ready Monday—Why Some Bidders Failed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Board of Bureau Chiefs will be ready to report upon the torpedo boat bids by Monday. The contracts for the thirty-knot boats are likely to go to the Herreshoff Company, the Bath Iron Works, and the Union Iron Works. Contracts for smaller boats will undoubtedly be awarded to Moran Brothers of Seattle, Washington; Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore, for which concern the liberal provision for this class of ship was inserted in the Naval Appropriation bill through Senator Gorman's influence; Wolff & Zwicker of Portland, Oregon; Providence Steam Engine Company, and Charles Hillman Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia.

The bids of Lewis Nixon, the ex-Constructor, who is at the head of a shipbuilding concern at Elizabeth, N. J., and of George Lawley of South Boston, the builder of racing yachts, are deemed excessive under the amount available. The bid of an Alexandria (Va.) firm, which had an electric boat, for which no plans were submitted, has not been considered. The firm of Dialogue & Son of Camden, N. J., will probably not secure a contract for a like reason. The plans of that concern for a thirty-knot boat attracted much attention, especially as they involved some excellent features of the notable Russian craft Sokol, and if adopted would give the service a splendid boat.

The bidders were somewhat confused, and the experts have been embarrassed by the failure of the department to stipulate originally the displacement which was desired in the thirty-knot boats. No mention was made in the department circular sent to prospective bidders of the size of these boats, and firms have been at liberty to estimate on a boat of any dimensions.

ENSIGN BULLARD'S EXPENSES.

The Officer Is Finally Victorious over the Treasury Officials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A naval officer has had a contest with the Treasury Department officials over a claim for expenses, and has come off victorious. Some time ago the Navy Department ordered Ensign Bullard to duty on board the Newark, on the South Atlantic station. He was directed to proceed by steamer via Rio de Janeiro. On arriving in that city he found awaiting him a telegram from the Navy Department, instructing him to engage board at a hotel and join the Newark, which was then on its way to Rio, on her arrival.

Bullard followed these orders and remained a week at a hotel. This expense was added to by certain steward's fees he disbursed on account of the trip he was making under orders. The Navy Department allowed the claim as a reasonable one. The Auditor, however, took a different view, and Bullard seemed in danger of being taxed for obeying the orders of the Navy Department. The controversy was finally submitted to Controller Bowler, who has decided that Bullard shall be reimbursed for his outlay.

Bankers at Lincoln's Tomb.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—The American Bankers' Association which had been in session at St. Louis arrived in this city yesterday to visit the tomb of Lincoln at Oakridge Cemetery. The bankers were driven out to Lincoln's monument, arriving there soon after 1 A. M. President Robert Lowrey of Georgia called the meeting to order and introduced the Rev. Dr. J. I. Davies, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who offered pray

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SATURDAY—P. M.

In the brief session of the market today, stocks were more active than on any Saturday for a long time past. They were strong. Here and there were evidences of reactionary tendencies, but none were very effective.

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The weekly bank statement showed an increase in the surplus reserve held by Clearing House banks, but the Wall Street community paid more attention to the figures which showed further contraction in the loan accounts.

It was argued that this showing reflected a tendency upon the part of business men to go slow for the present and probably also a disposition upon the part of the banks to hold as closely within bounds as possible their advances to customers pending the election.

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Almost universally there is a feeling that so far as the financial situation is concerned we have already had material improvement, and that this improvement is destined soon to extend and become more consequential. None the less, however, among conservative men in Wall Street the disposition is pronounced to go slow at the moment. On all sides there is confidence as to the result of the coming National election, but the average man in the Stock Exchange district is persuaded that it will be better to be ultra prudent just now rather than to give way to enthusiasm.

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In Sugar Trust stock the fight between the factions proceeds. To-day speculators on the bear side had the best of it. The stock opened buoyantly, but the tone of it soon changed. Important Stock Exchange interests, which during the week have been identified with efforts to lift the prices of the stock, turned up unexpectedly as sellers. This left the rank and file of the Stock Exchange perplexed. The only thing that is certain is that the strongest interests in the Sugar combination are outspoken in their assertion that they do not know anything about what is going on in the stock market and that they don't care. The stock is being bulled largely on the theory that these same powers have been big buyers.

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All the Granger stocks were strong, but most attention after Sugar Trust was directed to Manhattan Elevated. Transactions in that stock have all of a sudden become very strong. Mr. Russell Sage, having once more enjoyed a game of tag with the boys of the Stock Exchange, sent notice to them that he was ready to deliver some thousands of shares of stock, which they had sold short under 80, and were now paying an advance of over 10 points for. Mr. Sage seems to have renewed his youth. Manhattan was one of the few stocks which showed a decline on the day's transactions. Mr. Sage himself says he will not be surprised if these same traders who have just covered short contracts between 89 and 90, will be selling at short again before long around 80. Mr. Sage, if that sort of thing does happen, will probably be found still doing business at the old stand.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Balt. & Ohio	½	Laclede Gas	½
Can. Southern	½	L. E. & West. pf.	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	Lake Shore	⅝
Chicago Gas	⅝	Louis & Nash.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	N. J. Central	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	2½	N. Y., Sus. & West.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Pullman Car	1
Illinois Central	2	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	2¼	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	2		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Minn. Iron	4	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
U. S. Leather	½	West. Union Tel.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	O. S. L. & U. N. con, t. r.	1
Ft. W. & D.C.1st, t.r.	2	Rock Is. deb. 6s	1⅛
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1	St. F. & Omaha con.	1¼
Minn. & St. L. 1st	1		
Oreg. Imp. con, t. r.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

St. L. Southwest 1st. 1½

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The ease in time money was more apparparent, and lenders were anxious to put out sums for long periods, but the principal demand continued to be for loans of short duration. Rates remained on a basis of 6 per cent. on a gold note on mixed collateral, and 6 per cent. and a currency note on dividend paying securities. The commercial paper market also made further improvement, although the inquiry has not as yet become very heavy. Quotations were unchanged at 7@9 per cent. for all grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $82,815,291; balances, $5,360,903; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $256,582.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull, and there were no developments of importance. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95, guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—5@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 2s advanced ½; the 4s, 1925, coupon, 2; do, registered, ⅝, and the 4s, 1907, registered, ¼. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117, and $500 fours, 1907, coupon, at 108. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	107	107½
4s, c., 1907	108	109
4s, r., 1925	116⅞	117¼
4s, c., 1925	117	117¼
5s, r., 1904	111	111½
5s, c., 1904	111	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $7,322,678, of which amount $1,825,984 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $7,502,861 and the exports of specie were $1,823,536.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 75¼, and Northern Pacific preferred ⅛ to 21⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅜, to 93¼; Erie, ¼, to 13⅝; Atchison preferred, ¼, to 20; Atchison, ⅛ to 12⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 42⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 9¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 59⅛ and Erie first preferred at 30½. British consols declined ⅛, to 109¼, for both money and the account.

THE FOG BEGINS TO LIFT.

To the Financial Editor of The New-York Times:

Like a steamer at sea upon which a heavy fog has settled down, for weeks we have been merely holding a headway here in Wall Street, meanwhile blowing foghorns and ringing bells as danger signals. But now, at last, the fog begins to lift, we can see a few yards ahead of us, and we commence slowly to increase headway.

It looks every day more and more as if the people in November would repudiate repudiation, in which event things certainly will be better. But they won't be much better unless the free-silver tomfoolery and its accompanying isms shall be everlastingly snowed under. A mere plurality in the Electoral College for McKinley would leave the fight between honest and dishonest money—between the forces of law and order on the one hand and the forces of all the isms that make against our American civilization on the other hand—practically undecided; and four years more our financial condition would be unsettled and uncertain, in which event no substantial betterment of our situation could be expected.

But if the election should prove an overwhelming victory for honest money—if it should demonstrate that, come what may, the American people don't mean to repudiate their obligations and do mean to be square—then the result might exceed the anticipations of even the most sanguine. Such a result would certainly go far to restore the world's faith in American investments, and there might be an influx of foreign capital for investment here that would bring about within the coming six months a real old-fashioned boom. That may be not only among the possibilities but the probabilities.

But while the future is full of hope, we must remember that one swallow doesn't make a Summer, and that McKinley's election may not be everything that's needed to make us all rich. His election is the absolute prerequisite of better times, while our failure to elect him would undoubtedly result in a general smash-out. But after he has been elected, we must keep right on in the work of rehabilitation.

The first thing to be done is to insure to the Government enough revenue to meet all expenses. Next, there should be an intelligent revision of our methods of finance. That the Government should be taken out of the banking business—and protected against what it has of late years suffered—goes without saying. And then, too, pooling by the railways should be made permissible. These things done, and the way will have been paved for better times and better prices in the stock market.

FREDERIC TAYLOR.

BETTER TIMES ASSURED.

Mr. F. B. Keech of Bickley & Keech said yesterday in speaking of the financial situation:

"I feel very bullish on prices. Everything looks better and brighter, and we seem to be rapidly nearing the end of our distresses. I look for higher prices simply because they are the sequence of the improved conditions. Confidence is returning; money is easier; the political disturbance is nearly over; general trade is much improved, and every new development is on the good side.

"Gold is coming our way, and is likely to continue. The rise in wheat prices may have the effect of stopping foreign buying for a while, and in that way contracting the amount of gold shipped to us, but that will not be for long. The high price for wheat, I think, will have the effect of increasing the movement to seaboard. The farmers are likely to take advantage of the advance. The cotton planters had an experience in waiting last year, and the low prices they received taught a lesson to farmers all over the country. So, that the bulge in wheat will probably have a good effect on railroad earnings and will hasten the return to New-York of the money that was sent to the West to move the crops.

"Speculation is increasing, but not very rapidly. It takes outsiders some time to recover from such a fright as they had only a short time ago. But as confidence returns and conditions improve, speculation will increase; particularly when quotations are getting higher daily."

BEARS SUPINELY TOLERATED.

Henry Clews said in reviewing the financial situation yesterday:

"During the Baring panic in 1890 we shipped, during seven months, $78,000,000 gold to England, because the conditions called for it, and it finally gave financial relief to London, and aided immensely in stopping the panic. Now, we want gold on this side, and it would not be at all surprising if we should draw as much as $78,000,000 from Europe before the current turns again in favor of an export of the precious metal.

"The trade balance is now, and is likely to be for some time to come, largely in our favor, which makes the current of gold this way a genuine one. This has been produced by forced economy which has lessened our imports, while our exports for some time past have been increasing. Freight room of every description has been taken up to next December. Last week alone, the exports of flour and wheat were equal to 3,500,000 bushels. Corn and all other food products, petroleum, and cotton are also going forward very rapidly. As showing the ability of Europe to spare the gold which is coming this way, it may be cited that Great Britain, France, Austria, and Russia added to their gold holdings during the year 1895 $189,000,000.

"Under all the circumstances, I can only regard the situation as being much more hopeful than might be inferred from the present temper of the market, and I look for an early end to the supine toleration at present shown to the 'bear' element. The situation affords an opportunity to investors which they may not see again for years to come; and buyers for shorter periods are not likely to find reason for repenting judicious purchases of sound stocks."

IN NO SENSE A BEAR MARKET.

The Stock Exchange firm of P. J. Goodhart & Co., the close of the market last week, wrote a letter to their Chicago branch which has been considered worthy of reproduction by important Chicago newspapers as "representative of Eastern sentiment." The letter said:

"The market shows unmistakable signs that a higher level is to be expected. It cannot, however, come too rapidly, inasmuch as the money situation does not permit in the slightest as yet of heavy buying by the general line of brokers. However, the fact that it took three days' transactions, amounting to nearly 540,000 shares in the aggregate, to get the market down, and that the market recovered this entire loss in half a morning on one-eighth of the same amount of transactions, shows pretty conclusively that it is in no sense a bear market.

"Politically, we think the situation grows more in favor of McKinley each day. The gold balance in the Treasury from now on will cut no figure. We think the banks are stronger than their statements show. The fact must be borne in mind that only good statements can be expected from now on, as more money arrives in New-York at present than is sent West and South."

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
143	146	12	Adams Express	143	145	143	145	..
47	49	10	American Cot. Oil pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
6	6¼	344	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17	17½	30	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	16½	17½	16½	17½	..
112½	112½	33,330	*American Sugar Ref.	113¼	113¾	112	112½	— ⅛
100	100⅞	2	*Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
90	91	20	Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	..
63¾	64¼	2,690	American Tobacco	64¼	65	64	64	— ¼
21½	25	31	Ann Arbor pf.	20½	22	20½	22	..
12¾	12⅞	5,601	A., T. & S. F. all in. pd.	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	20	3,070	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
14¼	15	100	Baltimore & Ohio	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ½
46	47	100	Canada Southern	46½	46½	46⅛	46½	+ ½
15¾	15⅞	599	Ches. & Ohio	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15¾	+ ¼
70¼	70⅜	8,435	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	70	70⅞	70	70⅜	+ ⅝
63¼	63⅜	1,910	Chicago Gas	62⅝	63¼	62⅝	63¼	+ ⅞
73½	73⅝	26,445	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73	73⅝	72¾	73½	+1⅛
129	130	15	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	130	130	130	130	..
99¼	99¾	320	Chi. & Northwestern	99⅜	99¾	99½	99½	+ ¼
62½	62¾	4,160	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	62½	63	62½	62⅝	+ ½
27½	27⅝	435	C., C., C. & St. L.	27	27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
21⅝	21½	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	20⅞	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛
14	15¼	600	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	15	15½	15	15½	+2½
146½	147½	100	Con. Gas Company	147	147	147	147	+ ¼
124	125	187	Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
5½	7½	100	Des M. & Fort Dodge	6	6	6	6	..
93	95	15	Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	93	93	93	93	..
13⅜	13¾	50	Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	..
18	19	200	Erie 2d pf.	18¾	13¾	18½	18¼	+ ⅜
28¾	29	2,630	General Electric	29⅛	29⅝	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
91	92	100	Illinois Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
47½	48	450	Illinois Steel Co.	46¾	47½	46½	47½	+2¼
27½	28	100	Iowa Central pf.	28	28	28	28	+2
24½	25	200	Laclede Gas	25	25	25	25	+ ½
66	67	200	Lake E. & West ern pf.	63¾	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅞
146¼	147	100	Lake Shore	146¾	146¾	146⅜	146⅜	+ ⅝
42¾	42⅝	6,230	Louis. & Nash.	41⅞	42⅝	41⅝	42½	+ ⅞
88¾	89	5,285	Manhattan Con.	89	89½	88¾	88½	— ¼
97	98	105	*Metropolitan Trac.	98	98	98	98	— ¼
90	92	20	Michigan Central	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
53	54	200	Minnesota Iron	55¼	55¼	54	54	—4
10½	11	25	Miss., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	..
24⅝	24½	550	Miss., Kan. & Texas pf.	24¼	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
21⅛	21⅜	2,640	Missouri Pacific	20¾	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
17	18½	20	Mobile & Ohio	17	17	17	17	..
155	160	60	Morris & Essex	156	156	155½	155½	..
22¼	22⅞	300	*National Lead Co.	22	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅜
16	17	100	National Linseed Oil	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
103½	103⅝	100	New-Jersey Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅝
93	93¼	210	New-York Central	93	93	93	93	+ ¾
27⅞	28	200	N. Y., C. & St. L 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	..
8½	8¾	200	N. Y., Sus. & West.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
22¾	23¼	200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	23	23	23	23	+ ¼
13¾	13⅞	500	Northern Pacific	13½	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
21½	21¼	910	Northern Pac. pf.	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅝
13⅜	13¾	510	Ontario & Western	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
¼	¾	800	Ore. Improve. t. r.	¼	¼	¼	¼	..
19	19¾	620	Pacific Mail	19½	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
18	18¼	2,250	Phil. & Read ing	18⅛	18⅜	17⅞	18	..
12	12½	1,650	P. C., C. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	..
42½	45	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	44	44	44	44	—1
145½	147	312	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	145	145	145	145	+1
8¾	9	200	St. L. Southwestern pf.	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
112	113	200	St. P., Minn. & Man.	110½	110½	110½	110½	..
8¼	8½	745	*Southern Railway.	8¾	8½	8¾	8½	+ ¼
24¼	24½	3,875	Southern Railway pf.	23¾	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ¾
23⅛	23⅜	3,685	Texas Pacific	23¼	23½	23	23	+ ¼
7	7½	920	Texas Pacific. pf.	7	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
7	7¼	11,125	Union P., Den. & G.	7⅛	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
1¾	2	100	U. S. Cordage	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
4¾	4⅞	500	U. S. Cordage pf.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4½	..
18¾	19½	200	U. S. Cordage gtd.	18	18½	18	18½	..
9	9½	3,570	*U. S. Leather	9½	9⅞	9	9	— ½
58⅝	58⅝	5,170	*U. S. Leather pf.	58¾	60	58½	58⅝	+ ⅝
6	6¼	300	Wabash	6	6	6	6	..
15⅛	15¼	1,160	Wabash pf.	15	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
84	84¼	975	Western U. Tel.	84⅞	84⅞	84	84⅛	— ⅝
6	6¼	2,275	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	6⅛	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ¼
Sales		142,561						

Silver.

65¾	66	37,000	Bullion certs.	66	66	66	66	..

Mining.

..	..	1,200	Phenix Mining	.06	.07	.06	.07	..

Bonds.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d installment paid	
1,000	63	6,000	90	20,000	35
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		5,000	90¼	2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d installment paid	
5,000	68½	Long Island G M 4s		5,000	22⅛
3,000	69	2,000	90	3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d installment paid	
1,000	69½	Louis & Nash 5s		10,000	21
At, T & S F gen 4s		1,000	90	5,000	20¼
9,000	77¼	Mil & No 1st, 1913, Cons		5,000	20⅝
1,000	77½	1,000	115	5,000	20¼
1,000	77	Mil & St L Con 5s		5,000	20¼
Adjustment 4s		3,000	98½	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	
10,000	36⅛	1,000	99	5,000	76
15,000	36	Mil & St Paul Cons		10,000	76½
10,000	35⅞	1,000	125	54,000	76⅜
5,000	35⅝	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s		20,000	76¼
5,000	35⅞	1,000*20F	104¾	8,000	76⅛
14,000	36	Mil & St P 8s 1st		St L S W 1st	
2,000	35⅞	1,000	104¼	12,000	69
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s		St L S W 2d inc	
3,000	104¾	1,000	81¼	10,000	27
Canada So 1st Gtd		Mo, K & T 2d		St L, Van & T H 1st	
8,000*20F	106½	5,000	55⅝	4,000	101½
3,000	107	4,000	55½	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s		16,000	55⅝	1,000	80¼
5,000	93⅞	4,000	55¾	So Pac of N M 1st	
Chicago & Erie 1st		N, C & St L Con		15,000	103¼
1,000	107	1,000	95	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Chi G L & C Co 1st		N Y, S & W G M		1,000	86¼
1,000	80	10,000	68	1,000	85⅞
Chi & N P 1st, Trust Co certfs		Northern Ohio 1st		5,000	85¾
9,000	41½	1,000	100	Third Av 1st 5s	
5,000	41⅜	Nor Pac 1st 6s, J P M & Co certfs		1,000	119¾
9,000	41¼	7,000	110	U S Leather Co 6s	
5,000	41¼	Nor Pac Cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented		9,000	110
4,000	41¼	4,000	40½	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	41⅛	6,000	40⅜	40,000	18⅝
C, R I & P deb 5s		Nor Pac Term 1st		3,000	19½
3,000	91	1,000	102¼	5,000	19¼
C, St P, M & O Cons		Nor Ry of Cal 5s		43,000	19½
5,000	124½	7,000	93¼	1,000	19⅝
Col Mid 4s, Tr Co certfs		5,000	93½	4,000	19½
25,000	16	Ohio Southern 1st		Union Pac 6s, 1898, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
Col & 9th Av 1st		10,000	87	4,000	96
7,000	112	Oreg Imp Co con 5s, Tr Co certfs		6,000	98
Del & Hud 1st, Penn Div		12,000	10	U P, D & G 1st	
2,000	136	5,000	10¾	5,000	31
Erie gen lien 3-4s		10,000	11	7,000	31½
25,000	60	Oreg R & N 1st		Wabash 1st 5s	
Escan & Lake Sup 1st		2,000	108	2,000	104
5,000	107	Oreg S L & U N Con, Trust Co certfs		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	
Flint & Pere M 6s		20,000	61½	1,000	68½
5,000	113	5,000	61¾	1,000	69
Iowa Central 1st 5s		25,000	62	West Shore Gtd 4s, Reg	
3,000	92	Oreg Short Line 6s		1,000	104
Ft W & D C 1st, Tr Co certfs		2,000	108	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	50½	Trust Co certfs		1,000	33¼
1,000	52	1,000	108	4,000	33½
Kan Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co certfs		2,000	107⅝		
5,000	65	Rio Grande West 1st			
10,000	66	1,000	70		
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		Sales			$800,000
1,000	91				
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st					
8,000	112				
Sales					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations of stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Albany & Sus.	170	..	D. M. & F. D. pf.	45	60	Norfolk South.	60	70
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	55	59	*D., S. S. & A.	4¼	6	Nor. & West., all in. paid.	9	9½
Am. Coal	110	125	*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	11	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.	13¾	14
Am. Cot. Oil	13	15	Erie 1st pf.	30	31	North Amer.	4⅝	4¾
Am. Express	108	110	Ev. & T. H.	26	28	Ont. Mining	10	11
Am. Tobacco pf.	95½	98	F. & P. M. pf.	35	..	O. R. & N.	15	20
Ann Arbor	7	8½	Gt. Nor. pf.	118	125	O. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	14½	16¼
At. & Pac.	¼	⅝	G. B. & W., t. r.	½	½	Penn. Coal	300	340
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8	Homestake	34	..	Peoria & East.	4	5
Bay State Gas	13⅞	18	Iowa Central	7½	7⅝	Peo., D. & E.	1¾	2½
Brook. Un. Gas	89	94	Kan. & Mich.	5	8	Pitts. & W. pf.	3	15
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	K. & D. M. pf.	9	12	P., F. W. & C.	145	155
*Brooklyn R. T.	21	22	Laclede Gas pf.	75	80	Quicksilver	2½	3
Brunswick Co.	1¼	6	L. E. & W.	15	20	Quicksilver pf.	11½	15
Buff., R. & P.	17	25	Long Island	66	70	Rens. & Sar.	174	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	55	65	L., N. A. & C.	1½	2	St. L. S. W.	3½	5⅜
B. C. R. & N.	68	..	L., N. A. & C. pf.	5	5⅝	St. J. & G. I.	..	..
Canadian Pac.	57½	59	Man. Beach	5	10	St. P. & D.	10	30
Cedar F. & M.	3	8	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	St. P. & O.	38	38½
Central Pac.	13¾	14⅜	Mex. Central	8½	9	St. P. & D. pf.	77	87
Chicago G. W.	4¾	6	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅝	1½	St. P., M. & M.	110	114
Chi. & Alton	156	170	Minn. & St. L.	15½	17	So. Pacific	15	16
Chi. & Alt. pf.	164	..	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75	So. Railway	7	8
Chic. & E. Ill.	39	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	41	47	Tol. & O. C.	20	35
C. & E. Ill pf.	89	94	*Nat. Lead pf.	82	80½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Clev., L. & W. pf.	42	50	Nat. Starch	37½	40	U. S. Express	36	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	158	165	Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60	U. S. Cord. pf.	9⅝	9¾
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Nat. St. 2d pf.	11	20	U. S. Rubber	16½	18
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	80	90	New Cent. C.	5	8½	U. S. Rubber pf.	70	73
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	New York & N. H.	168	172	Wells-Fargo Ex.	80	90
Com. Cable	140	..	N. Y. & N. H.	11	12½	*West. U. Beef	6½	8
Consol. Coal	32	36	N. Y., C. & St. L.	..	..	W. & L. E. pf.	24½	25¼
D., L. & W.	153	160	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	..	Wis. Central	1½	3
Den. & R. G.	11	..						
Den. & R. G. pf.	42⅝	48						

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.			First.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am.	Oil & Ref.	36	36⅝	36	36⅝
12,300	Am.	Sugar Ref.	113¾	113¾	111⅞	112⅜
120	Am.	Tobacco	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜
10	Am.	Sp. Mfg.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
670	At.,	T. & S. F.	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
370	Chicago	Gas	63	63¾	62¾	62¾
180	C.,	R. I. & Pac.	62½	63	62¼	62¾
3,080	Chi.,	Bur. & Q.	70⅛	70⅝	70	70¼
5,450	C.,	M. & St. P.	72⅝	73⅜	72⅜	73⅛
100	Gen.	Electric	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝
2,390	Louis. &	Nash.	41⅝	42⅜	41⅜	42¼
210	Manhattan		88½	88½	88¼	88½
200	Mo.	Pacific	21	21	20⅞	21
100	P. & R.,	3d as.pd.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
80	Tenn. C. &	I.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
30	U.S. Leather	pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½
210	West. Union		84⅞	84⅞	84⅛	84⅜
25,940						

Bonds.

$7,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	35¾	36	35¾	36
5,000	M., K. & T. 1st	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81⅝
4,000	M., K. & T. 2d	55½	55½	55¼	55⅜
2,000	Wabash 1st	104	104	104	104
$18,000					

Mining Stocks.

2,500	Croesus	.02	.02	.02	.02
1,000	C. & Grip Creek	.00	.00	.00	.00
100	Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
100	Ophir	.95	.95	.95	.95
300	Pharmacist	.11	.11	.11	.11
1,000	Phenix of A.	.06	.06	.06	.06
700	Mt. Rosa	.16	.16	.16	.16
5,700					

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 26, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P.C.
New-York	$895,966,136	$468,963,039	—15.6
Boston	63,422,414	72,123,031	—12.1
Philadelphia	43,693,298	57,460,355	—24.0
Baltimore	9,569,351	9,868,487	—3.0
Chicago	58,995,707	70,943,783	—17.7
St. Louis	16,620,654	19,713,920	—15.7
New-Orle

	1896.	1895.	1894.
CIN., N. O. & TEXAS PACIFIC for July—			
Gross earnings...	278,744	321,945	....
Operating ex.....	212,116	226,141	....
Net earnings.....	66,628	96,204	....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	1,929,127	2,004,364	....
Operating ex.....	1,457,623	1,468,968	....
Net earnings.....	471,504	535,396	....
CIN., PORTSMOUTH & VIRGINIA for July—			
Gross earnings...	21,947	23,137	20,176
Operating ex.....	18,694	18,385	16,430
Net earnings.....	3,253	4,752	3,746
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	152,789	143,444	137,492
Operating ex.....	135,989	120,102	112,946
Net earnings.....	16,850	23,282	24,546
COLORADO MIDLAND for July—			
Gross earnings...	137,906	142,470	....
Operating ex.....	108,887	100,737	....
Net earnings.....	29,216	41,742	....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	1,085,537	928,614	....
Operating ex.....	798,122	630,300	....
Net earnings.....	287,415	298,314	....
COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING for July.			
Gross earnings...	76,373	97,265	.....
Operating ex.....	39,838	57,935	.....
Net earnings.....	16,437	39,330	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	446,345	435,525	.....
Operating ex.....	378,748	....	.....
Net earnings.....	67,597	....	.....
CRYSTAL for July—			
Gross earnings...	1,212	811	.....
Operating ex.....	626	511	.....
Net earnings.....	586	300	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	7,926	3,895	.....
Operating ex.....	7,293	3,440	.....
Net earnings.....	633	455	.....
CUMBERLAND VALLEY for July—			
Gross earnings...	72,518	75,893	66,013
Operating ex.....	54,495	50,217	40,069
Net earnings.....	18,023	25,676	25,944
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	463,116	446,267	417,814
Operating ex.....	334,662	326,046	298,221
Net earnings.....	128,554	119,658	119,593
DES MOINES, NOR. & WEST. for July—			
Gross earnings...	36,170	30,040	....
Operating ex.....	24,412	20,832	....
Net earnings.....	10,758	9,208	....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	250,074	180,276	....
Operating ex.....	168,813	129,889	....
Net earnings.....	81,261	50,387	....
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for July—			
Gross earnings...	95,739	82,039	62,574
Operating ex.....	66,979	56,106	55,165
Net earnings.....	28,769	25,933	7,409
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	754,718	621,353	556,438
Operating ex.....	498,184	407,068	410,106
Net earnings.....	255,554	213,355	146,332
EUREKA SPRINGS, July—			
Gross earnings..	5,869	8,246	5,407
Op. expenses....	2,250	3,003	2,209
Net earnings....	3,619	5,243	3,198
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	35,883	38,403	39,060
Op. expenses....	17,713	20,102	17,557
Net earnings....	18,170	18,301	21,503
FT. WORTH & DENVER CITY, July—			
Gross earnings..	68,148	75,146	87,936
Op. expenses....	57,875	68,540	75,329
Net earnings....	10,293	6,806	12,607
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	498,226	579,774	.....
Op. expenses....	454,784	447,673	.....
Net earnings....	43,438	132,101	.....
FT. WORTH & RIO GRANDE, July—			
Gross earnings..	17,076	21,278	13,057
Op. expenses....	10,838	15,286	11,483
Net earnings....	6,238	5,992	1,574
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	170,661	198,508	134,757
Op. expenses....	126,557	146,074	118,900
Net earnings....	44,104	52,434	15,857
GADSDEN & ATTALLA UNION, August—			
Gross earnings..	847	808	601
Op. expenses....	534	366	258
Net earnings....	313	502	343
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	7,269	5,020	4,268
Op. expenses....	3,761	2,294	1,937
Net earnings....	3,508	3,326	2,331
GRAND RAPIDS & IND., July—			
Gross earnings..	219,047	245,932	208,387
Op. expenses....	214,575	183,839	157,713
Net earnings....	4,504	62,093	50,674
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	1,482,946	1,510,533	1,362,751
Op. expenses....	1,238,364	1,185,264	1,043,077
Net earnings....	245,582	325,267	319,674
GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA, July—			
Gross earnings..	1,587,013	1,533,875	1,404,146
Op. expenses....	1,148,211	1,101,195	1,057,444
Net earnings....	438,802	432,680	346,702
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	9,896,732	9,578,365	9,657,202
Op. expenses....	7,076,703	6,799,984	7,025,721
Net earnings....	2,820,029	2,778,381	2,631,571
CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK, July—			
Gross earnings..	243,418	221,065	141,375
Op. expenses....	255,587	216,831	190,810
Net earnings....	*7,831	4,234	*49,435
*Deficit.			
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL., July—			
Gross earnings..	85,009	91,915	79,871
Op. expenses....	70,648	78,649	72,780
Net earnings....	14,361	13,266	7,091
GULF & CHICAGO. July—			
Gross earnings..	2,467	2,254	3,231
Op. expenses....	3,460	2,982	2,358
Deficit	993	728	*873
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	21,004	22,636	22,493
Op. expenses....	20,206	22,791	21,612
Net earnings....	798	†155	881
*Surplus. †Deficit.			
HOOSAC TUNNEL & WIL. July—			
Gross earnings..	4,706	4,741	4,515
Op. expenses....	2,814	2,471	1,760
Net earnings....	1,982	2,270	2,755
IND., ILL. & IOWA, July—			
Gross earnings..	54,316	56,066	82,251
Op. expenses....	47,807	41,743	63,634
Net earnings....	6,509	14,323	18,617
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	456,279	438,500	440,185
Op. expenses....	331,559	313,388	329,004
Net earnings....	124,720	125,112	111,121
IRON RAILWAY, July—			
Gross earnings..	3,716	3,628	3,037
Op. expenses....	3,254	3,517	2,220
Net earnings....	462	111	817
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	28,040	28,925	22,258
Op. expenses....	24,561	24,480	18,924
Net earnings....	3,479	4,445	3,334
KANAWHA & MICH., July—			
Gross earnings..	37,883	36,279	31,139
Op. expenses....	31,029	30,788	21,691
Net earnings....	6,854	5,493	9,448
Charges	10,286	10,176	11,000
Deficit	3,432	4,683	1,552
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	267,904	248,721	206,612
Op. expenses....	206,366	194,332	161,512
Net earnings....	61,538	54,389	45,100
LAKE ERIE, ALLIANCE & SOUTHERN, July—			
Gross earnings..	3,741	6,578	6,281
Op. expenses....	3,681	5,733	5,315
Net earnings....	60	845	966
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	34,281	44,776	38,128
Op. expenses....	32,724	42,766	32,780
Net earnings....	1,557	2,010	5,348
LEXINGTON & EASTERN, July—			
Gross earnings..	17,388	18,842	14,746
Op. expenses....	10,359	11,694	13,136
Net earnings....	7,029	7,148	1,610
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	124,762	116,110	.....
Op. expenses....	84,334	74,001	.....
Net earnings....	40,218	42,109	.....
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. L., July—			
Gross earnings..	38,925	38,925	.....
Op. expenses....	27,367	27,647	.....
Net earnings....	14,837	11,278	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	262,629	229,082	.....
Op. expenses....	201,562	189,783	.....
Net earnings....	61,067	39,299	.....
MACON & BIRMINGHAM, July—			
Gross earnings..	3,850	5,105	6,860
Op. expenses....	5,748	6,360	5,224
Deficit	1,898	1,255	1,636
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	31,981	40,549	43,115
Op. expenses....	38,137	38,964	37,155
Deficit	6,156	*1,585	*5,960
*Surplus.			
MANISTIQUE, July—			
Gross earnings..	13,532	13,268	10,638
Op. expenses....	6,110	3,954	2,860
Net earnings....	7,423	9,309	7,778
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	79,638	81,060	41,616
Op. expenses....	37,460	34,678	15,245
Net earnings....	42,178	46,382	26,371
MINN., ST. P. & SAULT STE. M., July—			
Gross earnings..	311,973	224,008	.....
Op. expenses....	187,729	163,386	.....
Net earnings....	124,244	60,622	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	1,994,881	1,319,200	.....
Op. expenses....	1,228,927	1,011,597	.....
Net earnings....	765,954	307,603	.....
MOBILE & BIRM., July—			
Gross earnings..	21,272	18,083	.....
Op. expenses....	20,840	20,771	.....
Net earnings....	532	*2,688	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	152,388	149,562	.....
Op. expenses....	147,415	157,943	.....
Net earnings....	4,973	*8,381	.....
*Deficit.			
NEVADA CENTRAL, July—			
Gross earnings..	3,093	2,075	1,204
Op. expenses....	2,369	1,995	1,100
Net earnings....	724	80	*104
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	18,089	15,790	14,421
Op. expenses....	15,818	15,653	13,954
Net earnings....	2,271	146	467
*Deficit.			
NORTHEASTERN OF GEORGIA, June—			
Gross earnings..	3,728	3,148	.....
Op. expenses....	2,586	3,080	.....
Net earnings....	1,202	68	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	28,922	24,809	.....
Op. expenses....	20,953	21,330	.....
Net earnings....	7,969	3,479	.....
PEORIA & EASTERN, year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings..	1,902,325	1,811,740	1,800,806
Expenses & taxes	1,444,425	1,347,802	1,432,616
Net earnings....	457,900	463,938	177,190
Fixed charges....	441,620	441,620	441,620
Surplus	16,280	22,318	*264,430
*Deficit.			
PETERSBURG, July—			
Gross earnings..	43,083	51,818	44,236
Op. expenses....	25,741	26,824	20,921
Net earnings....	17,342	24,994	23,315
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	345,347	316,114	320,823
Op. expenses....	199,084	206,411	216,822
Net earnings....	146,263	110,703	104,001
PITTS., LISBON & WESTERN, July—			
Gross earnings..	2,442	3,514	.....
Op. expenses....	2,242	3,980	.....
Net earnings....	1,200	*466	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	24,189	24,291	.....
Op. expenses....	27,040	24,374	.....
Deficit	290	83	.....
*Deficit.			
RICHMOND, FRED. & POTOMAC. July—			
Gross earnings..	55,825	65,847	53,575
Op. expenses....	37,146	39,174	35,994
Net earnings....	18,679	26,673	17,581
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	442,506	441,902	417,415
Op. expenses....	317,297	295,278	281,797
Net earnings....	125,209	146,624	135,618

	1896.	1895.	1894.
RICH. & PETERSBURG, July—			
Gross earnings..	31,634	31,801	29,493
Op. expenses....	18,251	19,502	19,944
Net earnings....	13,383	12,299	9,549
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	210,023	196,845	197,492
Op. expenses....	148,748	147,450	144,501
Net earnings....	61,275	49,395	52,991
SAGINAW, TUSCOLA & HURON, August—			
Gross earnings..	8,848	9,792	12,113
Op. expenses....	6,913	7,957	7,772
Net earnings....	1,935	1,835	4,341
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	70,962	73,988	77,768
Op. expenses....	65,565	60,557	57,977
Net earnings....	5,397	13,431	19,791
SAVANNAH, FLA. & WEST., July—			
Gross earnings..	234,521	285,519	259,337
Op. expenses....	201,626	202,517	208,820
Net earnings....	32,895	83,002	51,017
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	1,999,981	1,989,291	2,304,898
Op. expenses....	1,504,791	1,372,257	1,564,381
Net earnings....	495,190	617,034	740,517
SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA & G., July—			
Gross earnings..	13,594	14,121	.....
Op. expenses....	6,692	10,088	.....
Net earnings....	6,902	4,033	.....
SILVERTON, July—			
Gross earnings..	6,532	9,872	6,878
Op. expenses....	3,346	4,322	2,938
Net earnings....	3,186	5,550	3,940
SOUTH HAVEN & EASTERN, July—			
Gross earnings..	3,250	2,143	.....
Op. expenses....	3,123	1,526	.....
Net earnings....	127	617	.....
STATEN ISLAND R. T., June—			
Gross earnings..	138,213	135,296	127,827
Op. expenses....	61,224	52,804	58,117
Net earnings....	76,989	82,492	69,710
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	518,433	505,800	462,617
Op. expenses....	332,382	328,083	315,745
Net earnings....	186,101	177,717	146,872
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	1,192,061	1,062,087	1,031,323
Op. expenses....	731,309	620,000	638,043
Net earnings....	460,752	442,087	393,330
STONY COVE & CATSKILL MT., July—			
Gross earnings..	9,327	9,503	9,386
Op. expenses....	3,441	3,485	3,431
Net earnings....	5,886	6,018	5,955
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	20,786	21,568	22,278
Op. expenses....	16,715	13,066	14,405
Net earnings....	4,071	7,902	7,873
SUMMIT BRANCH, August—			
Gross earnings..	61,052	79,852	67,681
Op. expenses....	79,127	80,767	93,079
Deficit	18,075	6,915	25,398
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	616,583	758,651	593,235
Op. expenses....	715,225	694,060	631,565
Deficit	98,642	64,591	38,330
LYKENS VALLEY COAL CO., August—			
Gross earnings..	56,907	55,587	55,540
Op. expenses....	72,436	70,113	73,103
Deficit	15,529	14,526	17,563
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	565,425	447,846	523,438
Op. expenses....	556,360	482,130	560,853
Net earnings....	9,065	*34,284	37,415
Total for both companies, August—			
Gross earnings..	117,959	135,439	123,221
Op. expenses....	151,563	156,880	166,182
Deficit	33,604	21,441	42,961
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	1,182,008	1,206,497	1,116,673
Op. expenses....	1,271,585	1,176,190	1,192,418
Deficit	89,577	*30,307	75,745
*Surplus.			
TOL., PEORIA & WEST. August—			
Gross earnings..	70,286	91,250	89,631
Op. expenses....	54,504	64,103	62,857
Net earnings....	15,782	27,147	26,774
Charges	21,973	20,384	.....
Deficit	6,191	*3,763	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	147,198	167,644	160,192
Op. expenses....	114,741	126,355	119,302
Net earnings....	32,457	41,289	40,890
Charges	43,945	40,768	.....
Deficit	11,488	521	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	626,169	627,653	560,583
Op. expenses....	470,206	504,138	457,919
Net earnings....	155,963	123,515	102,664
*Surplus.			
WABASH, August—			
Gross earnings..	1,063,203	1,273,866	1,227,853
Op. expenses....	710,474	807,131	801,260
Net earnings....	352,728	466,735	426,593
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	2,108,702	2,347,889	1,991,455
Op. expenses....	1,440,660	1,563,340	1,447,925
Net earnings....	668,042	784,549	543,530
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	7,938,549	8,020,900	7,326,799
Op. expenses....	5,532,939	5,874,998	5,727,130
Net earnings....	2,105,610	2,145,902	1,599,669
WACO & N. W., July—			
Gross earnings..	13,944	13,084	12,964
Op. expenses....	10,476	8,890	9,461
Net earnings....	3,468	4,794	3,503
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	118,240	115,104	95,378
Op. expenses....	76,102	68,372	69,065
Net earnings....	42,138	46,732	26,313
W. VIRGINIA & PITTS., June—			
Gross earnings..	35,087	35,085	30,345
Op. expenses....	22,515	15,041	15,886
Net earnings....	12,572	20,044	14,459
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	191,837	172,355	178,027
Op. expenses....	98,410	78,587	82,157
Net earnings....	93,427	93,768	95,870

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of seventy-nine roads for the second week of September, 1896, at $7,167,560, a decrease of $421,655, or 5.55 per cent.; twenty-nine roads for the third week of September, 1896, report $3,454,431, a decrease of $111,328, or 3.12 per cent.

Comparative statement of gross and net earnings of 136 roads for July shows—

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$34,642,904	$34,085,126	$557,778
Op. expenses..	38,485,737	38,196,940	288,817
Net earnings..	16,157,167	15,888,186	268,961
Jan. 1 to July 31, (126 roads)—			
Gross earnings.	361,360,082	347,946,107	13,413,975
Op. expenses..	258,887,777	248,893,082	9,994,695
Net earnings..	102,472,305	99,053,025	3,419,280

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Activity was mostly confined to the copper shares, and the tone of the market was rather mixed. Montana was strong, selling up 1½ to 88¾, and closing at 88. Tamarack was the weak spot, declining 8 points on the opening, to 80, and closing at 83. Pioneer Gold Mining was somewhat active and weaker, declining fractionally to 6¾. Old Dominion sold up ¼, to 17¼, and Kearsarge declined ½, to 13¾. The balance of the market was dull, but strong, Bell Telephone gaining ½, to 207, and Bay State Gas ffl to 8. New Haven and Hartford was up ¾, to 168¾, and Fitchburg preferred 2, to 94. The Clearing House rate was 5 to 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3½	..	3½	..
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3	3½	3	3½
West End	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	207	207½	206	206½
Erie	57	..	56½	57½
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	90	..	90	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	8½	8½	8½	8½
General Electric pf.	65	70	65	70
Illinois Steel	47½	..	45	45½
Lamson Store Service	18	..	18	..
Reece Button Hole	19¼	19¾	19½	19¾
West'ghouse Elec. 1st pf.	49½	..	49½	..
Bay State Gas	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	204	205	204	205
Boston & Lowell	203	205	203	205
Boston & Maine	158	159	158	160
Central Massachusetts pf.	52	53	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	93	93½	..	94
C. R. & S. Y. pf.	98½	100	98	100
Conn. & Pass.	139	141	139	..
Fitchburg	17	..	17	18
Fitchburg pf.	92	94	92	93
Flint & P. M. pf.	32	35	..	..
Maine Central	131	..	131	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	170	..	..
Old Colony	171	172	170	172
West End	68	69	68	69

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	25	75	23	75
Atlantic	..	18¾	18	19
Boston & Montana	88⅜	88½	88⅜	87
Butte & Boston	3	8¼	8½	8½
California & Hecla	310	312	310	312
Franklin	10	11	10¼	11¼
Gold Coin	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Kearsarge	13	13½	13⅝	13⅞
Merced	8¼	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
Osceola	27½	28	27½	27⅝
Pioneer	6½	7	6⅝	6½
Quincy	108	110	108	..
Tamarack	82	86	85½	88
Tamarack, Jr.	..	..	13	14
Wolverine	7½	7¾	7¼	7½

*BONDS

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	106	..	106	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	50	..	50	..
Mexican Central cn. 4s	..	66	..	66
Mexican Central 1st inc.	..	17½	..	17½
Mexican Central 2d inc.	6	6	6	6
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	116½	117	116½	117
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	109	..	100	..
Rut. 1st 6s	99½	..	99½	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	104	..	103	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	76	78	76	78
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	61	65	61	65

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2
Bay State Gas inc. 7s	27	..	27	..

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The market was strong, but operations here were too much taken up with the New-York market, and local securities were consequently neglected. The tractions all closed at gains of ¼@¼ per cent. In the specialties the feature was Welsbach, which advanced from 42½ to 45, reacting at the close to 44. The Storage Battery and Pennsylvania Heat Stocks closed unchanged. Welsbach Commercial preferred sold at 59¾. At the close Pennsylvania was in demand at 51¾. The general tone at the finish was firm.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 pd.	..	2	..	2
Baltimore Traction	16⅝	16½	16¼	16½
Cambria	43	44	43	44
Choctaw	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6½
Con. Traction stock	21	24	21	24
Electric Storage	29⅜	30	29½	30
Electric Storage pf.	31½	32½	31⅝	32½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	48	49	47	48
Hestonville pf.	57	57½	57	57½
Hunt & B. T.	24	25	..	27
Hunt & B. T. pf.	48¾	49½	..	49½
Indianapolis	17	..	..	15½
Ins. Co. of N. A.	19⅜	20	19¾	20
Lehigh Navigation	41	42	40	42
Lehigh Valley	29¼	30	29⅜	30
Metropolitan Traction	97	97½	97	98
Northern Pacific	13	13⅜	12½	13
Northern Pacific pf.	20½	21	..	..
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52	51½	51⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13¼	13½	13⅜	13½
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	20⅞	21	20½	20⅝
Pennsylvania Steel	29	30	29	30
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	55	..	55	..
Philadelphia Traction	63⅝	63⅞	63½	63⅞
Phila. & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	9 1-16	9 1-8	8 15-16	9
Rochester Railway	16	..	16	..
Union Traction, $10 pd.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	233½	234	233½	234
United Gas Imp.	68	68¼	67½	67⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
Welsbach	44	45	41	42
Welsbach of Canada	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Welsbach Commercial	..	25	..	25
Welsbach Commercial pf.	59	..	..	60

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	68	80	68	80
N. J. Con. 5s	99¼	..	99¼	..
Newark Pass. 5s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
People's Traction 5s	91	91½	91	91½
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	67¼	67⅝	66⅞	67

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—The sub-committee is now devoting its time toward winning over brokers who remain obdurate in their determination not to accept terms offered by the pool, so far as releasing the Moores is concerned. The committee believes that there should be no hesitation on the part of the pool to furnish the funds agreed upon, because the very fact of their having consented to do certain things is in one sense a tacit acknowledgment of a moral liability on their part. And now that the conditions imposed are almost complied with there should be no withdrawing or evasion of responsibility. It is thought the Moores' liability, together with the pool, will, on the basis of settlement proposed, amount to $350,000. Of this amount the pool proposes to offer $148,000 in cash, leaving the Moores obliged to furnish their notes for the balance, or say over $200,000. The notes will run for two, three and four years, one-third payable each year, without interest.

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Condition of the Treasury, with Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of September, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$118,415,026	
Gold bullion	40,063,598	
Total	$158,478,624	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,741,959	
Balance		$119,736,665
Standard silver dollars	$369,975,554	
Silver bullion	727,714	
Total	$370,707,268	
Net outstanding silver certificates	353,915,469	
Balance		16,791,799
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,572,762	
Silver bullion, of 1890 (cost)	114,616,518	
Total	$125,189,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	125,189,280	
United States notes	99,704,837	
Net outstanding currency certificates	32,615,000	
Balance		67,089,837
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,643,809	
National bank notes	13,009,653	
Fractional silver coin	15,193,511	
Fractional currency	31	
Minor coin	1,206,919	
Deposits in National banks	16,381,086	
Bonds and interest paid	783,223	
Total	$82,218,234	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,901,141	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,626,053	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,451,453	
Post Office Department account	2,462,620	
Miscellaneous items	1,668,937	
Total	$44,110,205	
Balance		38,108,029
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$241,726,332

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$338,020	$10,033,243	$34,520,070
Internal revenue	488,996	10,268,552	36,532,423
Miscellaneous	121,525	1,489,912	5,330,521
Total	$948,543	$21,791,709	$76,383,015

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$125,000	$5,115,000	$29,368,052
War	294,000	4,140,000	13,886,947
Navy	72,000	2,487,000	8,459,971
Indians	24,000	624,000	3,306,737
Pensions	680,000	10,384,000	35,881,115
Interest	5,000	276,000	9,924,320
Total	$1,200,000	$23,035,000	$100,825,144
Excess of expenditures over receipts	251,456	1,243,290	24,442,129

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$65,865	$458,450
Redemption under act July 14, 1890	$38,440	403,360	1,668,139

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

| | United States Notes. | Treasury Notes. (Since 1879

BURGLAR CHASED BY A GIRL

MAMIE CUNNINGHAM SECURES EDWARD MURPHY'S ARREST.

He Was Discovered in Her Mother's Rooms and Escaped by Way of the Fire Escape and Scuttle, but She Traced Him to a Friend's House—An Early Visit by Two Men to Mrs. Rose Fanzblau's Rooms—One Captured After a Struggle.

Through the efforts of little Mamie Cunningham, Edward Murphy of 330 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street was arrested Friday on a charge of burglary.

She lives on the top floor of the tenement house at 235 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and accompanied her mother, Mrs. Mary Cunningham, and her aunt, Mrs. Kate Neary, shopping. When they returned to their home they heard suspicious noises in their rooms. Mrs. Cunningham entered the rooms, leaving her daughter and Mrs. Neary in the hallway. She saw Murphy, whom she had known for some time, run to the kitchen and climb out on the fire escape.

Mrs. Cunningham stood stupefied with fright for a moment and then screamed and shouted:

"There's a burglar in the house."

Murphy walked along the fire escape, went through a window in the hallway, and made a dash for a ladder leading to the scuttle.

Mrs. Neary, who is a plucky woman, seized him, and Mamie Cunningham, who is fifteen years old, ran to the street to look for a policeman.

Murphy struggled ineffectively for some time to escape from Mrs. Neary's grasp, and at last he struck her a violent blow on the side of the head, dazing her and causing her to loosen her hold. He then climbed the ladder to the roof and made his way to the scuttle of the house at 217 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. He made his way to the street through that house, and Mamie saw him when he reached the sidewalk.

The girl followed Murphy as he ran through One Hundred and Eighth Street, Third Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninth Street to Second Avenue, and there she lost sight of him.

When Murphy found that the girl was no longer following him, he went to the house of Mrs. Wallace, at 201 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, with whom he is acquainted. Mrs. Wallace was moving and he volunteered to help her.

Meantime Mamie Cunningham had told Policeman Dee what had happened, and the two started up Second Avenue to look for Murphy. At One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue they met Mrs. Wallace's daughter, Dora, twelve years old, who told them that Murphy was at her home. The policeman went to the house and arrested him.

Mrs. Cunningham found that her apartments had been ransacked, and that a large quantity of clothing had been packed for removal. Nothing was missing, however. Murphy gained an entrance to the rooms by forcing the fanlight over the kitchen door. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday he was held in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of burglary.

Mrs. Rose Fanzblau of 371 East Houston Street was awakened just after 4 o'clock yesterday morning by hearing a noise at her bedroom window. A moment later the catch was pushed back with a knife from the outside, the window was raised, and the forms of two men could be seen entering the room.

The men started to bundle up the clothing and other articles in the room when Mrs. Franzblau began to scream: "Murder! Watch! Police!" at the top of her voice.

Her husband, who had been sleeping beside her, joined in her cries.

Mr. Fanzblau at last mustered up courage to jump out of bed and try to capture one of the men. He seized him by the tail of his coat as he was jumping out of the window, but he broke away and escaped. The other man also fled.

The bedroom of the Fanzblaus is situated in the rear of the basement, the front part of which is used by them as a grocery. The men reached the street from the yard through a passageway, Mr. and Mrs. Fanzblau following them. They ran in different directions.

Policeman Hogan of the Union Market Station heard the screams of the woman, and ran after one of the men, and after a chase of a block he succeeded in capturing the man. The burglar struggled to get away, but was overpowered. He said he was Henry Cohen of 88 Willett Street. In the Essex Market Court he was held for trial.

ASSAULTED BY EX-CONVICTS.

Policeman Edward Drescher Captured Four Men Who Bent Him.

Four rough characters, said by the police to be ex-convicts, were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning on charges of assaulting Policeman Edward Drescher of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Drescher appeared in court, but was lame and sore in consequence of the rough usage he had received at the hands of the defendants.

The prisoners were John White, thirty-eight years old, of Stebbins Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, who served a sentence of ten years in State prison for complicity in the affair that resulted in the death of Roundsman Gallagher of the Twenty-seventh Precinct a dozen years ago; William McClellan, twenty-four years old, of 319 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; John McCarthy, twenty-three years old, of 211 West Seventy-first Street, and Richard Roderick, forty years old, of 1,145 Third Avenue.

Drescher first came in contact with the men at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. They were at Third Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, shouting, scuffling, and acting in a disorderly manner. The policeman ordered them to "move on." In response, White stepped up and struck Drescher, at the same time grappling with him.

White's three companions ran to his assistance, and assailed the policeman, getting in blows on different parts of his body as occasion was afforded. Drescher was knocked down, and for a time his condition was a serious one.

He finally managed to get hold of his club and used it unsparingly upon the men. The attacking party did not like his blows and started to run. Drescher caught White and McClellan and took them to the station house. White was considerably bruised, for, besides the blows from Drescher's club, he received a number of those meant for the policeman.

After locking his prisoners up, Drescher and Policeman McGinley went in search of the remaining two, who had escaped. They were found on the street not far from the scene of the trouble.

When arraigned in court the men declared that they were assaulted by the policeman, and defended themselves. They waived examination and were held in $300 bail each for trial.

An Army Station Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Lamont to-day issued an order discontinuing the Quartermaster's station at Baltimore, Md. The principal duty of the officer at this point was to settle accounts with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which can be readily done from Washington. Col. Hughes, the last officer to occupy the position, died ten days ago. The station will be closed on the first of next month, by which time its affairs will be fully settled.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

Cash Prices for Staples.

Wheat, No. 2 red	73½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	27⅝@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21 @ ..
Cotton, middling	8 7-16@ ..
Coffee, No. 7, spot	10⅝@ ..
Minnesota patent flour	$3.95 @ ..
Lard, prime	4.10 @ ..
Molasses, O. K. prime	29 @ ..
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	4¾@ ..
Tallow, prime	3¼@ ..
Pork, mess	8.00 @ ..
Beef, hams	16.00 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅜@ ..
Lead	2.75 @ ..
Copper	10.70 @ ..

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; prices unchanged; tone strong; No. 2 Spring wheat, 65¼@66¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@66c; No. 2 red, 61½@63¾c; No. 2 corn, 21¼@21¾c; No. 2 oats, 16½@17¼c; No. 2 rye, 34½c; No. 2 barley, 33c; No. 1 flaxseed, 72c; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $6.05@$6.10; lard, per 100 lb, $3.75@$3.77½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.25@$3.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars —Cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.70. Linseed Oil—Raw, 27c; boiled, 20c.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
September	....	....	....	70⅝
October	71⅛	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝
November	....	....	....	71⅛
December	73¼@72¾	73¼	72¼	72½
May	75¾	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛

CORN.

September	....	....	....	27⅜
October	27¼	27½	27¼	27⅜
November	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
December	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
May	31	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛

OATS.

September	....	....	....	20¾
October	....	....	....	20¾
December	....	....	....	21⅛

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept.	66⅝@..	66¾@..	65⅛@..	65⅜@..
Dec.	67 @67⅝	67¾@..	65½@..	66⅛@..
May	70⅜@70⅞	70⅞@..	69½@..	69⅝@..
Corn No. 2—				
Sept.	21½@..	21⅝@..	21⅜@..	21¾@21¼
Oct.	21⅜@..	21¾@..	21⅛@21⅜	21¼@21⅜
Dec.	22⅜@..	22½@..	22 @..	22⅛@..
May	25⅜@25½	25⅝@..	25⅛@..	25¼@..
Oats No. 2—				
Sept.	16⅛@..	16⅛@..	16⅜@..	16⅛@..
Oct.	16⅜@..	16⅜@..	16⅛@..	16⅜@..
Dec.	17⅛@..	17¼@..	17 @..	17 @..
May	19½@19⅝	19⅝@..	19⅛@..	19¼@19⅜
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Oct.	$6.05	$6.10	$6.00	$6.05
Jan.	7.17½	7.17½	7.07½	7.15
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	3.70	3.75	3.70	3.75
Jan.	4.10	4.10	4.07½	4.10
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	3.25	3.25	3.20	3.22½
Jan.	3.57½	3.57½	3.52½	3.55

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The market was active and lower at the start, then rallied and became quiet. The weakness at the opening was apparently based on the foreign selling, and to some disappointed selling by long traders. The cables were higher from Liverpool, but the fact that the European operators have been sellers rather than buyers and that the demand for cash wheat for shipment has fallen off with the rise in prices had an influence. Bradstreet's reports shipments from both coasts equal to 3,818,646 bushels, against 3,566,326 bushels the preceding week and 3,151,967 bushels last year. Since July 1 the total has been 39,634,000 bushels, an increase of 13,534,000 bushels over the preceding year. The receipts at primary markets from July 1 up to Sept. 19 have been, however, about 14,500,000 bushels in excess of last year, and have amounted to 53,031,000 bushels. The total receipts for the past week have been 5,527,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,100,000 bushels compared with the preceding week. The exports from the principal Atlantic ports for the week have been 1,247,000 bushels, a decrease of 200,000 bushels. Sales were reported of 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ¼c over December, free on board, afloat, for Duluth inspection. December closed at noon at 72½c; No. 2 red was quoted at 2½@3c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New-York ¼c over December, free on board, afloat. The exports from the Argentine Republic the past week were 80,000 bushels, against 88,000 bushels the preceding week.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—The last day of the week has brought with it a decline of 1c for wheat. December opened ½c higher at 64¾c, broke to 63¼@63¾c, and closed at 63¾c, against 63¼@63¾c yesterday and 57⅞c a year ago; May opened at 67¼c, advanced to 67¾c, and closed at 66¾c, against 62c a year ago. Cash Wheat—New No. 1 Northern sold on spot at the opening at December price, and afterward some sales were made at a fraction over; new No. 2 Northern was sold at 1½@1½c under December; from 2c to 4c under standard new No. 1; bulk of sales made in No. 3; several cars of old No. 1 Northern were taken by millers at a premium of ½@¾c over futures; offerings of old No. 2 were scarce, and values ranged from ¾c to 1c under contract grade; receipts, 556 cars; shipments, 38 cars; on track, old No. 1 hard, 65½c; new, 64⅝c; old No. 1 Northern, 63⅝c; new, 63½c; old No. 2 Northern, 63c; new, 61¾c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—To-day's half session of the wheat market was given over to realizing almost exclusively. The Russian crop, as per The Liverpool Corn Trade News, was placed at about one-half of last year's. Liverpool cables were up 1¼d, and Continental markets as compared with Thursday, showed advances. Receipts at Chicago were 160 cars and 56,665 bushels were taken from store. The Northwest had 858 cars, against 1,135 last Saturday, and 1,124 a year ago. Export clearances at Atlantic ports in twenty-four hours were 275,317 bushels. December wheat opened from 67¾c to 67c, declined to 63¾c, closing at 66¾c, 1c under yesterday. Cash wheat was easy and 1c lower; sales at principal Western points, 862,583 bushels; shipments, 265,591 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 227,132 bushels; shipments, 188,404 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—Wheat opened firm, and prices advanced ¼c early; December opened at 66⅞c, rose to 67¼c, fell to 65¾c, and closed at 65⅞c; cash wheat nominal; sample wheat irregular; No. 1 Northern, 66¾@67c; No. 2 Northern, 63½@66c; receipts, 37,000 bushels; shipments, 5,200 bushels.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Spring wheat dull; limits firm; closing, No. 1 hard, old, spot, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, old, 70¼c; No. 1 hard, new, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, do, 69¼c. Winter wheat quiet, firm; No. 2 red, in store, 72½c; No. 3, do, 68c; No. 2 Kansas,, 69c; No. 1 white, 73c, in store.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Wheat—No. 2 red Winter; no stock; No. 1 Northern, Spring, firm at 5s 10d.

Corn.

The market was quiet and quite firm. Trade was not large, but the demand is fair and offerings light. The movement of corn for the week has been fairly good; interior receipts have been 2,698,000 bushels, an increase of 397,000 bushels over the preceding week. Exports from the principal Atlantic ports were 2,205,000 bushels for the week ended to-day, an increase of 238,000 bushels. Bradstreet's exports for the past week from both coasts were 2,304,000 bushels, against 2,394,000 bushels the preceding week and 1,360,000 bushels last year. Since July 1 the total has been 25,230,000 bushels, an increase of 11,942,000 bushels over the preceding year. The market closed at midday at ¼c net gain. Cash corn was quiet, but steadier. Sales were reported of 40,000 bushels for export of No. 2 on private terms. No. 2 in the elevator was quoted at October price; October closed at 27¾c. Exports of corn from the Argentine Republic the past week were 1,472,000 bushels, against 1,656,000 bushels the preceding week.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Corn was firm compared to wheat. A reduction in east-bound freight rates, to take effect Oct. 1, was of material benefit to prices. Receipts, 908 cars, which was 131 cars less than expected. Withdrawals from store amounted to 313,769 bushels. Liverpool cables were ½d lower. Export clearances aggregated 305,372 bushels. May corn opened from 25½@25¾c, sold between 25c and 25¼c, closing at 25¼c, a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was about setady. Receipts at principal Western points were 578,031 bushels; shipments, 402,925 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 238,211 bushels.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Corn scarce, but weak; No. 2 yellow, 20c; billing, 27c; No. 2 yellow, 26½c; No. 3 corn, 25¼c; No. 3 do, 25¼c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 26c; No. 2 corn, 25c; No. 3 do, 24¾c, in store.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 10¾d; September dull at 2s 10½d; October dull at 2s 10½d; November dull at 2s 10¾d.

Oats.

The market was very quiet, but about steady in both cash and futures. The primary movement this week was shown a fair increase, footing up 3,538,000 bushels, an increase of 371,000 bushels over the preceding week. Exports from the principal Atlantic ports have been 314,000 bushels for the week, an increase of 9,000 bushels. The future market closed unchanged to ⅛c loss. Cash oats were steadier; sales were 75,000 bushels, including 3,000 bushels No. 3 at 19@19¼c; 1 car rejected mixed at 18c; 20,000 bushels track and ungraded white at 19@29c; 50,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, private terms, free on board, afloat, and 1 car No. 3 white, clipped, at 23c, elevator; No. 2 oats are quoted at 21@21½c, 24½c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The firmness of corn sustained a similar tone in oats. Business was as slow as possible. Receipts were 483 cars, and 1,116 bushels were withdrawn from store. May oats closed ¼c under yesterday. Cash oats were easy and ¼c lower.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Oats strong; light supply; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 do, 20c; No. 2 mixed, 18@18½c; No. 3, 15½@16½c, on track; No. 2 white, old, in store, 23½c.

Flour.

The market was very quiet, with Spring wheat patents held above buyers' views, and other grades neglected, aside from a lot of 12,000 sacks, choice clears, for export, at $3. Total sales amounted to 16,000 pks, as follows: 800 bbls Winter patents, $3.35@$4; 1,200 bbls straights, $3.50@$3.55; 1,000 sacks Spring straights, fancy, $3.50; 750 bbls clears, $3@$3.15, and 12,000 sacks do, for export, choice, $3.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—Flour—Patents, $3.25 @$3.55; export and domestic bakers', $2.60@$2.70;

production, 47,000 bbls; shipments, 51,714 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran in bulk quoted at $3.75@$4.25; shorts, $4.50@$4.75; middlings, $6@$6.75.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—Flour firm and held at 5@10c higher, but the market is quiet. Millstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market steady, with No. 2 Western quoted at 41¼@42¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, and car lots, 38@39c.

BARLEY—Market steady, with sales of 40,000 bushels of feeding at 27½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and private terms; quoted at 32@32½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at 36@37c for car lots, and 38½c for October shipment, delivered.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market easier; sales, 150 sacks at $1.45@$1.50, and to arrive early, October delivery, new, is offered at $1.35 for car lots.

CORNMEAL—Steady; sales, 200 bbls at $2.05; Brandywine, $2.05; Western and Southern, $1.90 @$2.05.

BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white, 65c; fine yellow, 65c; coarse, 66@68c.

FEED—Dull; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@52½c; 100-lb, 55@60c; rye feed, 50@55c; sharps, 65@70c; hominy chop, 50c; cottonseed meal, 95c@$1.05; oil meal, 85@90c; city feed, 50@55c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Rye was steady. Buyers asked concessions, but sellers were unwilling to grant them. Receipts were 18 cars, and 59,977 bushels were taken from store. No. 2 on the regular market was quotable at 34½c, and No. 3 at 33@33½c. Sample sales were at 35@35½c for No. 3. September was 35c, nominal; December sold at 35½@36c....Barley was a shade easier, offerings appearing large owing to the limited time within which to effect sales. Receipts were 70 cars. Screenings sold at 58.50 per ton. The range was from 24c to 33c for common to choice. Fancy was nominally 35c....Timothy was steady. Prime, cash and September, $2.50 nominal; country lots, $1.80@$2.30. Prime clover, cash and October, $8, nominal.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was very quiet, but fairly steady in price, both in lard and meats. Some inquiry was reported for meats, although little developed in lard. PORK—Firm; sales, 100 bbls. Quoted: Mess, $7.75@$8.25; family, $10.50@$11.50; short clear, $7.75@$9.50....BEEF—Unchanged; extra mess, $6.50@$7; family, $8@$9; packet, $7@$8....BEEF HAMS—Firm at $16....DRESSED HOGS—Easy. Quoted: 160-lb, 4¾c; heavy to light, 4⅝@5¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; quoted at 4¼@6c for 14 to 10 lb; sales, 15,000 lb, 12-lb average, 5¼c. Pickled shoulders steady at 3¾@4c. Pickled hams easy; quoted at 9@9¼c....TALLOW—Steady at 3¼c....STEARINE—Firm; lard, 4¾c; oleo, 4¼c....LARD—Steady, prime steam closing at 4.12½c; city, 3.75c; refined steady; South American, 4.75c; Continent, 4.40c; compound, 4c; options closed at 4.10c, nominal, for September.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A steady hog market was effective as an agent for sustaining provisions for a time this morning, but the inclination of the trade was to sell, and soon recessions took place. Approaching the close there was a better demand and a partially rally ensued, January pork and ribs each closed 2½c lower, and January lard unchanged. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted is advance on lard. Receipts were large, but the shipments large. The packers' market was steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—1 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 48s 9d; prime mess firm at 37s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 45s; do, medium, firm at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 44s. Bacon —Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 29s 6d; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, steady at 28s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, firm at 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, firm at 26s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 21s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 29s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 22s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 20s 9d. Cheese—American finest white firm at 42s; do, colored, firm at 44s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 18s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 15s 3d.

COFFEE.

The market ruled weak on small dealings and was without feature. Havre was unchanged. Warehouse deliveries are fair and stocks in this country are small, but receipts for the current month at Rio and Santos are expected to exceed 1,000,000 bags, a much larger movement than recorded. Rio cables firm at 10,200 reis, exchange 8⅝; receipts, 21,000 bags; stock, 317,000 bags. Santos—Receipts, 34,000 bags; stock, 608,000 bags; market firm at 10,500 reis. Cleared from Rio—Steamship Oebera, with 31,000 bags. Havre barely steady; sales, 18,000 bags; September, 61.25c; October, 59.75c; November, 58.75c; December to August, 58.50c; September closed 10 under above recorded; other months, ¼@¾c lower. Hamburg quiet; September to February, 48 pfennigs; March to August, 48.25 pfennigs.

The market for Rio and Santos coffees is nominally steady, spot unchanged and Rio, No. 7, spot, quoted at 10⅝c and No. 8 at 9⅞c. No important firm offers were received here to-day. Mild coffee was quiet but firm.

OILS.

There was very little activity in cottonseed oil, as buyers are disposed to move cautiously. Business might be increased if sellers would meet buyers' views, but principal holders ask 24c. Exporters are doing very little. Linseed oil is only fairly active, and the business is of a jobbing character. Lard oil is about steady, but quiet. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 21@22c; prime crude, loose, free on board, mills, 14@16c; off crude, barrels, here, 19@20c; Summer yellow, prime, 23½@24c; Summer yellow, off grade, 22½@23½c; butter oil, nominally 25@26c; Winter yellow, prime, 30@32c; white, prime, 25½@26c. Lard Oil—Prime city, 37@40c. Linseed Oil —American, raw, 32@33c; American, boiled, 34@35c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

Chandler, Paint & Co. say: "While we have been virtually standing still at previous quotations, prices in the Southwest have advanced from ½c to 1c per gallon, owing to Northern packers entering those markets as free buyers, and in fact, Western soapmakers have also bought largely: On the other hand, this market seems to have some element at work trying to obtain a lower range of values, whether because these parties are short, or that they wish to keep down the price of seed, we cannot say."

ANTWERP, Sept. 26.—Petroleum, 18f 50c paid and sellers for American.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR—The local market for raw sugar was steady but quiet, refiners taking very little buying interest at the moment. Prices are unchanged, centrifugal, 96° test, quoted at 3 1-16c and muscovado at 2¾c, with molasses sugar at 2½c. The London sugar market is quiet and unchanged for cane, with Java quoted at 10s 9d, and fair refining, 9s 6d. Beet quiet, with buyers and sellers indifferent; present month quoted at 9s 1½d and next month 9s 4½d. Refined sugar was quiet, but prices were unchanged. The tone is steady. There is not much delay in shipments now. We note sales of 1,450 tons muscovado, spot, at 2¾c, landed.

RICE—Steadiness reported in the rice market, with both domestic and foreign sorts held at firm prices. Primary and foreign markets are firm. Carolina and Louisiana, common to ordinary, 2½ @3c; low fair to fair, 3¾@3¾c; good to prime, 3¾@4⅛c; choice to fancy, 5@5¼c; extra head, 5¾@6c; Java, 3⅝@3⅞c; Java, in bond, 2¼c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Patna, 4¼@4½c; Patna, in bond, 2¾@3c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—A very steady market is reported on both molasses and syrups, with full rates asked. Prices are unchanged. Supplies are light. New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary, 12@13c; common, 14@16c; fair, 17@20c; prime, 21 @23c; choice, 24@25c; New-Orleans, open kettle, fair, 27@28c; good, 29@30c; prime, 32@34c; choice, 35@37c; syrups, fair, 13@14c; good, 15@18c; choice, 17@19c; fancy, 22@24c.

LONDON, Sept. 26—3:30 P. M.—Sugar, 10s 6d @10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s @9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—September, 9s 3d per cwt; November-December, 9s 6¾d.

FREIGHTS.

The market for ocean freight room continues steady, with room so well engaged that there is practically no pressure in any direction.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
September	8.07	8.07	8.06	8.01@8.03
October	8.08	8.10	8.04	8.03@8.04
November	8.07	8.09	8.04	8.03@8.04
December	8.16	8.29	8.13	8.13@8.14
January	8.27	8.27	8.20	8.21@
February	8.31	8.31	8.29	8.25@8.26
March	8.33	8.35	8.29	8.29@8.30
April	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.32@8.34
May	8.39	8.40	8.39	8.35@8.37
June	8.40	8.41	8.40	8.38@8.40

Market closed steady at 2 to 4 points advance compared with yesterday's closing prices. Transferable notices, September, 8.05c; October, 8.05c. Total sales, 72,300 bales. Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 8 7-16c; middling gulf, 8 11-16c. Sales, 787 bales, including 300 bales exports (direct shipment) and 487 bales on speculation. The statistical position of cotton follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Visible supply	1,852,054	1,698,714	2,284,590
Of which American	1,577,854	1,422,514	2,050,390
Total crop in sight	973,942	629,479	441,303
Came in sight during week	344,463	325,803	196,414

Liverpool Cables—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 11-16d. Futures steady, 1-64@2-64d decline; closed steady, 16@1½ points net advance; January-February, 424s; February-March, 424b; March-April, 424½b; April-May, 425v; May-June, 425½s; June-July, 426b; September, 485s; September-October, 430s; October-November, 427s; November-December, 425s; December-January, 424b.

The Weather Bureau map shows heavy rains in Texas and Arkansas, heaviest in Central Texas. Reports received by The Financial Chronicle indicate that rain has fallen in many sections of the South during the week, and that at a few points in Texas it has done some damage. Picking is progressing rapidly, and in some districts is nearly completed. The Galveston correspondent says: "The consensus of opinion among cotton factors, buyers, and wholesale merchants is that the whole cotton of the State is made, and outside of Southwest Texas a top crop is hardly possible. Reports during the week show no change in the situation, and crop estimates here range from one and three-quarters to two million bales. It is almost unanimously contended that rain now will do harm."

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7 13-16c; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net receipts, 12,109 bales; gross receipts, 12,201 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,200 bales; coastwise, 637 bales; sales, 3,150 bales; stock, 133,699 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net and gross receipts, 6,831 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,600 bales; to the Continent, 5,550 bales; sales, 179 bales; stock, 154,671 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 7½c; low middling, 7¼c; net receipts, 5,898 bales; gross receipts, 5,903 bales; exports, to the Continent, 12,806 bales; sales, 640 bales; stock, 67,016 bales.

WOOL.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—At to-day's wool sales, which were conducted by Charles Balme & Co., 13,250 bales were offered. The tone was one of good quality, and the attendance of buyers large. The buying of Continental operators was more pronounced to-day, especially on the part of German purchasers. The inferior grades of wools continue to be neglected, but the superior kinds maintain the prices obtained at the closing of the July series of sales. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools were briskly competed for, and some superior washed Queensland wool realized fair prices. The sales and the prices obtained to-day were: New South Wales, 2,300 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 3½d; locks and pieces, 7d@1s 2d; greasy, 4¼@8½d; locks and pieces, 5¼ @7¼d. Queensland, 3,100 bales; scoured, 7½d @1s 11½d; locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 1d; greasy, 6¾@8½d; locks and pieces, 3¼@7½d. Victoria, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 6¾@2s; locks and pieces, 3½@9½d; greasy, 5@11d; locks and pieces, 3½@6¾d. South Australia, 200 bales—Greasy, 4¼@7½d; locks and pieces, 2½@4¾d. New-Zealand, 4,300 bales—Scoured, 8d is 2½d; locks and pieces, 7d@1s 2d; greasy, 5½@9½d; locks and pieces, 3@7¾d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,700 bales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 1d; greasy, 5@7¼d. The offerings for next week will comprise 82,150 bales. The arrivals for the sixth series are 3,428 bales, of which 132 bales were forwarded direct. The imports of wools for the week were as follows: From New South Wales, 2,983 bales; Victoria, 1,226 bales; South Australia, 225 bales; New-Zealand, 814 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,337 bales; Persia, 4,655 bales; other points, 403 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26.

BEEVES—Receipts, 13 head, all for the market. No trading of importance. Nothing doing. City-dressed native beef sides quiet at 6@8½c per lb; range beef steady at 5½@7c. To-day's Liverpool and London cables quote refrigerator beef selling at 6¾@8¾c per lb; American steers firmer at 11@12c, dressed weight. The Lucania took out to-day to Liverpool 1,906 quarters of beef; the Martello, to Hull, 172 cattle and 184 sheep. The Wells City will carry to Bristol 195 cattle to-morrow, and the Manitoba is also expected to get off Sunday with about 350 cattle and 2,100 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 252 head, making, with a bunch held over yesterday, 300 head on sale. Slow for veals and grassers, but steady for Western calves. About 100 head sold. Good to prime veals sold at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; Western calves at $2.50@$4; grassers nominal, in the absence of any transactions. Dressed calves slow, but not quotably lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 16½ cars, or 3,424 head, all for the market, and 2½ cars were held over Friday, making 19 cars on sale. Sheep were in fair demand and steady; lambs slow but steady at the opening, closing firmer on Buffalo advices. Four cars were to sell at a late hour. Inferior to rather choice sheep sold at $2@$3.70 per 100 lb; common to choice lambs at $4@$5.25. Dressed mutton at 4@7c per lb; dressed lambs slow at 7½@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts were 24 cars, or 3,752 head, including 220 head for sale. Steady for like hogs at $3.65@$4.20 per 100 lb; pigs sold at $4@$4.50 for common to prime. Country-dressed steady at 4@6½c for weights averaging from 180 to 40 lb.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, last twenty-four hours, 3,190 head; total for week thus far, 16,918 head; for same time last week, 13,158 head; consigned through, 3,170 head; to New-York, 2,690 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened with a light demand; prices steady; veals about steady; closed very dull. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 6,240 head; total for week thus far, 47,320 head; for same time last week, 46,520 head; consigned through, 2,940 head; to New-York, 4,150 head; market opened active; closed firm; Yorkers, $3.70; mixed packers', $3.60@$3.65; heavy, $3.30@$3.40; roughs, $2.82@$3.10; stags, $2@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 1,600 head; total for week thus far, 32,200 head; for same time last week, 22,800 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 3,500 head, including three cars which were carried over; market opened with a firm demand at steady to firm prices; closed weak.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 26.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; prime, $4.40@$4.60; good, $4.20@$4.40; tidy, $3.85@$4.10; fair, $3.40@$3.70; common, $2.75@$3.40. Hogs—Receipts light; market active; medium weights, $3.70@$3.75; heavy Yorkers, $3.65@$3.70; common to fair Yorkers, $3.50@$3.55; pigs, $2.50@$2.60; heavy, $3.30@$3.45; roughs, $2.25@$3.10. Sheep—Receipts light; market steady; prime, $3.50@ $3.60; good, $3.30@$3.50; fair, $2.70@$3.15; common, $1.75@$2.25; culls, 75c@$1.25. Lambs—Choice, $4.40@$4.75; common to good, $3@$4.10; veal calves, $6@$6.50; heavy and thin calves, $3 @$3.50.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head. Market quiet and steady; common to extra steers, $3.25@$5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.60 @$3.90; cows and bulls, $1.10@$3.10; calves, $3@ $6.10; Texans, $2.40@$3; Western rangers, $2.15@ $3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head. Market steady; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.80@ $3.30; common to choice mixed, $2.90@$3.45; choice assorted, $3.35@$3.45; light, $2.95@$3.45; pigs, $1.50@$3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head. Market firm; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.20; lambs, $3@$4.50.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—National Stock Yards: Cattle—Receipts, 825 head. Market nominally steady; native cows, $2.40; Texas steers, $2.90. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head. Market 5c lower; light, $3.30@$3.40; mixed, $3.10@$3.25; heavy, $3.30@$3.35. Sheep—None.

KANSAS CITY, Sept 26.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,900 head. Market strong; light and pigs, $3.05@$3.25; medium, $2.95@$3.15; heavy, $2.85@$3.05. Cattle—Receipts, 300 head. Market nominal. Sheep —None.

Pickpurses Traveling with Bryan.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26.—Checks to the amount of $300, stolen from a commercial traveler in this city Thursday night, during the Bryan meeting, were found in the postal box at the station to-day. The papers were forwarded to Boston. Twenty-five dollars in money was retained by the thief.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept.

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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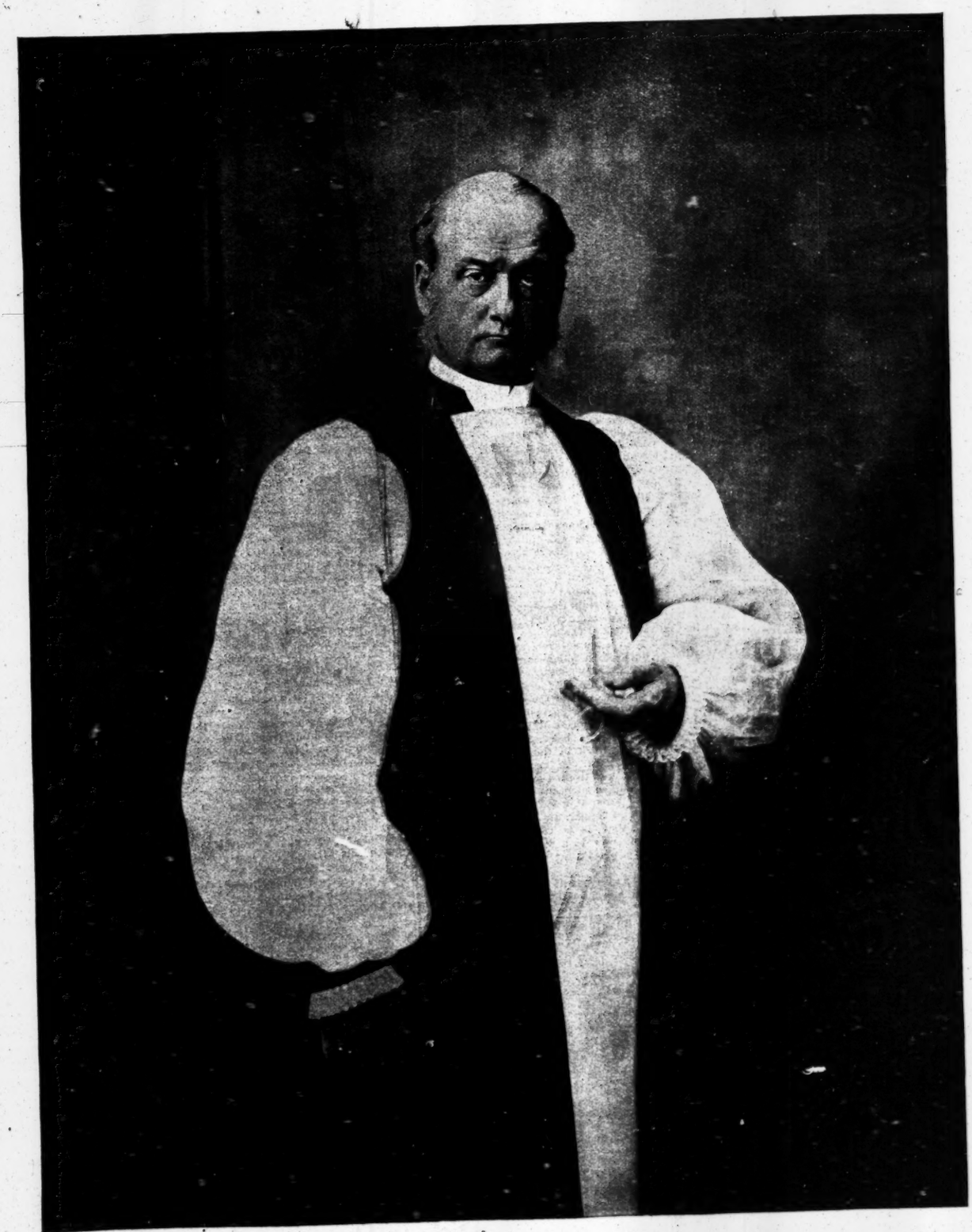

From a Photograph by Hargrave.

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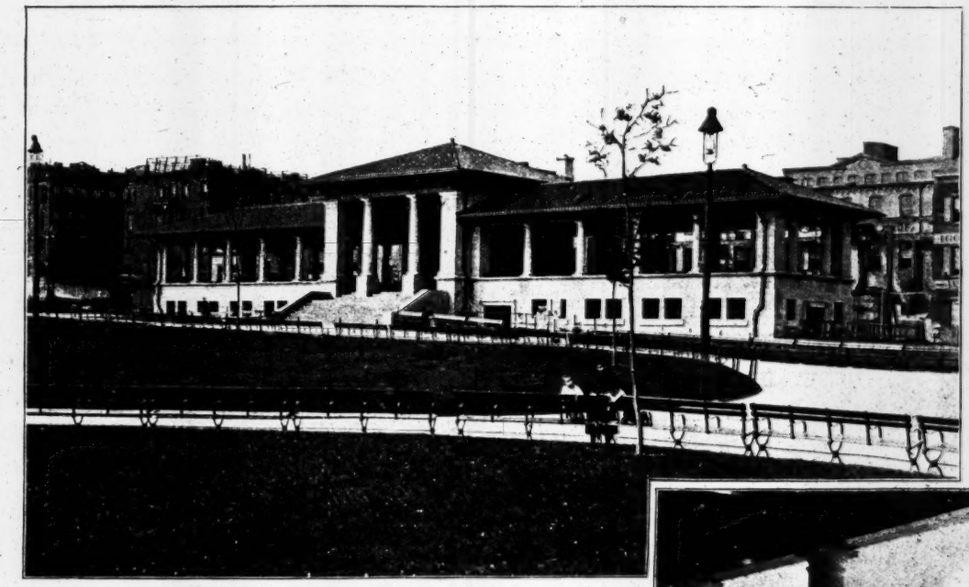


CORLEARS HOOK OVERLOOK AND SHELTER.

NEW STRUCTURES FOR THE CITY PARKS.

DE WITT CLINTON, the Governor of the Empire State who has left the strongest impress of greatness upon the history of the State of any occupant of that office by his early advocacy of the construction of the Erie Canal, displayed other evidences of foresight which, if appreciated in time, would have added lustre to his fame, while contributing to the health and enjoyment of the people of this city and the beauty and attractiveness of the metropolis.

In 1809, when Clinton was advocating the canal project which he saw carried to a successful completion, to the confusion of the lesser statesmen who declared that Clinton was a dreamer and his canal scheme chimerical, he was Mayor of New-York. His broad mind was full of ideas and plans for his city and State that have since proved to have been the foresight and judgment of the seer, for a map made of the city while Clinton was Mayor shows that he favored a park system that would have given us, if carried out, a total park area to-day of something like 7,500 acres, instead of the present area of 1,094 acres on Manhattan Island and about 3,800 recently acquired acres in the newly annexed district north of the Harlem River.

If Clinton had been as successful in his effort to provide adequate city parks as he was in carrying to completion the great commercial channel with which his name has been connected, the whole space bounded by Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets and by Third and Seventh Avenues would be a park of about 200 acres that would have cost little, that would be worth many millions if the city were inclined to sell it, and that would provide a beauty spot and a breathing place for the people one-third the size of Central Park if it were put to the use indicated on the map that met with De Witt Clinton's approval. All that there is left of this park is Madison Square, a miserable fragment of six and one-half acres.

Not until 1888, nearly eighty years after Clinton's map was made, under authority of the Legislature, and upon the advice of the Commission to Select and Locate Lands for Public Parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, was there a recovery of the public spirit that was long suspended. True, the city had with good judgment, but not without fear and trembling, established and developed the Central Park. Riverside Park and Morningside Park were perhaps taken because the territory covered by them was inaccessible at the time of acquirement and difficult of improvement, rather than with a general appreciation of the worth and applicability of the ground to park uses.

A vast deal of increased responsibility and care has been imposed upon the Park Commissioners and the Superintendent of Parks by the establishment of new parks. The Central Park, never completed, must be kept up and maintained in a degree of perfection that must be greater every year if the department is to keep pace with educated criticism. Fortunately, the parks above the Harlem River were created by nature before they were established by legislation. Central Park was largely an unpromising waste of rock and fen; it has been converted into a jewel almost too good for common wear. The parks beyond the Harlem were fit for use when acquired, and they will be substantially as they are under any scheme of development that may be provided to render them more convenient and enjoyable to the people.

Commissioner William A. Stiles, in discussing the matter of systematic improvement a few days ago, expressed the hope that the lesson taught by Boston, and recently described by a skillful writer, might not be lost upon New-York, but that hereafter, in taking or developing park lands, a system should be adopted by which every advantage extended by nature might be appropriated. Mr. Stiles does not expect, however, that the commission of which he is a member will be able to do much more than other Commissioners have done; he trusts, in a rather energetic and vivacious way, that they will leave the old and the new parks a little better than they found them.

A very picturesque improvement that will be completed during the season is the Gapstow bridge across the lower lake in Central Park. The bridge is of rustic design, with a single arch, and in its setting of dark-green foliage and emerald will add attractiveness to the scene. The bridge will afford a shorter route to pedestrians crossing the Park east and west than is now furnished by the path around the foot of the lake. The Commissioners have been pushing to completion some work in the northeast corner of the park. A large area that had been for years treated as a sort of dumping ground has been graded, grassed over, and brought into the way of finish, and is no longer an eyesore. A picket fence that is a temporary structure is giving way to a stone wall as rapidly as the permanent inclosure can be constructed.

A very decided improvement has been made on the west side of Central Park, near the northwest corner. Formerly the highlands in that corner, the Harlem Heights of history, could be approached from the west only by distant gates or by indirect pathways dipping into a ravine and then leading upward to the drives and walks along the ridge. It was at first proposed to fill up the ravine and open a road and pathways from the level of Eighth Avenue. A nicer decision was reached. A rustic bridge, arched over the former picturesque pathway, was constructed, and the ravine is preserved, with its pleasant, grassy slopes and attractive, shaded nooks, which have found great favor with the early visitors to the Park in search of quiet spots in which to read. The bridge carries a road over which carriages approaching from the westward can enter the Park without first driving to One Hundred and Tenth Street.

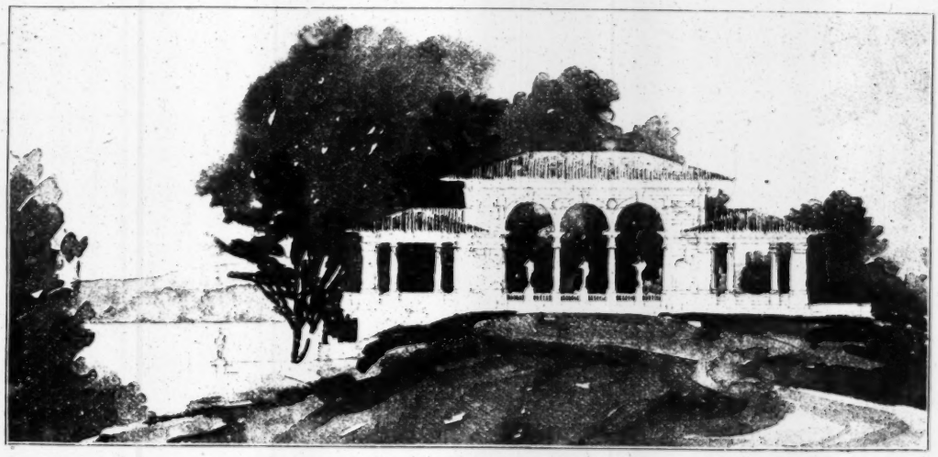
The Park Commissioners have under consideration designs prepared by Howard & Cauldwell for a Bicycle Rendezvous proposed to be erected near the upper end of Riverside Park, of which a view is presented with this article. The central pavilion and loggias will cover an area of 128 by 50 feet. Indiana limestone will be used for the basement and the columns supporting the shelter, which is to be of Georgia pine, with a tiled roof. There will be lavatories and other conveniences for men and women. It is also proposed to erect lavatories of ornamental design at other points along Riverside and Morningside Parks and at the Battery, and the plan for one for Riverside Park, designed by Howard & Cauldwell, is reproduced as an example of the character of work that is now finding favor.

The Riverside Bicycle Rendezvous will, when constructed, meet a want developed by the resort to Riverside Drive of a constantly increasing number of bicycle riders. At all times of the day, in pretty nearly all sorts of weather, the Drive is resorted to by wheelmen and wheelwomen. The run up the Boulevard from the lower part of the city is a long one, and in very warm weather or in stormy weather there is no shelter to be found at the north end of the Drive, except in such places of refreshment as naturally expect profit from the people who use them.

The Rendezvous, when constructed, will be so placed, not far from the Grant Monument, as not to intrude upon that site or annoy the eye of the most critical stickler for the preservation of that spot against misappropriation, yet in such a place as to meet the want to which it is to be devoted. It is expected to so place it as to invite the tired wheelmen, afford them a resting place that will command a superb view of the river, and extend to them gratuitously some conveniences that will be not the less appreciated because the user of them will feel that he may enjoy them without fee.

It may be said with reference to this proposed convenience that the Park Commissioners will jealously protect the Grant Monument against intrusion upon any and all grounds. To those who know the pride felt in this city in possessing the tomb of the great commander and who heard a few years ago the prediction made by the envious that the monument would never be built the gradual improvement of the grounds with the object of restraining the approach of structures for any purpose will in time give a complete answer to all complaints and justify the location of the monument where it has been placed.

Two views are given here of the new Overlook and shelter recently completed, according to the designs prepared by Howard & Cauldwell, for the Corlears



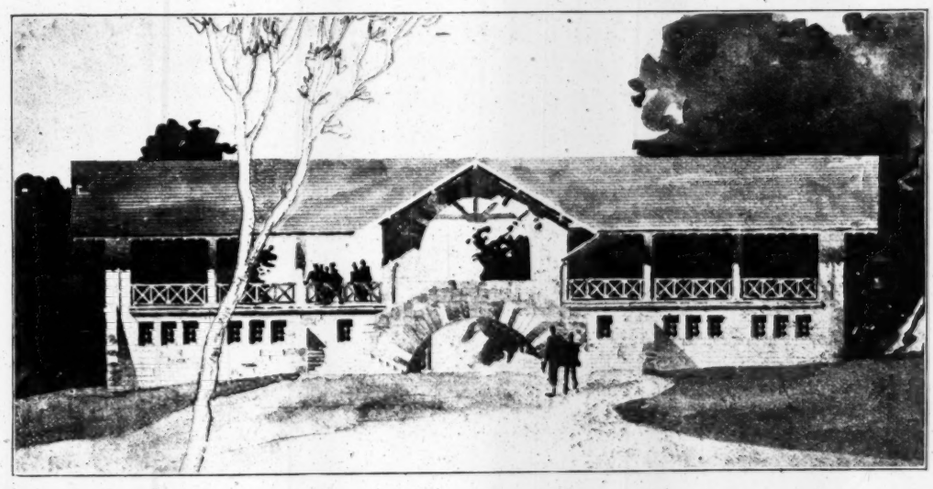
PROPOSED BICYCLE RENDEZVOUS, RIVERSIDE PARK.

Hook Park, a square tract bounded by Jackson, Cherry, and Corlears Streets and the East River. This park is at the easternmost point of Manhattan Island, and overlooks the East River opposite the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The spot has already become an object of great pride to the people of the densely populated section in which it is situated. The Overlook, a spacious inclosure, with central pavilion and loggias covering an area of about 150 by 50 feet, is substantially built of Indiana stone, the graceful columns supporting an open-timbered roof of Georgia pine covered with ornamental tiles. The two views show the Overlook as seen from the Park, and the outlook from the shelter, with a characteristic group of the patrons of the place. The basement of the structure is used for lavatories, closets, storage, and heating apparatus.

These shelters will answer the same purpose in both the localities for which they have been provided. The Corlears Hook Overlook has been in use for some time and it has been of great benefit to the people of the neighborhood. The children have found it to be a pleasant playground in rainy weather, and in hot weather, when the heat of miserable homes became oppressive, many mothers resorted to the breezy shelter with sick infants, seeking the benefit of the breeze from the river, which here runs almost east and west, giving an exposure to the southerly winds that prevail in Summer.

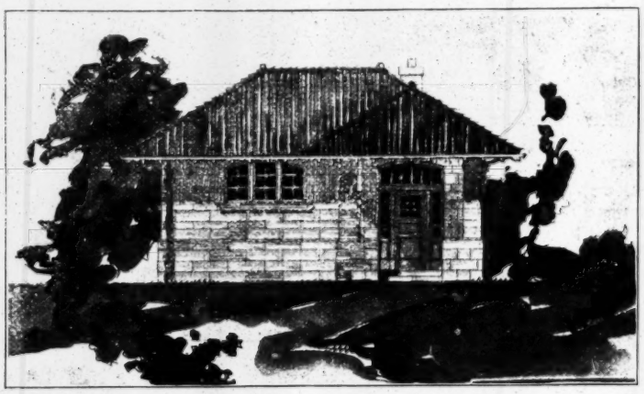
Superintendent of Parks Samuel Parsons, Jr., expresses great satisfaction because of the local pride developed in the small parks. None of the fears that were expressed lest the work done by the gardeners should be destroyed as fast as completed has been justified. Even in Mulberry Bend, the park most exposed to the ravages of the ill-regulated, little difficulty has been encountered in the effort to promote the growth of a lawn, and there has been little destruction of plants. Work is now progressing on a shelter similar in design and materials to that at Corlears Hook Park, but somewhat smaller. A picture of the shelter as it will appear when completed is given.

The gratification to the people who live near Mulberry Bend Park in the creation of that small strip of breathing space is at once a compensation for all the expense incurred by the city in providing it and cause for regret that the city has not reserved other recreation grounds in the lower end of the island. Battery Park, since it became altogether a charge of the Park Commissioners, will renew its popularity, but it is so far removed from the homes of the poorer people that it can never quite meet the want that would be filled by a neighborhood park having a good bit of green lawn, some shade trees and other shelters, a supply of comfortable seats, and enough police supervision to protect property and preserve the peace.



SHELTER AT MULBERRY BEND PARK.

St. Mary's Park, Crotona Park, Claremont Park, Bronx Park, Pelham Bay Park, and Van Cortlandt Park, that are still known only as names to many thousands of New-York citizens who heartily approve of the expenditure of nearly $10,000,000 to secure them, were natural parks when made city parks by law. It is not intended that they shall be subjected to the treatment applied in Central Park or that they shall ever lose their natural attractiveness by excessive artificial finish. Some roads have been made in these parks; by and by old roads and paths will be changed to make them more convenient and picturesque, and by degrees they will be secured from adjoining territory by proper inclosures. There is not yet any extensive scheme of improvement for any of them. Howard & Cauldwell have submitted to the Park Commissioners some tasteful designs for gates for Pelham Bay, Bronx, and Van Cortlandt Parks, three of which designs are here reproduced. The Commissioners have not yet accepted them for construction.

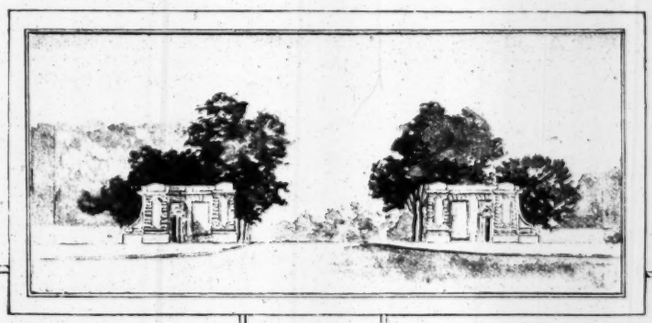


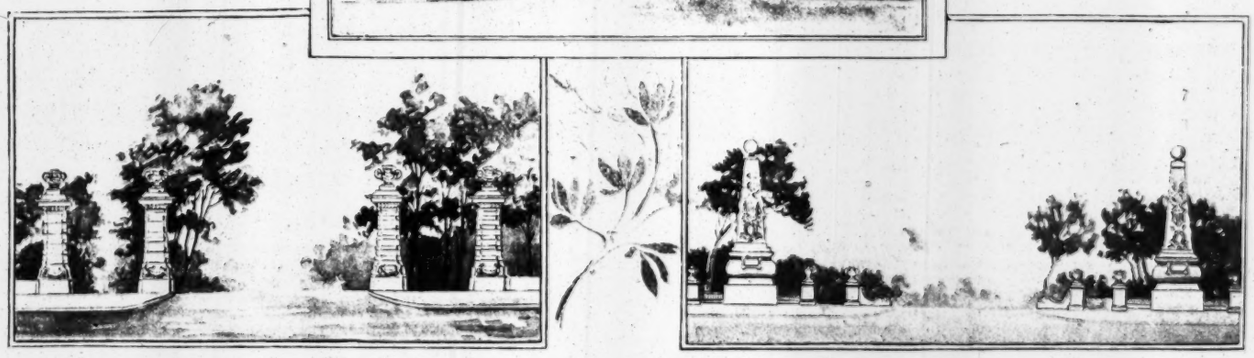
PROPOSED LAVATORY, RIVERSIDE PARK.

Pelham Bay Park has the largest of those secured through the Park Commission of 1888, is more than twice as large as the Central Park. It has an aggregate shore line of nine miles. A section of the park is a peninsula of more than 400 acres, extending into the Sound. There are large tracts of fine woodland along the shore. The neighboring islands and the mainland can be reached by steamboats and sailing craft. Nature has provided nearly all the attractions necessary to draw the people to this park, which has all the natural advantages that have made Glen Island popular, while Pelham Bay Park has the additional advantage of being nearer to the city.

These new parks in the annexed district will be unlike the Central Park and most of the other small parks on Manhattan Island. They will be as free as the air to the use of the people. There will not be, if the present intention of the Park Commissioners is adhered to, any signs exhibited, except perhaps in the neighborhood of gates and administration offices, warning the patrons of the parks to "keep off the grass." The lawns in several of the new parks have been maintained for many years. It has been found at St. Mary's Park, at Crotona, and at Claremont, when ball games have been permitted without much restriction, that there has been no injury to the lawns. In Bronx Park the lawns suffered no set-back, and the ancient lawns about the Van Cortlandt mansion, in Van Cortlandt Park, defy the tramp of all the thousands of visitors that have strolled over them during the past Summer. Even the parade ground, in large part newly made, has suffered no permanent injury, although subjected to severe usage by the artillery drills held there.

The new parks will be what the Central Park will never be—playgrounds. One of the things that the Park Commissioners have been doing ever since the Park Commission was created has been to explain the difference between parks and playgrounds. There are still people who do not understand why the Central Park cannot be used as a playground and why it is not possible to yield more of it to the demand that it shall be largely a playground. The parks north of the Harlem will be free for all proper and orderly uses to which the people may desire to put them.





Pelham Bay Park. Van Cortlandt. Bronx Park.

DESIGNS FOR GATES FOR THE NEW PARKS.

HARVARD SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Edward Everett Hale in The October Atlantic.

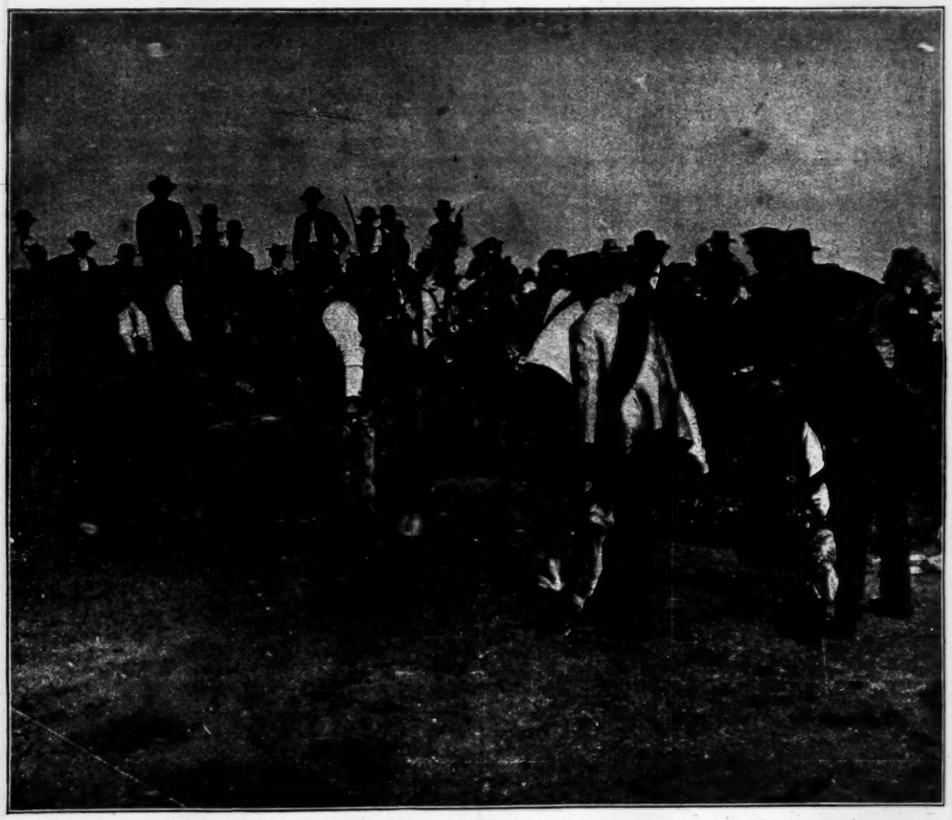
After the freshman year, the undergraduate of to-day has very large latitude in his choice of studies. Sixty years ago he might select the modern language he would study, and when he became a senior he might go on with Latin or Greek or not, as he chose; but, practically, these were the only matters left open to his choice. It followed that every man, when he was graduated, had a certain knowledge of the externals of science and criticism, which I think the graduates of to-day hardly claim. He had an outside knowledge, little more, in the half-dozen ranges of inquiry which were then classified as separate sciences. On the other hand, it was simply impossible for a man to go as far as any well-intentioned undergraduate can go now in any study. No matter how much a man might be interested in philology, what he might do in college was simply to translate such and such books, and that was the end of it; nobody meant to teach him philology—of which, indeed, nobody excepting Mr. Felton knew much. If a man were interested in English literature, he could, as I said, work it up as Mr. Lowell did Beaumont and Fletcher; but it was nobody's business to tell him whether Beaumont were a writer under Darius Hytaspes or Fletcher one of the authors of the Vedas. In this remark I think I have stated what is substantially the contrast between that high school of 1835 and the university of to-day.

Couldn't Last.

From The Chicago Journal.

"Wonder what caused the coolness between Slossan and Lawson?"

"Nothing serious, I'guess—they're both hot-headed fellows."



EXTERMINATING RABBITS IN CALIFORNIA.

EXPERIENCE has shown that there is a grand balance in the scale of nature whereby one pest is offset by another. In those districts where mosquitoes abound, there are mosquito hawks and other insects which feed upon this gnat and in some measure check its increase. The jack rabbit was not regarded as an obstacle to the agricultural interests of California so long as the coyote's scalp was not prized by others than himself; but the appetite of this wolf for fat sheep concentrated the wool growers of the State behind a demand upon the Legislature for a bounty on its head. The demand was granted, with a Governmental offer of $5 for every coyote scalp taken within the State. Within a few years after the passage of the coyote bounty law the jack rabbit began his depredations. From a wild and timid creature, darting suddenly up from behind a sage brush and bounding swiftly away from the vicinity of man, he became careless in the strength of his numbers, and his raids on cultivated vegetation threatened in many counties to put a quietus on the development of farms. Counter-petitions were presented to the Legislature to repeal the coyote bounty law, but without success, and the counties most afflicted by the pest began to adopt measures for the defense of their own inhabitants. The County of Tulare, among others, adopted an ordinance setting aside a fund and offering 2½ cents for each scalp, with ears, of a rabbit killed within the county which should be presented to the proper officer. The result of this was that the people of these counties inaugurated what they called rabbit drives, whereby almost an entire population of a district would turn out and "round up" all the rabbits within a certain area, driving them into a corral where they would be slain.

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The California jack rabbit is not the rabbit known to the Eastern sportsman. That rabbit finds its Western prototype in what is called the cottontail, a small animal, much hunted as game, and very delicious food. Scientific men of California class the jack as a hare as distinguished from the rabbit. He is about twice as large as an Eastern rabbit and four times the size of the cottontail. His color differs in different parts of the West. In Montana he is white, in California he is gray, and in other States he varies in shade between these two colors. The jack does not live in holes in the earth and in the hollow trunks of trees, as does his Eastern cousin. He nests on the surface of the ground under the shelter of a sage brush, and he comes to take something of the color of the vegetation which surrounds him.

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The jack rabbit nuisance presented its worst phases in the San Joaquin and Antelope Valleys. As soon as his numbers had increased to large proportions he manifested a gregarious element in his nature, moving in flocks of several thousands over the fields, making night raids on growing crops, and eating every green thing above the surface. Young vineyards and orchards have met the same fate, until the feeling among the agriculturists and horticulturists throughout the infested counties has become so uniform and pronounced upon the extermination of the jack that a whole population will respond to a call to engage in the common work of destroying the pests.

Several active men of the community agree to get up a rabbit drive. They select a day and elect a marshal. The day fixed is frequently a holiday, and the drive is one of the features of the day's festivities. The affair is well advertised, the route described, and the points of assemblage defined. The area to be traversed is always the level plane of the broad valley, unobstructed save by gopher holes and hog wallows. All the preparations for the event are made on a most elaborate scale.

The day arriving, the population begins to assemble at the designated points, which are usually a mile apart. They come in buggies, carriages, carts, farm wagons, on horseback, and on foot. They comprise men, women, boys; gallants with their sweethearts in buggies, out for fun; weather-beaten and rabbit-impoverished farmers, with their old drudges of wives, bent upon revenge for past injuries and protection against their repetition in the future; the nimble store clerk and the stalwart horticulturist—all the diverse elements of an industrious population are there. From two to six thousand people engage in the sport.

The mounted marshal, in colored regalia; the flag bearer, who hoists the Stars and Stripes on a pole at the main rendezvous, and the band wagon, drawn up to lend festivity and high spirit to the movement, are features of the scene. The marshal gallops between the points of concentration, issues orders to this one and to that, directing what position each is to take. The vehicles spread into a line shaped as a hollow square; there are a front and two flanks, or wings, the latter extending toward the previously constructed corral, eight or ten miles distant. The lines are about three miles long, of which the centre is about two miles, the wings half a mile each. The corral is merely a round inclosure made of laths wired together with a funnel or V-shaped entrance, the circle being at the apex of the V.

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The line being formed, the marshal waves a small red flag, and the column begins to advance. It proceeds at a brisk walk toward the corral. For the first half mile hardly a jack is seen. Presently they begin to appear, one occasionally jumping in divers directions in front of the moving body. The band plays, and when this ceases a continuous yell and shout is kept up all along the line. This is done to frighten the jacks and keep them in front. They shortly become so thick that a few slip past the vehicles outside the line and scamper off. Then the boys are called to the front. They form a vanguard of foot soldiers, armed with sticks. If a jack seeks to pass them, they crack him with the sticks, and a slight blow is sufficient to kill, as he is not tenacious of life.

The line moves on, and presently the leaders of the wings reach the prongs of the V at the corral. The line is then shaped like a balloon. It begins rapidly to close, driving the jacks into the V, through which they pass into the corral. Closer and closer it draws together. A great shouting is meanwhile kept up, and the terrified jacks, hurrying along the path of least resistance, jump pell mell into the inclosure.

Twenty or more men with flails enter the corral. They set vigorously about, cracking the skulls of the jacks, while the crowd gazes and yells in delight over the fence. It is exciting sport for the men with the clubs. The older jacks skulk down under the others, and as they are ruthlessly pulled out by the leg they utter a cry not unlike that of a child. No heed is paid to their plaints, for they are struck on the head and dropped. This continues until every creature of the genus lepus has met his fate.

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Not uncommonly from 5,000 to 10,000, and as high as 20,000, rabbits are thus destroyed at a single drive, and several drives occur in a year. When all are killed, the fence is taken down in sections, rolled up and placed in the wagons. The trophies of the hunt are loaded on the carts and the entire gathering moves back to town, where a horse race or a ball game is the attraction for the afternoon, the festivities closing with a ball at night.

The scalps and ears are taken from the rabbits and the bodies are buried. The scalps are taken to the County Clerk, who issues warrants on the Treasury for the bounty price of each scalp; they are then delivered to a deputy, who destroys by fire these evidences of the past existence of the "bunnies." Part of the money is used to defray the expenses of the drive, the remainder being divided among the leaders whose activities prompted the expedition.

WHY LILIENTHAL FELL.

One of Mr. Maxim's Assistants Gives Explanations and Suggestions.

Mr. Percy S. Pilcher, who has long been one of Mr. Hiram S. Maxim's assistants in his experiments with flying machines, has written a letter to The Saturday Review in which he takes issue with that journal as to the defect in Herr Lilienthal's apparatus.

"As a matter of fact," says Mr. Pilcher, "the accident had nothing to do with transverse stability; he pitched endways. Having started from a high hill and made an excellent soar, in which he had lost only very little in elevation, he lost his forward speed through the air, partly, it appears from the accounts of onlookers, through having ridden his machine with his weight rather far back, in order that he might gain full benefit from an anticipated puff of wind, and partly because, from a sudden lull in the wind, he found himself all at once without motion through the air. He consequently put his weight forward to incline the front of the machine downward, that he might regain his forward speed; but, unfortunately, he tilted the machine too much down in front and descended practically end on.

"It had always been Herr Lilienthal's custom to balance the machine both sideways and endways by moving his weight only, but on this occasion he was using in conjunction another device by which when he moved his head the horizontal rudder moved, so as to give him greater command over the tilting of the machine. His accident is very probably due to his not having been quite well enough acquainted with this new system.

"You make a great point of soaring machines such as Herr Lilienthal's being stable sideways. It is a matter of experience, both Herr Lilienthal's and my own, that if a machine is made stable sideways it will constantly come to grief. Side stability may be given by making the machine like a Hargrave kite having vertical side surfaces, or it can be given by raising the wings at the tips—that is to say, by making it V-shaped in the end view. If the wind were steady, a stable machine would be all right; but with a stable machine, if the wind shifts sideways so that it comes slightly on one side of the machine, it must necessarily raise that side against which the wind strikes, and this tends to capsize it, whereas by making the machine quite neutral transversely, which can be effected by making the wing tips only very slightly raised above the centre of the machine and by making the wings hollow transversely, the machine can be handled with comparative ease in a shifty wind, the transverse balance being maintained by throwing the weight of the body from side to side.

"It is also necessary to keep the wing surface low, because if it is high above the man's body a sudden puff of wind will take the light wings away with it to a certain extent, whereas it will not have much hold on the comparatively small and heavy body of the man underneath. There will thus be a capsizing tendency, and the control of the machine will be taken away from the man."

LIFE HAS NO CHARMS LEFT.

From The Cleveland Leader.

My love can play the gay guitar
And paint on china ware;
My love's a shining social star,
With Titian-tinted hair.
But though she wears the latest hair,
She doesn't care a rap;
The gay guitar and china ware
She looks upon as scrap.
Her doleful look and tones reveal
That she's in sorrow's snares;
The solemn truth is that her wheel
Is laid up for repairs.

Adverse Testimony.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Stranger—Quite a popular town this, ain't it?

Leading Merchant—How popular?

Stranger—How? Why, there appear to be a great many people settling here.

Leading Merchant—Do, eh? Well, my books show that there hasn't been any one settling with me for the last three months.

Nothing to Neglect.

From The Boston Transcript.

Hicks—I was talking with David Chumpsey a while ago. I am afraid that David's education has been neglected.

Wicks—Oh, no, that can't be; he never had any.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

From a Recent Photograph by Bell of Washington.

THE TENNESSEE EXPOSITION.

AT NASHVILLE, May 1, 1897, Tennessee will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its birth as a State. There will be a Centennial and International Exposition in the West Driving Park, of 200 acres, two miles from the capital. The hundredth anniversary of the admission of this, the sixteenth, State in the Federal Union, was handsomely observed at Nashville June 1 last. The plan for an exposition this year had then been changed. The decision was wise.

Douglass Anderson suggested in 1891 that the celebration have a character beyond the ordinary, and comprehend an exposition that should be a birthday fête of six months, demonstrate that Tennessee is in the van of progress, and display to its people what their own brains and brawn and nature produce in the State, side by side with exhibits of other States and foreign nations.

The happiest results have come of the delaying of the exposition. When the day set for its opening arrives no detail of construction or arrangement in the beautiful blue-grass park will be unfinished. Work began here in 1894, much has been accomplished, and May 1, 1897, will find the dainty, well-planned White City of the Centennial swept and garnished, equipped for recording as excellent triumph for the State whose Constitution Jefferson declared "the most republican yet framed"—and this after Vermont had been enrolled.

In general plan and scope, Tennessee aimed high. Her exposition is at this day an accomplished fact of the highest merit and of the greatest importance to her, the Middle States, and the Nation. No lesson suggested by other fairs or expositions has been ignored. Copying has been avoided. The best results and the happiest inspirations have been utilized in other form. There will be no dearth of originality.

Visitors will not see a second edition of the Chicago World's Fair at Nashville, but will appreciate its influence on the planners of the less gigantic but equally important factor in education and broadening of views. And, while appreciating these indispensable basic elements of plan, they will not fail to note that sentiment of the highest character, and not prospect of financial success, inspired the planners.

The exposition will be a mosaic of attractions both for the wise and aesthetic and those who will come to be entertained or amused. Each building will be an object lesson in architecture, art, or construction. Those are already, or will be, towers, terraces, fountains, streams, flowers, a Parthenon, Commerce, Transportation, Agricultural, Machinery, Negro, Minerals and Forestry, Auditorium, United States Government, Horticulture, Woman's, Children's, Administration, History, Fire Department, Central Power Station, Water Works, Athletic Grand Stand, Stock Arena, Amphitheatre, Military Barracks, and other buildings for States and headquarters, a Rialto and Tower of Babel, and, of course, a Midway Plaisance.

Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman,

President Woman's Board Tennessee Centennial.

And in this glance at this epochal monument of the New South, half of the wonders of the exposition have not been told of.

Fine Talents Wasted.

Probably the most remarkable defense ever made in court by a man apparently sane is that which was offered recently by one Thomas Beecham of Northampton, England, when charged with stealing twenty sheep.

He explained to the Magistrates that he was the victim of a conspiracy. The farmers on the London side of Northampton, he said, possess a knowledge of the way to create sheep and other animals from mere rubbish. Scores and scores of horses, cattle, sheep, and even pigs, he declared, are thus made, to the infinite profit of the creators. In the course of his travels he discovered the secret, and on the day of his arrest on "the King's highway in Salcey Forest," between midnight and 2 in the morning, he made these twenty sheep. They were "sheep of the resurrection," and no mortal eyes had ever seen them before. The farmers, however, desirous of maintaining their profitable monopoly, stole the sheep from him and trumped up the charge of theft.

Mr. Beecham is now in the Northampton Jail, for the committing Magistrate, a most skeptical person, it would seem, found reason to doubt this simple little story.

HIS BOOKS SERVE WELL ENOUGH

No One Will Forget Stevenson, Even if He Has No Other Memorial.

Andrew Lang has his doubts about the advisability of erecting in Edinburgh a statue of Robert Louis Stevenson, and has expressed his views on the matter in a letter to the London papers. He said:

"The question of a memorial to Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, raised by Lord Rosebery, is of deep interest to friends of the author of 'Kidnapped,' and to admirers of his work. It is natural to make conjectures as to what Mr. Stevenson would himself have desired. That he would have liked some permanent sign of appreciation from his countrymen is morally certain.

"Nobody could be so pure from the modern literary sin of seeking advertisement; no man was more incapable of trying to procure recognition, or of lamenting its absence. But fame and praise gave him undisguised and honorable satisfaction. He took a kind of boyish pleasure in his 'Edinburgh Edition,' as he stated in private letters, just because it mixed his name with that of his own romantic town. That the unconsidered little wandering schoolboy and the truant student should be honored in Edinburgh was to him a sincere surprise and delight. His admiration of the city's natural beauty and historical charm was even stronger than his horror of its easterly winds and writers' offices.

"So far, probably, all who knew Mr. Stevenson are agreed. He would have rejoiced in a public token of Scottish recognition. But what form should such a recognition take? What would Mr. Stevenson have preferred? Modern Britain is not fortunate in its statues. The effigies of Prof. Wilson and Sir James Simpson, in Princess Street, might determine an Edinburgh genius to prefer the 'fallentis semita vitoe.'

"Mr. Stevenson's taste in matters of art, and his sense of humor, would have recoiled from a clumsy image of his own unstatuesque figure, shrouded in a plaid, and exposed, on a pedestal, to the winds of Edinburgh and the compassion or curiosity of tourists. The odds against a good modern statue are incalculable, though if such a work of art could be procured, it would doubtless be the most adequate token of national admiration.

"As for a useful memorial, such as a ward in a hospital, that would certainly be more serviceable to mankind than commemorative of Mr. Stevenson. Yet we could not wish to see a monument of him among the defunct dominies whose effigies or memorials populate the Calton Hill, among the Playfairs and Dugald Stewarts. Lockhart was not anxious to see a statue of Scott in this honorable but melancholy company.

"It may be suggested that the quadrangle of the Town's College, where Mr. Stevenson attended lectures so slackly and reluctantly, and whither his memory so often and wistfully returned, might be an appropriate place for his memorial. His heart was always with the young, and his works are dearest to the young in age or in heart. This he himself knew well, and for this reason the university seems a fitting place for his monument.

"There may be good reasons for some other choice or objections to this idea. Mr. Stevenson, while alive, was no great prophet in his own country, of which, after Burns, Scott, and Carlyle, he was the chief literary glory. His country and his native town may now redress their comparative neglect of one whose heart was always full of Scotland."

Believed Him.

From The Washington Times.

He (indignantly)—I beg your pardon, Miss, but I always keep my word.

She (complacently)—I can easily believe that, for no one would take it.

The Safety Point in Floors.

From The New-York Engineering News.

Probably less is known by architects and structural engineers regarding the safety of floors than of any other portion of a building. The relative cost of the steel beams in a floor, as compared with the terra cotta or other filling, has caused some builders to go to an extreme in increasing the spans between beams, thus greatly increasing the risk of destruction by fire, even though there may be ample strength in the absence of fire.

LETTERS ABOUT JOAN OF ARC.

Written During Her Lifetime and Giving Valuable Information.

Of the merchant princes of mediaeval Venice, the Morosini were not the least illustrious in either politics or commerce. Antonio Morosini, who flourished in the first half of the fifteenth century, had his agents in all the great business centres of the world, and received from them letters that may fairly be compared with the Consular reports of our own time. These documents—revised and corrected by Antonio himself—have fortunately been preserved in the family, and now they have been intrusted to M. Léopold Delisle, the erudite Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Empowered to make such use of them as he saw fit, M. Delisle has so far confined his attention to such parts of the reports as relate to Joan of Arc.

Of this matter there are about fifty pages, and they bring unimpeachable contemporary evidence to bear on the Maid's story. A careful copy and translation of the extracts has been made, and will shortly be given to the world under the joint editorship of Messrs. Lefebvre, Pontalis, and Léon Dorez.

The letters were dispatched chiefly from Avignon, Marseilles, and Brussels, and bear dates from 1429 to 1431. No new facts come to light as to disputed points in Joan's history, but the correspondents, it is said, spared no pains in gleaning and recording the current talk of those around them, and their narratives in many cases might very well have been written for a daily paper, had the early fifteenth century been blessed with such an institution.

THE WINDOW TOWARD THE WEST

A. H. Hall in The New-York Observer.

I know a window looking toward the west,
Where through long years on each successive day
Stranger and friend by a sweet face were blessed,
Whose brow serene by snows of age caressed,
Seemed lighted by some tranquil heavenly ray.

O'er the worn sill like restless tongues of flame,
The moted sunshine threw its shafts of gold,
From the high elms the silent shadows came
And cooled the air, until the sweet acclaim
Of evensong, full swelling bird throats told.

Dimly through those small panes at war's shrill cry,
She saw two soldiers' last waved fond farewell—
How soon she listened to the pine's soft sigh,
In yonder vale where low her brave boys lie!
What made her face seraphic, who can tell?

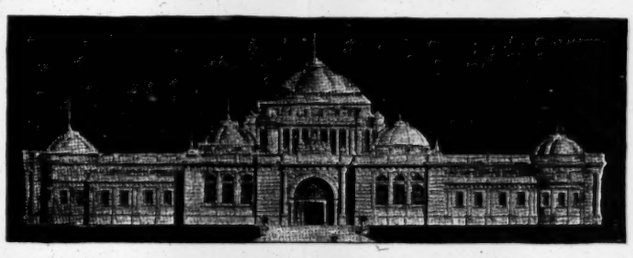
Through conquest of each dire viciss'tude,
Slave of infirmity, resigned she sat;
Blessing her household, those without she wooed
With strains of some sweet heavenly interlude,
That hope undaunted and divine begat.

One bleak March eve the wind crept low and sighed,
And sacred shadow deepened through the room,
Save that she smiled they knew not when she died,
But saw the sinking sun had glorified
Her window, as she gained the land of bloom.

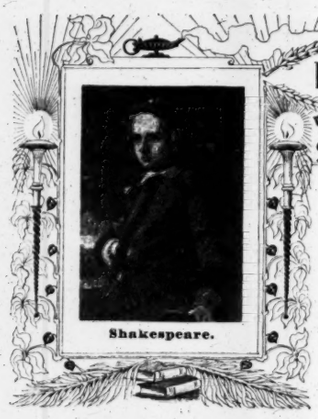
Better Outlook for the Plodder.

From The Washington Star.

"An awdinary man dat keeps a-doin' 'is bes'," said Uncle Eben, "am mo' dan likely ter go ahaid ob er smaht man dat's lazy."



COMMERCIAL BUILDING, TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.



Shakespeare.

WHEN SHAKESPEARE WAS A BOY

SHAKESPEARE THE BOY. With Sketches of the Home and School Life, the Games and Sports, the Manners, Customs, and Folk-Lore of the Time. By William J. Rolfe, Litt. D. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Dr. Rolfe's purpose here is to make a contribution to that familiar class of books which has been devoted to the boyhoods of great men. How difficult of accomplishment such a purpose would be were one to adhere to the usual plans in Shakespeare's case probably Dr. Rolfe knows better than any other man living. Of the boyhood of this great man, strictly speaking, we know not a half dozen personal facts. We do not even possess the day of the month on which he was born, only the day on which he was baptized. What is true of the life as a whole is even more true of his early life—the actual personal facts are extremely few and those we have often are unsatisfactory.

But for want of such facts the labors of armies of students have brought into books about the poet an array of information which to all thoughtful minds supplies a clear and adequate picture of the poet's life. The common incidents in one person's life, in a given period, do not materially differ from those in another's life. With the knowledge we have of the Warwickshire of Shakespeare's time, the vocations, the avocations, the amusements, the schools, the ambitions of men—we can plainly know a great deal that passed into the life of the poet.

The Warwickshire of Shakespeare's day is perfectly well known to us—as well known as probably any period in the history of that part of England back of the present, and it has been recorded with far greater fullness than has what is known of any other period, simply because of the labor bestowed upon the subject by students of Shakespeare. No such labors ever have been bestowed upon the birthplace of any other great son of man—not upon the Corsica of Napoleon, the Virginia of Washington, or the Genoa of Columbus.

So vast has become the collected store of material that when we tread the ground of Shakespeare's youth we tread ground that is firm; we enter upon a theme that is fruitful with fruit that we can grasp. His home life, the worldly circumstances of his parents, the school he went to, the games he played, the streams and meadows he wandered past and through, all are known. Dr. Rolfe is not the first student who has understood how adequate this knowledge is to a complete understanding of the poet, but he is the first, we believe, who has attempted to make use of it in a book designed for popular distribution.

Students of Warwickshire have been struck more than with anything else, perhaps, with the disclosures made respecting the sources of many of Shakespeare's charms—his grace and felicity, his sweetness and gentleness, his wonderful truth to nature. Dr. Rolfe cites many passages which must have been inspired, while writing in London, by vivid recollections of the land of his birth—his descriptions of flowers, meadows, streams, castles, firesides. When Ophelia is drowned, the stream described is the Avon; when it is a castle's walls that are referred to, they are the walls of Kenilworth or those of Warwick. His poetry "is everywhere full of the beauty and fragrance of the flowers that bloom in and about Stratford, and the wonderful accuracy of his allusions to them—their colors, their habits, their time of blossoming, everything concerning them—shows how thoroughly at home he was with them, how intensely he loved and studied them."

Stratford has come down to us much altered from what it was in the time of the poet. It doubtless has a greater population; many of the old houses long since had disappeared; modern buildings have been erected and the place unquestionably has been made far cleaner and more healthful, as have all towns. But nature changes not. In the hedgerows and the meadows there has not been change. The small creek that flows by Anne Hathaway's cottage must remain scarcely altered even in its course, and the sweet and gently flowing Avon must proceed on its noiseless way past the walls of Trinity Church precisely as it flowed when the poet swam in its waters or was buried on its bank.

Among permanent things on earth, what more permanent than rivers? They are as everlasting as the hills themselves. Unlike the hills, however, they are ever in a state of motion. Perpetual land leases once were made to last "while water runs and grass grows." And so shall be the course of Shakespeare's fame—to endure while grass grows in the Stratford meadows and water runs in the Avon's bed.

COLONIAL NEW-ENGLAND.

OLD COLONY DAYS. By May Alden Ward, author of a "Life of Dante," "Life of Petrarch," &c. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1896. $1.25.

There is of late much delving among old manuscripts and family papers, not yet corrupted by the moth and rust of time and neglect, for details concerning the personality of different ones among the little band of pioneers whose story in its general outline is so well known to us. This has brought old journals and letters before the eyes of the public, familiarized them with the daily life of those who sowed seed from which we have reaped a curious harvest, and has very appreciably vivified the general impression gathered from school histories of wooden Pilgrims who resembled nothing so much as the Shem, Ham, and Japhet of an old-fashioned Noah's ark.

The latest of these humanizing volumes is in some respects the best of all that have come to our notice. Mrs. Ward has the historian's instinct, and gives her facts without feeling the necessity of breaking into ejaculations over their picturesqueness. Her good training as a writer tells as training always ought to tell, and her five papers on subjects connected with our Colonial history are written in a style both reticent and lively.

The first of these papers has to do with William Bradford, "The Brain" of the Massachusetts colony, to whom "alone belongs the credit of having written a connected history of the 'Old Colony' during the first quarter century of its existence, while it was still doubtful whether it was to exist at all." The manuscript of this history was placed by the Bradford family in Old South Church in Boston, and at the beginning of the Revolution, when the British soldiers took possession of the Old South, it was lost, and was not found until 1855. So near did we come to missing this picture—as faithfully minute as an old Dutch portrait—of the colony's infancy. The reader whom melodramatic description has rendered callous to the true drama of that landing "upon a stern and rock-bound coast" may find his imagination freshly pricked by Bradford's plain tale, from which Mrs. Ward freely quotes. "Ye season it was Winter," and "what could they see but a hidious and desolate wildernes, full of wild beasts and wild men." After the first relief of sighting land came the slow investigation, and it was the 16th of December when ten men and eight seamen in a shallop started out for the second time to find a larger harbor; a storm came and "it rained sore," and some of them, weak and cold and wet, got ashore and built a fire. "Ye next day was a fair, sunshining day, and they found themselvs to be upon an iland, secure from ye Indeans, wher they might drie their stufe, fixe their peeces, rest themselvs, and gave God thanks for his mercies in their manifould deliverances. And this being the last of ye weeke, they prepared ther to keepe ye Sabath." ("That there could be any combination of circumstances which would justify 'breaking the Sabbath' seems never to have entered their minds," comments Mrs. Ward.)

Apropos of the fact that soon after arriving at Cape Cod the women of the Mayflower "insisted upon being carried ashore to do a 'much-needed washing,'" Mrs. Ward makes a suggestion that may seem to the Colonial Dames of the present day pertinent, since they must be somewhat at a loss for anniversaries to celebrate: "Monday, the 23d of November," she says, "deserves to be remembered in the annals of history as the first 'wash day' in New-England." As the 23d of November happens this year to fall upon Monday, the opportunity for inaugurating an observance of the day is at hand.

It may be remembered that at first an attempt was made to have the little society of Pilgrims a communistic one, but in spite of the strenuous conditions which rendered a certain amount of interdependence more than commonly necessary, the attempt failed, "for ye yong-men that were most able and fitte for labour and service," wrote Bradford, "did repine that they should spend their time and streingth to worke for other men's wives and children, without any recompence. The strong, or man of parts, had no more in devission of victails and cloaths, then he that was weake and not able to doe a quarter ye other could; this was thought injuestice. The aged & graver men to be ranked and equalised in labours, and victails, cloaths, &c., with ye meaner and yonger sorte, thought it some indignitie and disrespect unto them. And for men's wives to be commanded to doe service for other men, as dressing their meate, washing their cloaths, &c., they deemed it a kind of slaverie, neither could many husbands well brooke it. * * * And would have bene worse if they had bene men of another condition." And he continues with philosophy, "Let none objecte this is men's corruption and nothing to ye course it selfe. I answer, seeing all men have this corruption in them, God in his wisdome saw another course fiter for them."

Very aptly is the second paper entitled "The Early Autocrat of New-England." No one even superficially acquainted with the customs of our forefathers will need to be told that this refers to the minister, the Puritan preacher of New-England. In a community where "for ten years they had no other code of law than God's Word" it was natural that the men most learned in what was then very literally the law and the Gospel should occupy the high places. It was no light matter to stay away from church; the delinquent was hunted up by the tithing man and fined 5s. for the first offense—if he should have the hardihood to stay away for a month together he could be put in the stocks or the wooden cage; if he came late he was rebuked from the pulpit; if he fell asleep he was rapped on the head with the ball end of the tithing man's rod. In every conceivable fashion was the way of the transgressor made hard for him; if he should swear he might look forward to fining, imprisonment, the pillory, or the whipping post. "Mr. Tomlin of Lynn was fined for saying 'Curse ye woodchuck,' and Mr. Dexter was 'putt in ye bilboes for prophane saying dam ye cowe!'"

One result of this power of the pulpit was that the ministers in no wise lacked the courage of their convictions—there was no thought of evading politics; it was one of the duties of a pastor to tell his flock how to vote, and he took upon himself the responsibility of regulating the fashions. His chiding was not of the lukewarm sort. "To speak moderately," thundered the Rev. Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich 240 years ago, "I truly confess, it is beyond my understanding to conceive how these women should have any true grace or valuable virtue, that have so little wit as to disfigure themselves with exotic garbs, as not only dismantles their native, lovely lustre, but transclouts them into gaunt bar-geese, illshapen shatten shellfish, Egyptian hieroglyphics, or, at the best, into French flirts of the pastry, which a proper Englishwoman should scorn with her heels," to which "moderate" pleading we must hope the followers of fashion meekly yielded!

The chapter on Judge Sewall carries us into the latter half of the seventeenth century and shows us the conditions of Colonial life somewhat relaxed. The good Judge was almost the last of the conservative element that held out against "perriwigs," even the redoubtable Cotton Mather defending them from the pulpit. "I expected not to hear a vindication of Perriwiggs in Boston Pulpit by Mr. Mather," Judge Sewall wrote mournfully. "The Lord give me a good Heart and help to know, & not only to know, but also to doe his Will; that my Heart and Head may be his."

It is fair to remember that this Judge prayed as humbly for guidance in matters far graver than the question of hairdressing. He was among those by whose decision twenty innocent people accused of witchcraft were put to death at the time of the Salem tragedy, and it should ever be set down to his honor that he alone of all the Judges stood up in South Meeting House and with bowed head did public penance for his unconscious sin. In spite of his connection with the Salem affair, one cannot find him other than a winning personality. He gave away his tracts with the addition of a box of "chocolatt, marmalad, or Figgs." When the Rev. Cotton Mather, who does not seem to have been entirely sympathetic to him, "rushed upon him one day in a public place, and declared in a loud voice that he had used his father worse than a 'neger,'" he returned the compliment by sending Mr. Increase Mather a haunch of venison. "In that I hope I did not treat him as a negro," he wrote in his diary. When he went upon his lovemaking he took his fair one "a piece of Cake and Ginger Bread wrapped up in a clean sheet of paper." It is hard to have patience with the lady (the widow Winthrop) who resisted his entreaties by making it a condition of her consent that he should wear a periwig, and the graphic account of his final visit to her must move the heart of the coldest reader. "Mrs. Winthrop was rocking her granddaughter's cradle when he came, and she placed the cradle between his chair and hers. 'The fire was come to one short Brand beside the Block,' and when it fell to pieces, and she did not replenish it, he took the hint. 'Took leave of her * * * did not bid her draw off her Glove as some time I had done. Her Dress was not so clean as some time it had been. Jehovah Jireh!' Thus ended another dream."

The reader will get plenty of amusement from Mrs. Ward's pages, not least from the irresistible chapter on "A Group of Puritan Poets," but he will be a more than commonly stupid reader if he gets nothing but amusement. Those amazing ancestors of our "Yankee" race, so superb in their heroism, so absurd—so unlike ourselves, that is—in their strained conventions, may well remind us that the soil on which we rear our monuments was first broken by men who were not afraid of perishing by starvation that their consciences might be fed.

FRENCH SOCIETY REVEALED.

COEUR D'OR. Par Flagy. Paris: Calmann Lévy, Editeur. 1896. New-York: Brentano.

The title of this book is a pun, and not a good one. The "heart of gold" is but a heart set upon the possession of gold and "les grandeurs" which gold can bring. But, with the exception of this misfit title, the book is in its way quite a masterpiece, particularly in its skillful characterization and narrative. The heroine, Géraldine Lacoste, is a character apart. The environment in which her nature is unfolded and by which, to some extent, it is shaped, contains some very unusual and highly improbable elements, but their connection with her development is logical and the process is increasingly interesting to the end.

Géraldine is the daughter of a retired army officer of bourgeois family. Her mother is of noble birth, whom poverty had led to marry beneath her rank. The girl inherits from the mother beauty, distinction, and grace, and a certain self-respect; from the father, courage and probity, and extreme sincerity; but from his family she inherits an insatiable desire to rise in the world, "l'instinct ascensionnel." It is the latter which determines her curious career.

She begins as a girl of seventeen by insisting on marrying a young Lieutenant, whom her parents regard as a poor match. She does not love him very warmly, but she reasons that, with his chances for promotion and her dowry, which is considerable, she can get an opening into a life more glittering and promising than her native town affords. Her dowry is lost through the rascality of a banker, and her lover eagerly takes back the freedom she promptly offers to him.

Then comes the great chance of her life. The Marquise de Pontchartrain arrives to open the neighboring château, long closed. She is a widow. Her husband has been killed in a duel by, as we are allowed to infer, a lover of hers. Her only child is a son, born immediately after the death of the husband. He is deaf, dumb, without intelligence, and an epileptic, but when he comes on the scene at twenty-three he is a handsome, well-made youth, in whom skillful training has suppressed all appearance of his mental condition. Seeing Géraldine frequently from a distance, he falls in love with her. Meeting her in the forest, he "leaped suddenly toward her, wrapped her fiercely in his arms, and burned her lips with a wild kiss." Then he falls in a fit at her feet. She runs home, but conceals the adventure from her parents, reasoning in her amazing fashion that her father would kill the Marquis, who was clearly in love with her and might seek her in marriage.

The Marquise, on learning the passion of the Marquis, and after consultations that we can scarcely describe, determines to ask the hand of Géraldine for

her son in the hope of perpetuating the family name. The father promptly declines. "It would not be giving, it would be selling, our daughter." But Géraldine as promptly accepts, with reasoning of the coldest and a will of the most unbending. The marriage is made; a son, happily sound, is born; for four years Géraldine, with perfect fidelity and patience, watches night and day over her husband, in whom she awakens certain faint gleams of intelligence, and a very definite sentiment of attachment. He has a cousin, Adelbert Surville, young, gifted, a noted explorer and littérateur. He becomes enamored of Géraldine, and in a moment of unguarded passion betrays his love. He is repulsed, but the husband, who has chanced to see the incident, springs upon him, nearly kills him, and falls in a convulsion. The crisis approaches, and in a few months the Marquis dies.

Then follows a period of great happiness for the young Marquise. Adapting herself with exquisite tact to the high society in which she moves, forming the firmest ties with her mother-in-law and the entire family, gradually and discreetly taking an assured place in the St. Germain circle, she is admired for her beauty, petted, courted, but holds herself serenely reserved until she is sure that the highest possible prize is within her grasp. Her former fiancé reappears, and she enjoys the renewal of his courtship, but brusquely breaks with him when he presumes on her amiability. Adelbert is forgiven and taken into a certain intimacy that encourages him to hope that he may yet wed Géraldine. The latter is influenced by the consideration of his high birth, his fame, and, apparently, by nothing else, the passion of love being wholly foreign to her nature. Finally chance throws in her path the Grand Duke of Koenigsberg, a princely widower of sixty, with ten children. He is a sudden victim of her charms, and wishes to make her his wife —morganatic, after the fashion of German Princes. She coolly refuses. He gets the consent of the Emperor, and offers to make her a Grand Duchess. This she accepts. She can hardly hope to rise above the level of consort to a Grand Duke actually reigning. She is somewhat dashed by the scorn and astonishment with which the family learn of her intention to marry "un d'eux," the term of bitter contempt for the Germans, and by her little son's flat refusal to accompany her. But she calmly weighs the pros and cons, and decides that a Grand Duchess she will be. She arranges that her private fortune, which by her first marriage is large, shall be reserved to her in the new contract, and that it shall on her death pass to her son, and departs with the Grand Duke. "When she learned that in the implacable Faubourg, in the society that in these later days has penetrated there, she had been nicknamed the 'Grand Duchess of Géroistein,' a shadow fell on her triumph, on her apotheosis."

As we have said, "Coeur d'Or" is a work of great skill. Complex and extraordinary as is the character of the heroine, it is firmly drawn and developed without a shock to the reader's sense of consistency. Géraldine can hardly be accepted by American readers as a type, though the author clearly so intends her. We know too little of the society in which she is produced. But she is in no sense a monstrosity; on many sides she is winning, and on some admirable. Her persistent ambition never tempts her to betray the principles of conduct to which she is bred; one notes, indeed, that her invincible chastity counts a little with the author as a blemish, if not a defect. One notes also that the nationality of her Grand Duke seems more offensive to her family than his age or his ten children, and one feels that a marriage with an elderly Frenchman of equal rank and far worse character would not, perhaps, have shocked them. It is this that makes the book interesting for the glimpse it affords of French society—a glimpse more revealing than its writer intended.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TYNE FOLKS. Masks, Faces, and Shadows. By Joseph Parker. 16mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

Tyne folks are of the north of England, and they talk with a burr, and a burr of such power as is likely "to crush out the tonsils, the uvula, and the soft palate." The Northumbrian man's throat, through much battering, becomes a metallic pipe, yet these harsh-talking people are honest, God-fearing, and independent, and Mr. Joseph Parker writes most pleasantly of their ways, manners, and habits of thought. "Tyne Folk" presents a gallery of portraits, and very happily has the author painted them.

Nathan Oxley may be an obstinate old fellow, his son Hugh a high-tempered lad, both wondering why the mighty Duke, who owns the poor clay soil of their farm, should wring their hard-earned labor from them in rent. Father and son have never seen more than his Grace's bailiff or agent, but by an accident they come across a very quiet, commonplace kind of a man, and to him they state their bitter grievances. The unostentatious person turns out to be the Duke in person, and he listens to their grievances and redresses their wrongs. It is a good rich pasture land the Duke rents them. That is so much more than old Nathan ever expected that he suffers from excess of joy, for, as the night gathered fast, in the morning "he was not, for God took him."

"Tyne Folk" is a clever book and a hearty one, with the clatter of hobnails in it, but giving an insight into the souls of men and women.

MY LADY'S HEART. A Sketch. By Ellis Markoe. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

This little romance, although constructed on the old, familiar lines, is none the worse for that. It is neatly and cleanly written. Human passions are not coarsened, but refined. The only thing which takes away from the naturalness of the personages is their high and lofty conditions, for, with the exception of the hero, Karl Frudheim, the poor and struggling Belgian artist, all the people have handles to their names.

Frudheim paints the picture of his grandmother, a peasant woman, and sends it for exhibition in London. The Earl of Lancaster, a patron of the arts, sees it, admires, and buys it. Lady Muriel, the Earl's wife, is educating her two sisters, and induces her noble lord to engage Frudheim as their art master. Muriel has been forced to marry the Earl, without love. Frudheim is as handsome as a god, with great nobility of character, and Muriel cannot help loving him. Both man and woman do their best to trample passion under foot, and then the two, quite untarnished, separate. Lady Muriel resumes her worldly life in London, and Karl returns to his little Belgian village.

STORIES BY ENGLISH AUTHORS. Two volumes. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents each.

The publishers have collected a number of good stories in these two volumes, the sub-title of one being "The Sea," and of the other "Germany." In the first the contributors, among whom are Clark Russell, Besant, O'Halloran, and Grant Allen, write something having to do with the sea. Clark Russell tells of the mate of the Hercules, who was stranded on a brand-new volcanic island, and how he subsisted on raw cod in slices. Sir Walter Besant describes the love quarrel between Claude and Frances in England, and how the two made it up afterward on Quarantine Island, which must have been the most dismal of trysting places. In the volume "Germany, &c.," Beatrice Harraden leads with "The Bird on Its Journey," which is a highly artistic performance, showing the escapade of the great pianist Thyra Flowerdew, who, beginning by tuning an instrument, ended by enrapturing her audience with Schumann, and all to the confounding of that heavy swell, Oswald Everard. In this same volume there is Robert Louis Stevenson's most remarkable "Markheim" and Ouida's "A Dog of Flanders." The entire selection is excellent.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" will probably be issued in book form by the Scribners in October.

—Francis W. Bourdillon, who leaped into fame twenty-odd years ago by writing the little song "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," has written a novel with the title "Nephete."

—Arrangements have already been made for publishing Prof. Sloane's Century Magazine "Life of Napoleon" in London, the work having been taken by the Macmillans. Baring Gould has been writing a life of Napoleon, and expects to see it published soon, with 450 illustrations.

Jane Austen and Tom Lefroy.

With reference to a recent obituary notice of Miss Jane C. Lefroy, in which it was stated that her father, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, died in 1868, at the age of ninety-two, a correspondent of The London Times writes:

"Will you permit me to suggest that the age—ninety-two—of her father at the time of his death, if that happened, as stated, in 1868, can hardly be correct, if at any rate an interesting letter of Jane Austen's, written exactly 100 years ago, is to be taken as of any authority? This letter is the first in the collection published by the late Lord Brabourne, and it was written at a date when the future Judge was only Mr. Tom Lefroy. Lord Brabourne alludes to the 'flirtation' between Jane Austen and Tom Lefroy, adding that he does not know how serious it may have been, but that her allusion in another letter to the day on which 'I am to flirt my last with Tom Lefroy' rather negatives the idea that there was anything serious between the two. In January, 1796, Jane began thus a birthday letter to her sister, Cassandra, then entering upon her twenty-fourth year: 'In the first place, I hope you will live twenty-three years longer. Mr. Tom Lefroy's birthday was yesterday, so that you are very near of an age,' and the letter goes on into the usual friendly gossip which was characteristic of the writer, even giving the color of Mr. Tom Lefroy's coat. It is fair to conclude that Tom Lefroy was one day over twenty-three, otherwise there is no point in the allusion to nearness of age between him and Cassandra. Had he been but ninety-two in 1868, he would in 1796 have been only twenty, and younger than the inimitable Jane herself."

VERLAINE IN WRATH.

Posthumous Verse Which Causes the Plans for a Bust to be Abandoned.

The Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette writes that the utmost commotion has been caused in literary circles of that city by the publication of a posthumous volume of poems by Paul Verlaine, in which the gentle and unfortunate poet pours out all the bitterness of his soul against those of his contemporaries who treated him unjustly. He says:

"These 'Invectives,' as they are called, are a melancholy bequest of hate, but they complete Verlaine's work in a singularly characteristic way, and they put a final end to the complacent legend that was being diligently woven around his memory that he desired his poetry to be considered apart from his life, or otherwise than as the perfect exposition of his own strange and complicated temperament.

"Those who sought to reconcile Verlaine with respectability are now refuted with a directness, and even a violence, that admits of no retort. The first result of the publication of this remarkable and fascinating volume is that the proposal to place a bust of Verlaine in the garden of the Luxembourg Palace has been abandoned by those who were at first most eager in its propagation. Some of the prominent members of the committee for erecting this memorial are among those to whom Verlaine has spoken 'a bit of his mind' with the most stinging sarcasm.

"A Questeur of the Senate, M. Cazot, is treated by the poet with such scant ceremony that it is felt that the Senate would never consent to the bust being placed at their very doors. Verlaine, moreover, who was by way of being a stanch Conservative of a somewhat mystic order, treats 'Marianne'—the republic—with such broad and humorous contempt that the official world has been perfectly horrified. He 'rounds' upon all the small fry of various nationalities who surrounded him to within a week of his death, sucking his brains and building up for themselves fictitious reputations with the crumbs that fell from his intellectual table, a fact that they failed to indicate, while noisily repudiating all sympathy with the social outcast and the vagabond.

"It is astonishing how many modern poetasters, both French and foreign, owed everything they possessed to this dissipated, improvident, but golden-mouthed Bohemian. 'Les jeunes,' as they call themselves, are with few exceptions the merest mushroom growth upon the garbage heap of Verlaine at his very worst, and the poet, who withal was the most sympathetic and benevolent of maîtres toward budding talent, shows how perfectly well he was aware of this in one brilliant poem in argot, which concludes with the reflection that in any case he 'is master of himself.'

"He also vents his wrath upon the magistrates who condemned certain of his works; he speaks of Victor Hugo as 'encore un bon loufoque,' which means a sort of old lunatic—in fact, there are no bounds to his irreverence in these outpourings of an embittered genius. What is above all things precious in the volume is its extraordinary spontaneity and perfection of style. In that respect it is a pure chef d'oeuvre, and as such it naturally provokes a comparison with the 'Châtiments' of Victor Hugo. No greater literary contrast could well be conceived or one marking more clearly the difference between the two schools of which these two poets are the most masterly exponents."

PRAISE FOR JULES CLARETIE.

He Has Written a Fine Book, Though Burdened with Many Duties.

Jules Claretie has found an enthusiastic eulogist in M. de Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent. He writes:

"I have often alluded to that sort of intellectual dualism which characterizes the best French type, such all-round capacity, I mean, as you see exemplified in a Gen. de Barail displaying distinguished qualities as a writer, in a M. Palain, Director-General of Customs, publishing quite admirable studies on Talleyrand and his mission, in a M. Hanotaux, a Sub-Director at the Foreign Office, indicating his fitness for the post he now occupies by his masterly treatment of the life and times of Richelieu; and, indeed, in a score of other instances of which I am reminded by the perusal of M. Jules Claretie's last volume, 'Brichanteau Comédien.' The eminent Academician and Director of the Comédie Française, in a book of some 400 pages preserves for us, in a style of richly mingled tender humor and sober reflection, a thousand minute observations of the world immediately around us.

"No position that one could name is more exacting than that of M. Jules Claretie as the head of the Maison de Molière, none is more absorbing, none brings in its train more constant and varied obligations requiring unremitting tact, intelligence, and experience in meeting them.

"The domestic interests of the 'house,' questions of finance, and all troublesome matters of merely material wear and tear, the delicate duties of dispensing in literary and dramatic affairs what I may call distributive justice, the even more trying problem of the distribution of rôles and of the choice of pieces to be played, the general arrangement of the stage accessories with the proper concern for costumes and scenery, the stern duties of settling pensions, of defending the interests of the 'house' in the tribunals, of imposing fines, of granting leaves of absence, of generally commanding the affection as well as respect of the members of the company—evidently the duties of the post are of no simple order, and, indeed, it seems almost incredible that a man so besieged and so worried can find time to eat, drink, or sleep.

"Yet this is the man who has just published the really charming study in which, with pleasant irony, he makes himself the historian of that race, so often studied before, it is true, yet still so absolutely unknown, so complex yet so simple, dubbed disrespectfully in France the cabotin.

"'Brichanteau is one of those men presumptuously insatiable of glory who believe themselves capable of anything and everything, and who, believing in their right to nourish every conceivable ambition, display on every occasion in life both their sufficiency and their insufficiency. All the chapters of the book are remarkable for their minute and truthful observation."

LADY TENNYSON.

Theodore Watts-Dunton's Reminiscences and Praise of Her.

The late Theodore Watts (who is now Theodore Watts-Dunton) writes in The Athenaeum some reminiscences of Lady Tennyson, from which we take the subjoined passage:

Among those who had the privilege of knowing Lady Tennyson, (and they were many, and these many were of the best,) some are at this moment eloquent in talk about the perfect helpmate she was to the great poet, and the perfect mother she was to his children, and they quote those lovely lines of Tennyson which every one knows by heart:

Dear, near and true—no truer Time himself
Can prove you, tho' he make you ever more
Dearer and nearer, as the rapid of life
Shoots to the fall—take this and pray that he
Who wrote it, honoring your sweet faith in him,
May trust himself:—and after praise and scorn,
As one who feels the immeasurable world,
Attain the wise indifference of the wise;
And after Autumn past—if left to pass
His Autumn into seeming leafless days—
Draw toward the long frost and longest night,
Wearing his wisdom lightly, like the fruit
Which in our Winter woodland looks a flower.

Others dwell on the unique way in which those wistful blue eyes of hers and that beautiful face expressed the "tender spiritual nature" described by the poet—expressed it, indeed, more and more eloquently with the passage of years and the bereavements the years had brought. The present writer saw her within a few days of her death. She did not seem to him then more fragile than ordinary. For many years she whose fragile frame seemed to be kept alive by the love and sweet movements of the soul within had seemed as she lay upon her couch the same as she seemed when death was so near—intensely pale, save when a flush as slight as the pink on a wild rose told her watchful son that the subject of conversation was interesting her more than was well for her. As a matter of fact, however, Lady Tennyson was no less remarkable as an intelligence than as the central heart of love and light that illumined one of the most beautiful households of our time.

Though her special gift was, no doubt, music, she had, as Tennyson would say with affectionate pride, a "real insight into poetical effects"; and those who knew her best shared his opinion in this matter. Whether, had her life not been devoted so entirely to others, she would have been a noticeable artistic producer, it is hard to guess. But there is no doubt that she was born to hold a high place as a conversationalist, brilliant and stimulating. Notwithstanding the jealous watchfulness of her family lest the dinner talk should draw too heavily upon her small stock of physical power, the fascination of her conversation, both as to subject matter and manner, was so irresistible that her friends were apt to forget how fragile she really was, until warned by a sign from her son or daughter-in-law, who adored her, that the conversation should be brought to a close.

Her diary, upon which her son is drawing for certain biographical portions of his book upon the poet, will show how keen and how persistent was her interest in the poetry of her husband; it will also show how thorough was her insight into its principles.

WEEK IN CLUB WORLD

James W. Alexander,
President University Club.

WITH the return of Autumn and the revival of business activity, the city clubs have once more become lively, except on Saturday afternoons and on Sundays, and there is beginning to be a renewed discussion of those topics dear to the clubman's heart. The return of August Belmont from his European trip to confront a very mixed condition of affairs in turf matters, the deaths at Newport and Southampton, respectively, of Walter Langdon Kane and Robert Southgate Bowne, and the resignation of John Hunter as a Steward of the Coney Island Jockey Club—all these topics and more have been vigorously discussed and commented on wherever clubmen have gathered during the last seven days.

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While Mr. Kane was not essentially a clubman, and for the last few years had lived almost in retirement at Newport, he was a member of a family whose name is one of the best known in American club life, and his own acquaintance among clubmen was a large one. He inherited, some three or four years ago, a small fortune from the estate of his uncle, the late Woodbury G. Langdon, and this enabled him to spend his Summers at his Bellevue Avenue cottage, which he had been in the habit of occupying in Winter and leasing in Summer. He did not resemble any of his three well-known brothers, Messrs. S. Nicholson, De Lancey, and Woodbury Kane, being rather stouter and more heavily built. He had traveled much in his earlier days, and was an accomplished and agreeable man. Robert Southgate Bowne, who, like Mr. Kane, was a man of leisure, was one of the oldest and best-known members of the New-York Yacht Club, and his was always a familiar figure at the Summer regattas and the Winter meetings of this club. His pleasant face and long, flowing mustaches were known to almost every member of the New-York Yacht Club. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and, although not a yacht owner himself, was thoroughly posted on all matters connected with yachting. The unusual mortality among New-York clubmen of late has produced much comment. Within two weeks the flags of the leading New-York clubs have had to be half-masted in consequence of the deaths respectively and successively of John Lawrence, Brockholst Cutting, Walter Kane, and Robert Bowne.

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The purchase by the Lambs Club of the fine brownstone house 70 West Thirty-sixth Street, in this city, insures a permanent abiding place for the members of this unique organization. The club has had rather a roving existence during the last few years since it left its old house at 34 West Thirty-sixth Street, now occupied by the New-York Press Club, and has not been without some vicissitudes of fortune. It is not generally known that the Lambs Club of New-York was founded by the late Henry J. Montague in 1874, and was modeled after a similar organization in London, whose founder was John Hare, the actor. The original idea of the club was that it should be confined entirely to actors, but its rules were expanded soon after its formation, so that a certain number of clever men of Bohemian tendencies were admitted. For some years the annual and some of the monthly dinners held by the Lambs were most enjoyable and bright entertainments, and invitations to them were always in great demand. The club ran down decidedly after the death of some of its founders and the falling away of many of its prominent members, but during the last two or three years it has improved in fortune, and now looks forward to a long period of prosperity. Its successive homes have been the Union Square Hotel, 848 Broadway, 19 Sixteenth Street, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, 8 West Twenty-ninth Street, and 26 West Thirty-first Street, at which last location the club now is, and it will remain there until its new quarters in Thirty-sixth Street are ready. There have been many amusing incidents in the history of the Lambs Club and one tragedy—namely, the death in the Twenty-sixth Street clubhouse during one of his trances of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, with the following autopsy performed by two physicians who were members of the club and which led to their afterward being indicted by the Grand Jury for undue haste in performing the same. The alterations which will make the new home of the Lambs one of the most unique and attractive clubhouses in the city will be made under the direction of those artistic and dramatic Lambs, Messrs. Stanford White, John Gilsey, E. Clifford Potter, Nelson Wheatcroft, and Thomas B. Clarke, who comprise the Building Committee of the club. Such distinguished members of the club in past days as Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, William J. Florence, John McCullough, Harry Montague, and Harry Beckett will have their memories honored in some appropriate way in the new clubhouse.

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It is generally agreed among the Stewards and the members of the House Committees of almost all of the New-York clubs that the past Summer was one of the dullest and hardest to pull through in the history of club life in New-York. The receipts at some of the clubs fell to a very low ebb, and good Autumn and Winter revenues will be needed to make up for the deficit caused by the losses of the Summer. Some of the smaller organizations, in view of the past Summer's experience, are already considering the advisability and feasibility of closing their houses or rooms for the months of July and August next year. The larger clubs cannot, of course, close their houses; but if times do not improve by next June, it is safe to say that as a result of the past Summer their houses will be run on a much more economical basis, and that those of their members who may be forced to remain in town will find service and other details decidedly curtailed. The expense of running a New-York club is much larger than is generally thought, and the utmost care has to be exercised in times of financial depression to prevent a deficit during the Summer months that will put a balance on the wrong side of the ledger at the close of the club financial year.

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The recent decision which compels a large number of small social clubs recently incorporated—presumably to enable a certain number of men to obtain wines and liquors on Sundays by a compliance with the club clause of the Raines law—to pay an annual tax of $25, or to take out a regular club license, is viewed with satisfaction by the larger social clubs. It is argued that if clubs for drinking purposes only can be organized, they should certainly be obliged to pay a reasonable tax. Thus far, a majority of these organizations have paid the tax without much grumbling.

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The Tuxedo Club has entered upon the first Autumn season of its second decade with glowing prospects. Even at this early date the clubhouse is well filled with members and guests, and the cottages which now dot the beautiful park are almost without exception occupied. Those who know Tuxedo well find it at its best during the months of October and November, and always endeavor to be there at this time of the year. The heavy rains of the Summer have kept the foliage unusually luxuriant and beautiful, and the Autumn colorings promise to be exceptionally beautiful this year. The Fall shooting will soon begin, and the golfers and bicyclists are enjoying their favorite sports to the utmost.

CLUBMAN.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

"It's a question with me whether to go down Chesapeake Bay way for a bit of hunting and fishing or to take a run out to California for a shy at a thoroughly new sport." The Traveler was manifestly restless. He had been about the club daily for two months. His determination to leave town just as every one else was returning to it surprised no one. The Traveler never does things as any one else does them.

"What is this entirely new sport that you would chase clear across the continent for?" asked The Poloist, who prides himself on having had a hand in about all the kinds of sports that have been invented and of doing his share right well at all. "Perhaps I will take it on with you."

"Kangaroo hunting."

"In California? Pshaw! Are you trying to 'string' me? There isn't a kangaroo to be hunted this side of Australia, and I cannot stand a run down there. I hunted coyotes and jack rabbits after the hounds when I was in Southern California last Winter, but not a kangaroo did we stir up at any time."

"But this is a kangaroo hunt, 'limited,' as our friend The Banker would call it. Just received a letter from a friend with whom I did a bit of riding in Ireland last season, and he tells me that one of the young Californians just back from Australia brought with him a couple of strong, healthy kangaroos, that are now at San Rafael. They are to be loosed on different days during October. A pack of twenty-four hounds is to be used, and he promises me a good mount. There should be sport that will stir the blood of even the most hardened of us. They tell me it is rare sport in Australia. I hear that 'Jack' Follansbee leaves here in time to have part in the runs and that he may ride his old mare Gloaming, who used to do some good racing about here occasionally."

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"Put me down for that kangaroo business," was a remark that created positive consternation in the club. It came from The Plunger, who was not supposed to have any interest in anything except horses used as racing machines.

"You?" was a general chorus from the crowd.

"Yes, me. And why not? Haven't I been chasing the kangaroos at the race tracks all Summer? After a tussle with the two-year-olds of 1896 a man should be able to round up any such simple game as The Traveler proposes.

"Strikes me, though, that a more exciting chase and one that would require better staying powers would be a chase after the residence of an amateur athlete that can do any sort of thing more than passably well. A pretty solid lot of fellows they must be. One of them represents Canada, Philadelphia, and New-York alternately in the various running races in which he takes part, and claims a residence in each place. A weight thrower lives both here and in Canada, according as it best suits his amateur athletic convenience. As to Wefers the sprinter, Chase the hurdler, Kilpatrick the runner, and a few others, they seem to have residences scattered all about the country in order to suit any college or club that may happen to need their services. Drop the kangaroo business and take a shy at finding the actual home of any one of them. There will be sport enough to keep a fellow busy all the rest of the Winter. The Amateur Athletic Union managers can not or will not do it. Perhaps B. S. Weeks could.

"If that is not exciting enough, try and find the prizes that a lot of these 'amateur athletes' have won during the past three or four years. There will be a thoroughly lively hunt for you, and no kangaroo ever jumped so hard or so far as would some of those boys if you should come for them armed with a search warrant from the Amateur Athletic Union for the prizes won by their athletic prowess. It would not require a handbag to take home what game you could get, but you would have as much fun as does a microscopist when he is on a hunt for microbes."

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"Athletics seem to be about as dead as racing, for a fact," said The Sprinter, who had once carried his college colors to victory in many hard-fought contests. "Outside the colleges, no interest seems to be taken in them, and I have it on the best of authority—the evidence of my own eyes—that the attendance at this year's championship contests and club games in and near this city, with the single exception of the interscholastics, averaged less than 1,000 people. What with the selling and pawning of badges—a sort of thing in which most of the latter-day athletes do indulge immoderately—and the corralling of all the principal athletes in one club, interest in sports of the track and field have been killed absolutely.

"The Amateur Athletic Union, with its boycotting of the Seventh, Seventy-first, and other military athletes, who are, except for a few in some of the clubs, and the college boys, about the only pure amateurs left, is responsible for it all. There has not been backbone enough in the organization since it started to equip the smallest-sized earthworm. But as amateur prizefighting, which has been the curse of the organization, has had its day, there is a hope that some sort of a governing body that will govern may come out of the wreck.

"The union is now principally composed of 'athletic clubs' that have neither home, grounds, nor members. These were originally organized by bartenders or people of that ilk in and about Mulberry Bend, whose athletic exercises consisted in getting young hoodlums together for so-called boxing contests, and whose clubhouse was a boxed-up closet in the rear of a dark and dingy barroom. These were admitted because certain persons wanted to run the athletics of the country. Once in, speculators have kept up membership, hoping that the days of the mixed-ale boxer would return. There those alleged 'clubs' remain to bother their creators. They are the protectors of the semi-professional athletes who sell medals and trophies and live all Summer at the expense of their clubmates.

"We cannot have pure amateur athletics until the sport is confined to and governed by college boys and young men of the leisure class who love sport and are not in it for what they can make out of it. That may not be democratic or American, but it is a bald-headed fact, nevertheless, and every one with the least bit of common sense knows it. Amateur sports must be governed by gentlemen and be participated in by gentlemen to keep them clean. They never will be so until that condition exists."

UNSPOKEN.

From The Chicago Journal.

When you owe a fellow money,
It is always kind o' funny
How you'd just a little rather that you
didn't chance to meet.
Of course you mean to pay it,
And you know he wouldn't say it
If he even got to thinking you a trifle
indiscreet.

You know he wouldn't bone you
For the temporary loan you
Unthinkingly asserted you would very
promptly pay;
But, though cordially you greet him,
It is true you never meet him
But you wonder if he's thinking of the
things he doesn't say.

Though you grasp his hand with ardor,
Though you grip it hard and harder,
You'll still be sadly conscious of a some-
thing in between,
Of a something intervening,
Of the which you guess the meaning,
For you know it's but the spirit of the
cash he hasn't seen.

ENGLISH DRINKING SONGS.

Agnes Repplier in The October Atlantic.

The best of the English drinking songs were written by the dramatists of the seventeenth century, men who trolled out their vigorous sentiments, linked sweetly together in flowing verse, without the smallest thought or fear of shocking anybody. Frankly indecorous, they invite the whole wide world to drink with them, to empty the brimming tankard passed from hand to hand, and to reel home through the frosty streets, where the watchman grins at their unsteady steps, and quiet sleepers, awakened from dull dreams, echo with drowsy sympathy the last swelling cadence of their uproarious song. Where there is no public sentiment to defy, even Bacchanalian rioters and Bacchanalian verses cease to be defiant. What admirable good temper and sincerity in Fletcher's generous importunity!

Drink to-day, and drown all sorrow,
You shall perhaps not do it to-morrow:
Best, while you have it, use your breath;
There is no drinking after death.

Then let us swill, boys, for our health,
Who drinks well, loves the Commonwealth.
And he that will to bed go sober
Falls with the leaf, still in October.

Upon this song successive changes have been rung, until now its variations are bewildering, and to it we owe the ever-popular and utterly indefensible glee roared out for generations by many a lusty tavern chorus:

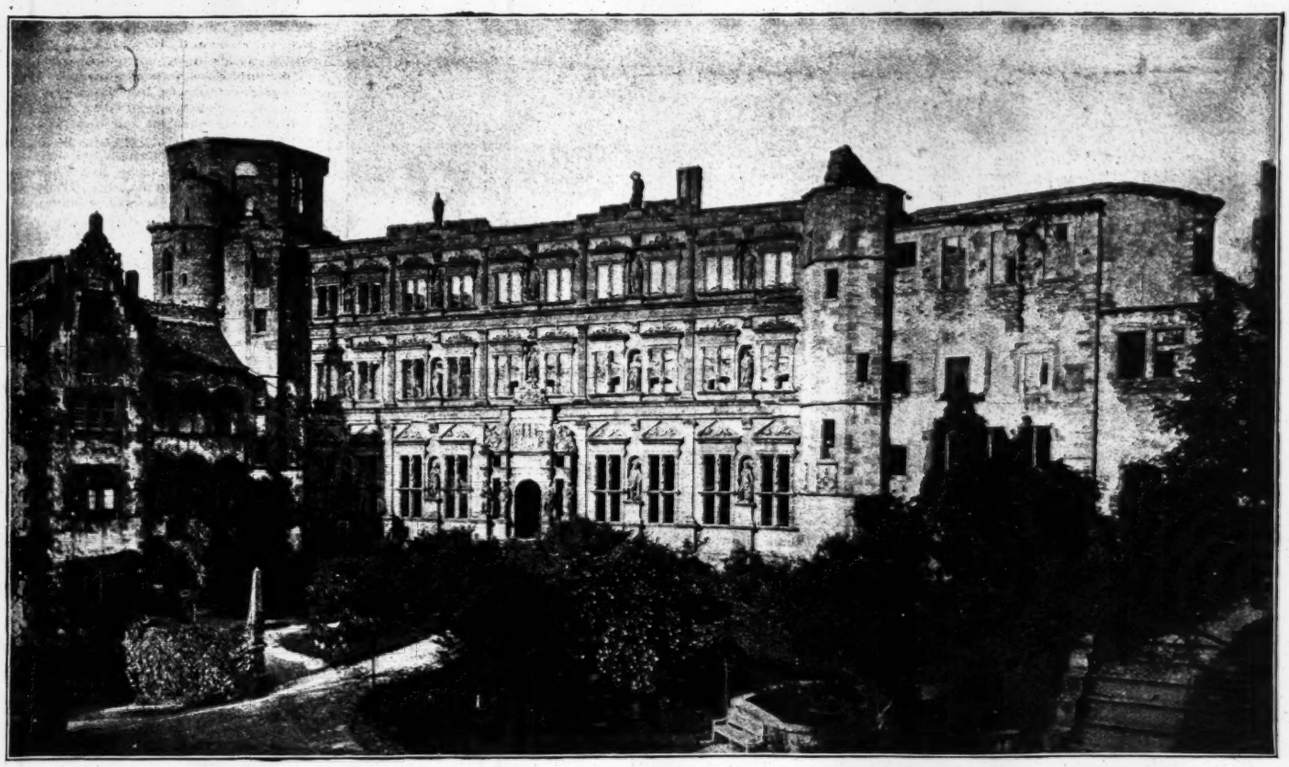
He who goes to bed, and goes to bed sober,
Falls as the leaves do, and dies in October;
But he who goes to bed, and goes to bed
mellow,
Lives as he ought to do, and dies an honest
fellow.

Marital Felicity.

From The Chicago Record.

"If I should die you would never get another wife who would look after you as I have done."

"No, not if I could help it."



HEIDELBERG CASTLE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL RUIN IN EUROPE.

GERMANY, famed for its castles, ruined and otherwise, has no more beautiful relic of past grandeur than the picturesque ruins of Heidelberg Castle, now fast falling into decay, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to preserve such of the buildings as remained after the great fire of 1764.

The Otto Heinrichs Bau, depicted in our illustration, occupies one side of the castle quadrangle, and is said to be the finest specimen of Renaissance architecture in Germany. The façade is elaborately adorned with statuary. The figures on the ground floor represent Joshua, Samson, Hercules, and David. The first floor is adorned with female figures emblematic of the Christian virtues of Faith, Hope, and Love, together with Fortitude and Justice. In the upper story are Saturn, with the child, Mars in full panoply, Venus and Cupid, Mercury with his rod, Diana with the crescent moon, and above, where once the gable was, the sun god Apollo, and Jove, with his thunderbolts and eagle.

Only by the exterior of the palace can any judgment be formed of the bygone splendor of its halls, which were long since reduced to a state of utter desolation. Here and there a remnant of the groined arches, shattered fragments of columns, a chimney piece with shallow bas reliefs, and shamefully mutilated doorways are all that now remain of this once stately palace.

The building of Heidelberg Castle was begun in the thirteenth century. The Elector Rupert greatly improved it in the fifteenth century. The castle suffered greatly during the Thirty Years' War, but it was restored by Charles Louis in 1650-1680. It was destroyed by fire in 1764.

The Rev. John Watson,
"Ian Maclaren."

IAN MACLAREN.

With that delightful impulsiveness which is its most interesting characteristic, the intelligent and critical public decided, soon after Ian Maclaren wrote "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," that its author came appreciably near to being a great man, and that the book was one necessary to buy, inspiring to read, and a fine, durable topic for improving conversation.

All this having been irrevocably settled, that portion of the intelligent and critical public which daily and kindly informs the rest of us that it is much more intelligent and critical than the other portion, proceeded to revoke the settlement and to talk with disdainfully calm amusement about a certain "kailyard," to wonder wearily if the cultivators thereof were not getting to be more numerous than the relations of literary supply and literary demand were likely to justify, and to declare that, while a man doubtless could, indeed, live for a long while on a diet drawn almost exclusively from the inclosure under discussion, yet he was not obliged to assert that he liked it, or to deny that the aroma which haunted the chambers of the mind as a result of such a regimen was somewhat too self-assertive.

Both these views of Ian Maclaren and his fellow kail-gardeners are now rather widely exploited, the latter view more vigorously than the former, perhaps; but the people who buy books for the old-fashioned purpose of reading them continue to regard "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" as a work full of human interest; continue to believe that, when they are smiling at its chill humor or come near paying its bitter pathos the tribute of remembering the situation of their thyroid glands, just then they are by no means ill employed; continue, in short, to consider the invention of Drumtochty a praiseworthy achievement, and the inventor one whom they would be glad to see and hear.

Therefore it is quite certain that Ian Maclaren, whom the Germanic brought here last Wednesday, and who is about to give a series of lectures and readings from his own published and unpublished works, will be warmly welcomed by a vast number of real friends. And the welcome will be no less warm because most of us would rather live behind Sing Sing's gray walls than in that artistically fascinating Drumtochty, or because, way down in our hearts, we are convinced that the dear boy who studied and starved himself to death was an unintelligent victim of ignorance and superstition of the most unlovely and unpardonable sort, and not, as Ian Maclaren apparently wants us to believe, a hero worthy of imitation.

Much in the same way, doubtless, that Ian Maclaren's Liverpudlian congregation, composed of rich merchants and their fashionably dressed wives, listen Sunday after Sunday with pleased approval to his expositions of a Presbyterianism which, while of mitigated acridity, is still sufficiently anachronistic to drive quite mad any modern person who might attempt to exemplify its teachings and nominal beliefs in his life and actions, so his American friends will calmly hear described a phase of society and a stage of intellectual development with which they are quite as out of touch as with that illustrated by the Prophet's followers at Constantinople.

There may, indeed, be a Drumtochty, a place to which exposed plumbing and the evolutionary theory have not penetrated, a place in which piety would be the most distinguishing trait of the people if the prevalence of drunkenness and an amazing number of nameless children were not even more characteristic, a place where tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and Calvinism are all endured with heroic patience as "inflictions" or "visitations," tending toward spiritual grace, but never suggesting a resort to such pagan things as personal and domiciliary cleanliness. If Ian Maclaren is to be believed—and of course nobody doubts him—such a place exists. In morals, sanitation, and habits it is not much worse than the locus of Wagner's operas; artistically and academically it is just as interesting and furnishes just as legitimate material for an imaginative writer as though it were a region habitable for reasoning beings.

The folks who are declaiming against "kailyard literature" make the mistake too common among races in whose blood is the old savage Teutonic strain, the mistake of inspecting means overclosely and ends not closely enough. If the Drumtochty stories take hold on the heart, if in them there are laughter and tears, what difference does it make whether or not the men and women they describe would be dangerous neighbors until they could be taught to let some light and air into their houses and their theology? In a book they are all right, just as Othello, or Iago, either, for that matter, is admirable in a play; and the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and "The Days of Auld Lang Syne" deserves all the cordiality he will certainly receive as he travels about this appreciative land. "Kailyard" or not, he knows how to write, and has written.

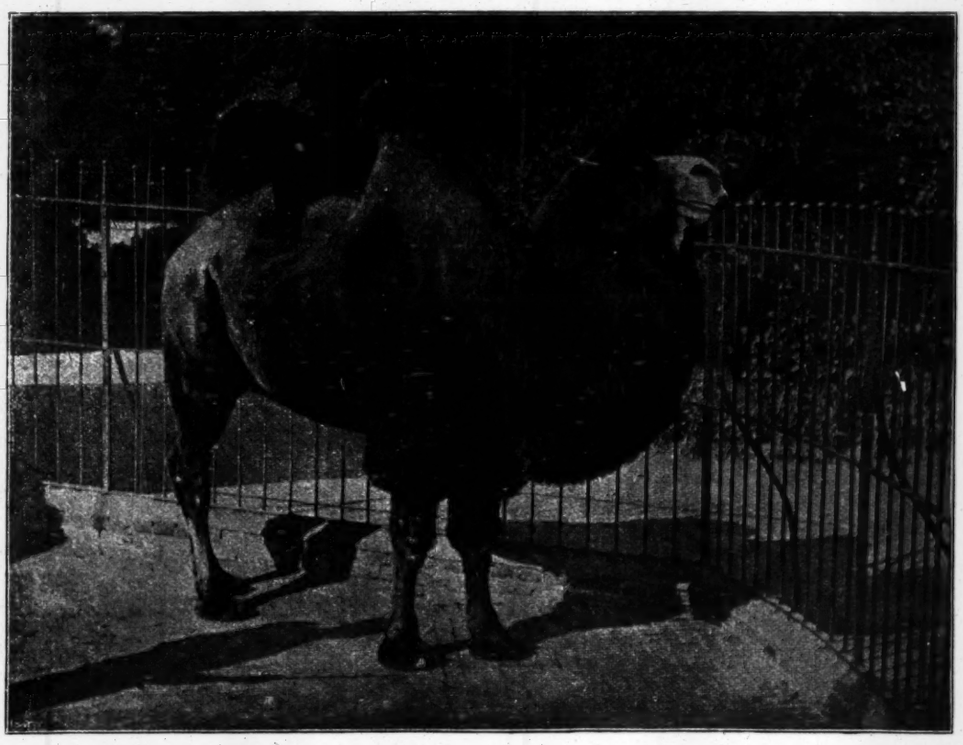
These weightier matters have caused it to be quite forgotten—for the moment—that one manifestation, or trope, of Ian Maclaren is known as the Rev. Dr. John Watson. He also is a man of parts. Of purest Gaelic blood, though born in England, his youth and early manhood were passed at Edinburgh, where he was educated, became a minister of the Free Kirk, and had his first experiences as a preacher. Soon transferred to the little village of Logiealmond, in Perthshire, he found himself in—Drumtochty. There he staid long enough to study the local phenomena, scenic, meteorological, and human. A charge in Glasgow followed, and now he shepherds a more sophisticated flock in the Sefton Park Presbyterian Church at Liverpool. It is of course Dr. Watson who does that. Ian Maclaren writes books, and it is Ian Maclaren who is going to lecture about Scott and Burns and to read about Drumtochty to the residents of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Springfield, New-Haven, Brooklyn, Montreal, Toronto, Grand Rapids, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Rochester, Washington, Baltimore, Providence, and forty or fifty more places. If among them all he finds a single town half so much in need of civilization as Drumtochty, it is to be hoped that he will write one of his charming books about it.

Apparently Ashamed of the Red Coat.

From London Truth.

From what I am continually hearing I have come to the conclusion that there is no foundation for the idea, so prevalent among civilians, that the wearer of the Queen's uniform is an object of admiration to the civil population, especially the female section. A soldier, so far as I can see, invariably regards his military garb as a degradation, and his highest ambition is to get rid of this mark of servitude whenever he is outside his barracks.

Mrs. Watson.



A PICTURESQUE INHABITANT OF THE "ZOO."

DR. W. H. RUSSELL chose to say that the camel is "an abominably ugly necessary animal," and this very general characterization has no doubt been accepted by many as authoritative and final. Others who regard the great ruminant as sacred in point of tradition and history, and as an indispensable accessory to Oriental romance and scenes, treat the camelidae with more consideration, and crave all information about the most ancient of mammals.

Few know of the archaic merit of this great beast of burden and aid to travel and exploration. The horse cannot be traced into such remote ages; the ridiculous little, toed eohippus of the Eocene period only serves to mark where the family was beginning to be and when they were no larger than foxes. The miohippus of the Miocene was little more typical of the horse, as it is today, but the fossil camel of the Miocene, taken from the Siwalik Hills, not far from where the wild camel now roams, presents evidence that it was practically then what it is in the nineteenth century, only a somewhat larger animal. It would, even in this prehistoric period, have warranted the proverb of "a beast that asked for horns and lost its ears."

The camel, too, has its day, Nov. 4—"the Day of the Camel"—when, in 656, at Basra, Ayesha, widow of Mohammed, was witness, seated on a litter borne on a camel, of the annihilation of her friends Talha and Zobeir, rebel Arabs, by Caliph Ali.

General literature on the subject classifies this branch of mammalia into camel, dromedary, and Bactrian camel. The Bactrian has two humps, which form the only natural saddle on any beast. It is the largest of the family, hardy, thick-coated, and strong. Its habitat is in Asia, between the Black Sea and the Khin-gan Mountains, and the 20th and 50th parallels of latitude, from north of the Himalayas to Lake Baikal and Trans-balkalia and Irkutsk. It flourishes as well amid the snows of the Yablonoi or Great Altai Mountains as on the Desert of Shamo.

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The camel found in Africa, Arabia, and Egypt has one hump or protuberance of flesh and fat, which, like those of the Bactrian, serve it in times of enforced fasting, as the yolk in a newly hatched bird sustains it until it can "pick up a living." This camel is known as a dromedary when it is of a strain that is speedy, and dromedaries, according to excellence of this character, are known as deloul, herire, or maharik. There is as much difference between an ordinary camel of burden and a deloul as between a Shetland pony and the Markham Arabian. Besides this, the finer strains of dromedaries are kept as pure as a Sheik's unpurchasable strain of horses.

Some characteristics of the camel are docility and stupidity, combined with dogged indifference; disinclination to walk in water; endurance—due to natural functions, which permit of a reserve supply of fluid in the paunch—that enables it to carry from a quarter to half a ton from seventy-five miles in three days up to 250 miles in five days without drinking; subsistence on food that an ass would shun; longevity—their span is the same as man's—and, in the males, never-dying remembrance of ill usage and an explosive temper that renders them, for the time being, demons. The parody "Beware of the wrath of the patient camel" might well be remembered by cruel guardians.

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The accompanying illustration of the Bactrian camel in the Zoological Gardens at London presents a remarkably handsome beast and a perfect type of its race. A mounted specimen, equally fine, is found in the department of mammals of the New-York Museum of Natural History. With it is found a fine specimen of the one-humped camel. The distinguishing characteristics of each are readily noted. The C. dromedarius has kinky hair, fine traits, and limbs that suggest those of an elk, with, of course, the typical toes, pads, and callosities. The C. Bactrianus is thickly coated with long hair, it has a bushy and majestic head, is half as large again as the dromedary, and its length of mane and hairy throat and dewlap are remarkable. Its feet are huge in comparison with those of the other specimen.

New-York has but one camel now at the menagerie in the Central Park, but for a long time students of zoology have been deceived about it. Its inclosure bears this announcement:

Dromedary,
Camelus Dromedarius,
Family Camelidae.
Habitat Arabia.

The exhibit is known as Bill, and Bill is neither camel, dromedary, nor Bactrian camel, but a blend of all and a magnificent type of each class. Bill's attendant, Philip Holmes, tells the secret.

"No," said he, "Bill's neither one thing nor the other, but a little of all. You see, we had a dromedary named Jennie and another named Dick, and their calf was called Jennie. Then we had a Bactrian named Bill. He's now traveling with Barnum & Bailey's show. Well, old Bill was mated to young Jennie—she and her mother's dead—and their calf is the Bill you have there. He's the finest camel in the world and a Bactrian with one hump. But see its size. It's two humps in one. And here's a natural history secret. This Bill's not a mule; he's the father of four calves.

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"The only trouble with Bill is loneliness. He's pining for a mate, and will die if the Commissioners don't provide him with one. Yes, he has a camel's temper, and will spit at you, like those little camels, the llamas and alpacas, and eat you up or kneel on you and crush the life out of you if worked up. But Bill would have to be blind with anger to attack me. Kindness goes a good ways with camels—and women. 'Bout the same they are as to that."

There is a camel colony in Nevada, and one in Australia has prospered. In the successful Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola against the Mahdists the camel played a most important rôle as an agent of transportation.

FOR UNIFORM GAME LAWS.

Charles Hallock, editor of The Western Field and Stream, has renewed the agitation, begun as long ago as 1874, in behalf of uniform game laws throughout the United States and the adoption of climatic divisions instead of State lines. In the current number of his journal Mr. Hallock recalls the efforts made more than twenty years ago to obtain uniform game laws, and the practical abandonment of the proposition in 1877. That this momentous, opportune, and sagacious effort stopped right there and was blighted in the very promise of its fulfillment, writes Mr. Hallock, is a matter of history which it is not important to the main point to reopen now. Had it crystallized, the buffalo would have been saved, the wild pigeons would have been saved, and the whole game category been cared for.

He then asks if it is not quite feasible, at this time, and desirable, as the best way out of our complexities, to reaffirm the old platform of 1874-7, have it indorsed and adopted by the National Association for the Protection of Game and Fish, and emanate from that body as a proposition to be submitted and pressed for passage upon the Legislatures of the respective States; this reference to be final, each Legislature to sit as a committee of the whole, and the bill to be either rejected or accepted unconditionally. The original bill as drafted in 1877 is available, and should be submitted to the National Association at its next convention for amendment, if a revision be necessary. Legislators who have the interests of the country at heart would not be jealous of their prerogatives in such cases. Indeed, they should be gratified to be relieved of the arduous labor and responsibility of so important a measure.

We maintain that success lies only in the co-operation and active sympathy of all gun clubs and protective societies in the Union. Let them, therefore, with one accord push this proposed remedy to its legitimate application and wholesome conclusion. Relief and comfort will assuredly follow. Surely we have had enough aimless discussion of this subject, and vexatious litigation enough. Nature has singularly defined her geographical belts and the organic life which dwells therein. Let us respect the breeding seasons and the conditions upon which propagation depends. Let us strike hands on a common-sense basis, and establish a close time for everything, all over the country, extending from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, when all shooting for sport or market shall be forbidden within the limits of the Northern concession, excepting that beach birds and woodcock may be shot in August, and within the limits of the Southern concession from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, excepting for beach birds and woodcock, giving practically from five to six months' shooting out of the twelve. Of course emergencies and bodily stress will be always considered in pleas for exemptions from the penalty of the law. Those who do not care to go fishing between dates may play jackstraws for amusement.

It is imperative and paramount now to put into operation at once the most effective and rational protective scheme that can be devised, and to place it in the hands of the best executive to enforce. In our belief, backed by the most astute scientific opinion, no system offers such a clear solution of vexed problems or such a sure foundation for grand results as that of co-operative uniform game laws within fixed climatic divisions, and the National Association as it is now organized would be its natural almoner. Through the agency of its auxiliary and subordinate clubs, which are widespread and many, it should do efficient service in enforcing the laws which it is proposed the Legislatures shall enact. In effect, it would have a sweeping and all-pervading jurisdiction over the game interests of the Union, exercising very much the same functions as the paternal Government of Switzerland, for instance, which designates the close times and open seasons for game and fish, controls water rights, grants licenses and leases, regulates the fish passes and the sizes and forms of nets and meshes, supervises fish culture, prescribes the weight and size of fish to be sold in market, and moreover prevents any one from engaging in the business of fishing unless he thoroughly understands it—a wise provision certainly.

THE COMMONEST NAMES.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

These are the fifty most common surnames of the babies born in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland, arranged in the order of their numerical importance:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1.	Smith	Smith	Murphy.
2.	Jones	McDonald	Kelly.
3.	Williams	Brown	Sullivan.
4.	Taylor	Thomson	Walsh.
5.	Davies	Robertson	Smith.
6.	Brown	Stewart	O'Brien.
7.	Thomas	Campbell	Bryne.
8.	Evans	Wilson	Byrne.
9.	Roberts	Anderson	Connor.
10.	Johnson	Scott	O'Neill.
11.	Wilson	Miller	Reilly.
12.	Robinson	McKenzie	Doyle.
13.	Wright	Reid	McCarthy.
14.	Wood	Ross	Gallagher.
15.	Thompson	McKay	Doherty.
16.	Hall	Johnston	Kennedy.
17.	Green	Murray	Lynch.
18.	Walker	Clark	Murray.
19.	Hughes	Paterson	Quinn.
20.	Edwards	Young	Moore.
21.	Lewis	Fraser	McLaughlin.
22.	White	McLean	Carroll.
23.	Turner	Henderson	Connolly.
24.	Jackson	Mitchell	Daly.
25.	Hill	Morrison	Connell.
26.	Harris	Cameron	Wilson.
27.	Clark	Watson	Dunne.
28.	Cooper	Walker	Brennan.
29.	Harrison	Taylor	Burke.
30.	Ward	McLeod	Collins.
31.	Martin	Ferguson	Campbell.
32.	Davis	Duncan	Clarke.
33.	Baker	Gray	Johnston.
34.	Morris	Davidson	Hughes.
35.	James	Hunter	Farrell.
36.	King	Hamilton	Fitzgerald.
37.	Morgan	Kerr	Brown.
38.	Allen	Grant	Martin.
39.	Moore	McIntosh	Maguire.
40.	Parker	Graham	Nolan.
41.	Clarke	White	Flynn.
42.	Cook	Allan	Thompson
43.	Price	Simpson	Callaghan
44.	Phillips	McGregor	O'Donnel.
45.	Shaw	Munro	Duffy.
46.	Bennett	Sinclair	Mahony.
47.	Lee	Bell	Boyle.
48.	Watson	Martin	Healy.
49.	Griffiths	Russell	Shea.
50.	Carter	Gordon	White.

Woeful Waste.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That man Beasley is the most recklessly extravagant fellow I know."

"What has he done?"

"Bought an umbrella."

WASTES OF A GREAT CITY.

SOME peculiar items of revenue have accrued to the City of New-York through other channels than the Tax Collector's office, but none more so than the receipts from the sale of "scow-trimming" privileges—an item, by the way, which will cease soon to be reported.

Formerly, these scow trimmers received wages from the city; but after a while there were men asking to be allowed to do the work without pay, when the fact was revealed that there had been occasional valuable "finds" in the contents of ash cans and garbage barrels. It was but a step further when the city began to receive a cash bonus for the trimming privileges, in addition to having much necessary work performed free. A city official stated publicly a year or two ago that the value of the labor thus secured was $50,000 a year, and that the cash income amounted to $90,000. The business is about to come to an end, however, for the reason that the contents of the garbage cans will belong to the contractors, who are now erecting works on Barren Island for the reduction of the garbage into commercially valuable products—grease and materials for fertilizers.

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The well-regulated scow trimmer allows nothing to escape his practiced eye that is salable at any price, for any purpose. His activity is an effective answer to the charge that we are a wasteful people in our domestic economy. Can we be lacking in economy when millions of beer and soda bottles, and even milk bottles, are recovered yearly from the garbage dumps and returned—for a price—to the owners whose names are blown in the glass, to be used again? The oftener such bottles can be reused, the greater the profits of the bottlers, and this is true of the rubber stoppers on beer bottles, as well as of the glass. Bottles not marked with the name of the owner the scow trimmer is free to dispose of at his pleasure, and not one of these is wasted. Prescription bottles cast into garbage receptacles on Fifth Avenue find their way into east side apothecaries' shops; whisky flasks from any avenue or street may in time return to their last user, via the garbage collector's route; perfume bottles, pickle bottles, and nursing bottles all figure in the second-hand bottle dealer's stock after having been purified from their contact with the refuse from the table, the kitchen, and the ash pan. Even the rubber stoppers sometimes used in medicine bottles are washed and again made marketable.

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Rags and paper go to the paper manufacturers; old rubber to the concerns which make "reclaimed rubber," bones to fertilizer works, fat to the soapmakers, and the various kinds of metal to the trades having use for them. The tin cans, even, have a value. They are about 97 per cent. iron, and when melted together form the cheapest metal in the market. The most extensive use made of them is in the manufacture of sash weights for windows, though sometimes the cans are flattened out and cut into straps for trunkmakers' use, or into the peculiarly shaped metal "ears" with which the corners of book covers are sometimes protected against injury in the mails.

It is not from the garbage dumps alone that the second-hand trade is enriched with the wastes of the households, hostelries, stores, and factories of this great city. There are the licensed pushcarts, with their jangling bells, to be heard up and down every street in the city, in quest of rubbish which has been considered too valuable for the ash can. Two hundred such carts are owned in the quarter far up on the east side known as "Little Italy," and toward the close of the day, as the heads of nearly all the families in that quarter, weary with long tramping behind their carts, slowly wend their way homeward, turning one after another, as if forming a procession, into One Hundred and Twelfth Street, the women of the colony stand in expectant rows on the sidewalks, scarcely able to await a chance to see what has been the day's reward.

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Fortunes are still being made in old paper alone, although, on account of the recent competition of wood pulp, prices of paper have declined so that it is no longer wanted at the junkshops. But the immigrant fresh from sunny Italy, without an influential friend here to secure a paying job for him, starts on his own account by picking up every scrap of paper to be seen on the streets. Early in the morning he watches at the front of office buildings for the output of paper from the nightly sweepings, and he manages somehow to fill a big bag, which he carries on his back to Crosby or to Wooster Street, where a compatriot engaged in the paper trade in a cellar will pay 5 or 10 cents for the lot. Eventually this paper will find its way to half a dozen different mills, after having been assorted into classes and packed into as many different bales. There are a hundred grades of old paper in the market, with varying prices, and as many different kinds of people engaged in the trade. There are wholesale dealers who handle single lots of 500 tons of old newspapers—there's the secret of large "circulations"—and there are small gleaners whose incomes are eked out by the sale of the postage stamps saved from the envelopes swept out from business offices.

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The gathering of wastes is still further specialized. For instance, there is on the west side of New-York an old-hat dealer, long-established, who does a large business. He is not in the trade which flourishes on the east side, where you can buy at second hand for 25 cents possibly your own last season's hat, handed out one day at your basement door to a peripatetic ragman. But he handles hats no longer wearable—hats which have been knocked about the streets by horses' hoofs and under carriage wheels, or have lain all Winter under the snow beside a New-England highway—hats scarcely longer recognizable as such, but fit only to be ground up for making shoddy. In this merchant's dingy basement the old hats are received daily by tons, not only from New-York and its vicinity, but from every State in the Union, and a visitor to the place may see a dozen or more men and women seated on the floor in the middle of the place, pulling out the linings and assorting the hats according to the materials of which they are made, and wearing heavy veils to protect themselves from the clouds of dust which fill the room. The hats, after being assorted, are packed into bales and shipped to the factories.

Not everything handled in the various branches of trade referred to in this article is properly described as waste. The tinsmith who has cuttings left from his work, or the bookbinder with trimmings of margins, or the paper-box manufacturer with remnants of cardboard, all carefully go over the scraps and sell them for a consideration. In more than one dry goods store in New-York, where the paper accumulated in the daily sweepings is sold for cash, the receipts amount to more than $1,000 a year. Most of the bicycle tires used in this country are built up with cotton fabrics woven on Manhattan Island, and such is the economy practiced at this large factory that all the waste combed from the raw cotton before spinning is carefully saved for sale to the papermakers. From many of the hotels there is no actual waste.

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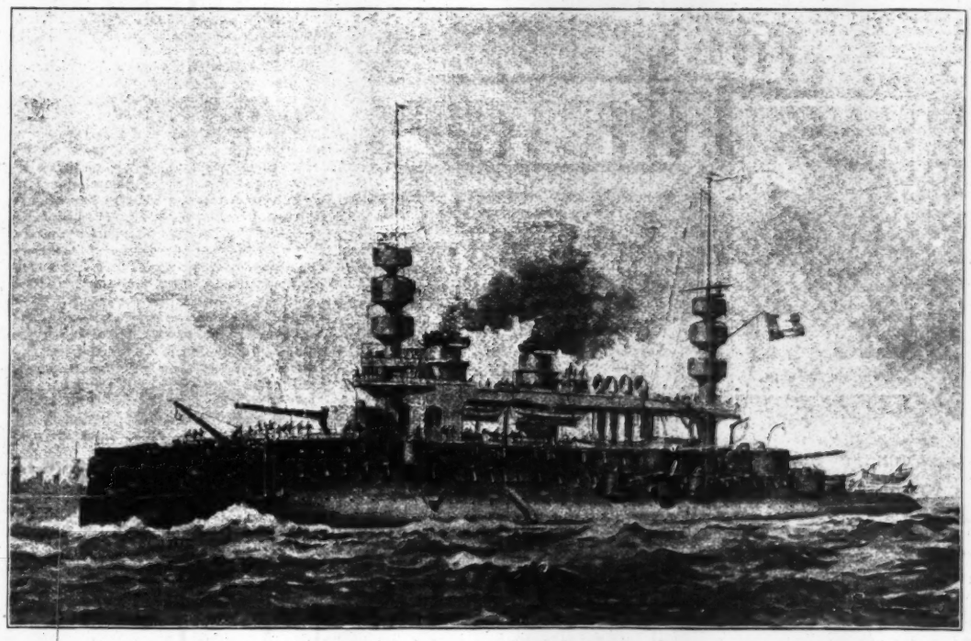
One house derives a cash income of $2,000 a year from fats sold to a soap factory. One of the most famous hotels in town saves its fats for the manufacture under its own roof of softsoap for its laundry; the steward of a third hotel provides for his own salary by the sale of stale bread, bottles found in guests' rooms, and other materials which under less economical management in former days were regarded as waste.

It has at last been learned that plain ashes, if kept dry and free of garbage, have a value as building material, and they are beginning to be used on a large scale in New-York. Within a year builders have paid from 50 to 60 cents a load for such ashes in large quantities. The street sweepings have a value for filling in low lands or as a top dressing for farming lands.

As the utilization of wastes becomes better systematized, it likewise begins to be carried on under conditions less offensive to the community. The tendency is in the direction of absolute cleanliness, which cannot be without a beneficial effect, from the standpoints of hygiene and morals. Hence we doubtless shall learn to regard with respect every class of scavenger as a person who is not only engaged in an honest and profitable business, but is adding to the general comfort and rendering our surroundings more beautiful.



THE NEW FRENCH ARMORED CRUISER CHARLES MARTEL.

His Change.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Grey's wife brought him home a suit of clothes, but I understand he mustered up the courage to tell her that he had made up his mind to change it."

"Did he change it?"

"Oh, yes; he changed his mind."

A Graceful Compliment.

From Harlem Life.

Little Edith—Papa said you do everything so gracefully, Miss Tenseasons.

Miss Tenseasons—Did he? That was so very kind of him.

Little Edith—Yes; he said you were growing old gracefully.

Will Preach by Poster.

A Parisian "Society for the Promotion of Morality" has introduced a novel feature in the propagation of its ideas by taking advantage of the extent to which pictorial advertising is carried on. The scheme is to placard the city with posters by well-known artists, and chiefly of a religious and allegorical nature, in the hope that they will exercise a refining and elevating influence upon the passers-by. The first of a series of these pictures has already been posted.

Generally Disagreeable.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Winks—What sort of a man is Binks, anyway?

Jinks—Oh, he's one of those men who, if they should happen to read that Charles Dickens was born on Friday, the 2d day of February, 1824, would take keen delight in showing that Feb. 2, 1824, fell on Tuesday, and that the biographer, in consequence, was wrong.

In the Swim.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"By Jove, but I'm lame! It seems as if my back would break in two."

"What's the matter? Have you been taking too much violent exercise?"

"Guess so. I was at a reception last night, and never had such a time getting into a dining room in my life."

Rarely Considerate.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

He (playfully)—How old are you, Miss Browne?

She—I cannot tell a lie. I—

"Oh, if that is the case, I will not take a mean advantage of you. I withdraw the question."

Frequent Occurrence.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Wheeler—What seemed the hardest thing to you in learning to ride the bicycle?

Bloomer—The ground.

A ROW OF GOOD-LOOKING GIRLS.

Here are the five Barrison sisters, and, if you are rash, you may now try to judge for yourself, by their looks, if the stories told about them in Germany, which were said to have caused their ejectment from Kaiser Wilhelm's land, ought to be believed. They look like very nice girls—but you can never tell. You cannot place any reliance at all, in fact, upon your judgment of these young ladies, for they are on the stage and know how to dissemble well enough to get paid handsomely for it. Nor can you depend much upon any stories told about them, for they employ press agents. Here is a whole row of Barrison sisters—and wise folks will look and admire and not try to be too discriminating.

THE THEATRES

Francis Wilson.

AMONG the funny men of the stage who are now helping, in their generally vigorous way, to lighten New-York's burden of care and worry Francis Wilson is foremost. I suppose Mr. Wilson's connection with the variety of theatrical entertainment called comic opera is purely accidental, the result of the public fancy for musical farce which was either created or developed by the first joint efforts of Gilbert and Sullivan. Comic opera has been to American theatricals since 1880 what comic pantomime and burlesque used to be, and Wilson, in nearly all that time, has been one of its ablest and most popular exponents, which means that comic opera is not essentially and fundamentally musical. Wilson does not belong to the line of Incledon, Wood, and Braham, but is a comedian of much the same quality as George L. Fox. If he had lived earlier in the century he would have been one of the Jacky Goosegreens and Humpty Dumptys of his era. Comic opera seized him for her own as she (or it, for I fancy such an amorphous thing should have the neuter gender) would have seized Fox, who, indeed, was an extraordinarily amusing Martha in the American version of "Le Petit Faust," the year of the battle of Sedan, when Mr. W. H. Crane as Valentine received his "baptism by fire," on the stage of the old Olympic Theatre and Alice Oates played the Devil.

I suppose the cultivation and refinement of Wilson show in his work. There is a degree of actual grace in his buffoonery that some of us may miss in the clowning of other comedians who, in private life, prefer baseball and horse racing to lawn tennis, golf, and rare first editions. There is something fine always in his fooling. The pictorial part of his shows is, invariably, as tasteful as it is costly. But, after all, it is the personal humor that counts, and the rich exuberance of it, rather than any delicate flavor in its quality. Wilson is successful because he is an extraordinarily funny man, not because he has a soul above buttons.

As for acting—which, in his case, would be the expression of the comic side of the passions—there is very little of it in his present work. As Tireschappe he never creates a dramatic illusion, and in this respect it is inferior to his performance of Caddy in "Erminie," who was the funniest Jacques Strop any of us has ever seen.

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There are plenty of other funny men in sight, and the three in "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," Louis Harrison, Joseph Herbert, and Michael Kennedy, play their absurd parts with such painstaking zeal that they become veritable impersonations. Harrison has never before played a comic character so discreetly. He is always in the picture, and for once eschews "mugging." Of course much of the piece is the sheerest mockery, but there is no doubt of the anxiety of the parent of that missing infant, his terror in the presence of the infuriated Frenchman, (Mr. Henry Bergman in his perrenial rôle,) and his breathless bewilderment all through. Kennedy depicts the few traits the dramatists have bestowed on the first of the godfathers with rich drollery, and with suggestions of others that recall pleasant memories of Mr. Cattermole, from India, and the cider manufacturer of "A Possible Case." His complacent self-satisfaction in the hairdressing scene is delightful. Herbert's part is slighter than the others, the faintest sketch, but he makes it a character.

These four, with Sampson as the acute Chinaman, Stevens as the amorous Marquis, and De Angelis as the champion tumbler of comic opera, have been doing much to make this month of September cheerful in New-York.

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Mr. Hoey has lately returned to give them his valuable aid. Old Hoss, the original tramp of the stage, has ever been a diverting personage, but he has undergone no change to make him the subject of new admiration. He still steals the stove, and chalks the figure 3 upon every chalkable surface in sight. Those are funny things to do, but one cannot describe them in terms of cordial approval more than a dozen times in an ordinary lifetime. Moreover, the ostensible attraction of "A Parlor Match" at this time is not Old Hoss.

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Anna Held has that distinction, thanks partly to good looks, but much more to good advertising. One of the personages in "A Parlor Match" declares that "there's a jay born every day." But it is doubtful if we are not all "jays" in the sense that we often can be fooled very easily. Mlle. Held has created no furor in Paris. Her abilities are of the most ordinary kind. Her voice is not sweet or very strong, and she uses it with no remarkable skill. Her facial expression in the long familiar musical joke," La Contrebasse," is not strikingly graphic.

She is comely, young, lithe, and self-possessed, and she has learned to do certain things just a little bit better than they are usually done on the music-hall stage. She has the kind of well-defined features and the large eyes photographers delight in. Hence the beauty of many of her portraits. But she is by no means a beautiful woman. In her stage costume, with her waist pinched in, her thin legs well in evidence beneath her short petticoats, and her flowing hair crowned by a big hat, she seems to be top-heavy.

Her animation is soon seen by the unsusceptible observer to be the result of long practice, not the expression of a buoyant nature. She has positively no charm of temperament; none of the magnetic quality of the original artistes who occasionally are developed by the music halls.

As for the veiled naughtiness of her songs, upon which, in such cases, much reliance is placed, that depends largely upon the mind of the person who is listening to her. The English song—of the cheapest variety hall pattern—which she delivers with perfectly clear enunciation, has no meaning at all, and her attitudes and gestures while she sings it may seem to a decent person rather coarse and exaggerated, but surely not wickedly alluring.

Yet the impression Mlle. Held makes is not quite disagreeable. She is a rather comely romp, and pleases much in the way a boisterous child with some sense of humor may please you a little while when you are not in an irritable mood. The ladies of the stage—her division of it—have recently adopted the fashion of wearing their lower limbs thin—not to say scrawny. This was not the mode in the days of the invasion of French opéra bouffe and British blonde burlesque. To students of physiology and anatomy the change may suggest something—perhaps the deterioration of the human race. To the moralist it may give some sort of comfort—for if the deterioration continues exhibitions of tights and short petticoats may go out of fashion altogether. Probably the world would be no better without them.

But what I meant to say was that Mlle. Held's slender extremities are not novelties. Indeed, she does not seem to be novel at all. She looks more or less like a dozen other women of the stage. Her voice has the thin, nasal quality of the voices of nearly all the French music-hall women. She would not be a "sensation" at all if the idea had not been ingeniously forced upon the public mind that she is inherently and delightfully naughty. Perhaps she is, but few of us would ever have thought it if we had not been told so.

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In spite of Anna Held, it has been an off week in theatricals, so far as new things are concerned. "The Gold Bug" does not count at all. The Casino folks have never before put forth a show so stupid. Somehow, the mere suggestion of political satire depresses people in a playhouse, perhaps because all the possible jokes about lobbying, office seeking, and vote buying have been done to death. That may be the reason why "The Gold Bug" failed. Certainly the concealment of office seekers in the funnels of a cruiser, their search for the Secretary "among the steam," the exit of one of them on one side of the ship and his re-entrance on the other, seem, when you ponder over them with due gravity, to be as well suited for popular diversion as the search for a missing baby in barracks or the substitution of an English girl for a teahouse mousme in a Japanese harem. But these flights of the dramatist's imagination are unavailing, and the really amusing story he tells in action and song of the lady who was divorced fifteen times in a hopeless search for the ideal man, goes for nothing in the general ruin. Marie Cahill and the two partners in the song and dance firm of Slavin and Baker (Limited) were the only performers in "The Gold Bug" who achieved any sort of personal distinction. But the others were all jesters of great renown who will presently come up smiling with brand-new caps and bells.

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The season of new plays began with vim, but the lull that is now on may be expected to last until late in the Autumn, with only a few promising productions to vary the monotony. The advent of Miss Cayvan as a star—or, to speak more properly, as the director and principal actor in a company organized by herself, in plays of her own choosing, dressed and mounted according to her own taste—is looked forward to now as the only event of importance actually in sight.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

An Oregon Woman Kills a Bear.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Mrs. M. J. Canning, who has won many laurels in the ladies' bowling tournament at the Multnomah Club, astonished her intimate friends, when she returned from the seashore a few days ago, by showing them the skin of a large black bear which she had killed herself while at Cannon Beach, on the Oregon coast. Mrs. Canning was disinclined to tell her friends the story of how she came to kill the bear, but they finally got it from her piecemeal, and patched up the following account: It seems that an old hunter had invited her to accompany him on an expedition after elk, and, being a good shot, she accepted. Wearing what is styled a rational costume, of neat dark blue, and carrying a light Winchester, she started out with her guide over a rough mountain trail. They had gone only a few miles when, chancing to look upward, the lady espied a big black bear ensconced on the limb of a tall pine, about eighty feet from the ground. In the twinkling of an eye the stock of her Winchester was being cuddled up to her cheek, and, getting a bead on his bearship, she let drive, with the result that he came tumbling down "rumpelty tumpelty dead," as the lady herself afterward expressed it. The guide skinned the animal, which was a big fellow, weighing 480 pounds. Mrs. Canning has preserved the skin, a piece of the bark of the tree, and the discharged cartridge as mementos of her most interesting hunting experience.

In the Highlands.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

His Summer was spent in the Highlands, he said,
But we know that he hadn't the tin,
For his wages would just about buy daily bread,
So the statement made all of us grin.
But now, by good chance, we've discovered he's right,
For we found that his family he put
For the Summer to board around Audubon Park,
Where the ground's worth a fortune per foot.

Sumptuous.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Sumptuous performance? Well, I guess. You remember the scene where the villain discovers he doesn't cut any ice?"

"Yes, perfectly."

"Well, they use real ice there."

"I want to know."

VIOLET LLOYD IN "THE GEISHA."

"Chon Kina," the song Violet Lloyd sings in "The Geisha" at Daly's, when she wears the dress and the varnished wig shown in this picture of her, is actually of Japanese origin—which, it is needless to say, very little of "The Geisha" is. The melody which Sidney Jones has adapted for the use of his make-believe teahouse mousme has been sung by Japanese children for ages in a sort of game they play—like the "Little Sally Waters" and "Green Gravel" of the Western youngsters.

Miss Lloyd's rendering of this song and dance, as well as of her share of the toy duet earlier in the play—when Molly Seamore sits in the jinrikisha and is wheeled about by the young naval officer—of the "Click, Click, He's a Monkey on a Stick" and the sad fable of "The Parrot and the Canaries," is captivating in a new and charming way. She is not exactly beautiful, but her personality is piquant and her manner always has the semblance of extreme artlessness. She is "one of the people" on the New-York stage at the present moment and her popularity is increasing.

PUBLIC OPINION

Samuel Bowles,
Editor Springfield Republican.

Oklahoma Divorces.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is said that two-thirds of the divorces granted in Oklahoma have been to citizens of other States. But, according to Judge Tarsney, there must be no more of this citizenship for divorce purposes only. And to the lay mind this seems a just and sound decision. We are not likely to have much respect for a court which is mainly a divorce mill. The moral effect upon the community of such an institution must be baleful. And all this brings up again the urgent need of radical reforms in the divorce laws of our country. It is not generally understood, perhaps, just how these laws would operate were they strictly enforced. Any citizen of any State who gets a divorce and then moves to another State where the grounds upon which he got that divorce are not legal, and remarries there, can be arrested for bigamy. Whether the divorce laws should be made more or less stringent is a point upon which men who are both thoughtful and honest disagree. It will not do to denounce as immoral all persons who go to Oklahoma or elsewhere for the purpose of being divorced.

Objectionable Features at Fairs.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Of late features have crept into the county fair which should not be encouraged. First are the games of chance, which are so attractive to the young, but in the end will surely lead to mischief. The Directors of fair associations cannot exercise too much care in keeping the gamblers, with their many devices, away from the fair grounds. They are not a legitimate feature of any agricultural exhibition, and it is to be regretted that in some instances they have been tolerated recently in this State and in other States as well. The "side show" should also be tabooed, unless the fair directors know by personal investigation that it is respectable and harmless.

But Fortunate for the People.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

It is one of the misfortunes of modern monarchy that a crowned head can do nothing unobserved.

For Impartial Views.

From The New-York Christian Advocate.

As far as possible, read two histories of every epoch, two biographies of every great man; know the peculiarities and views of the historian; compare both where they cover the same points; investigate where one states important matters unknown to another; and come to a conclusion by a study of the facts attributed by all authorities to the subject or the epoch. A wise reader acts upon the general conviction that in most cases, probably in all, men are not quite so good as their eulogists represent them, nor so bad as their enemies paint them.

Growth of Vegetarianism.

H. S. Salt in The Fortnightly Review.

It is no part of my purpose on the present occasion to argue in detail the possibility of a vegetarian diet; nor is there any need to do so. The proofs of it are everywhere—in the history of races, in the rules of monastic orders, in the habits of large numbers of working populations, in biographies of well-known men, in the facts and instances of every-day life. The medical view of vegetarianism, which at first (as in the similar case of teetotalism) was expressed by a severe negative and ominous head shake, has very largely changed during the past ten or twenty years, and, in so far as it is still hostile, dwells rather on the superiority of the "mixed" diet than on the insufficiency of the other, while the solemn warnings which used to be addressed to the venturesome individual who had the hardihood to leave off eating his fellow-beings have now lapsed into more general statements as to the probable failure of vegetarianism in the long run and on a more extended trial. Well, we know what that means. It is what has been said of every vital movement that the world has seen. It means that ordinary people, and dull people, and learned people, and specialists, need time to envisage new truths; but they do envisage them some day. It is a hopeful sign that already, when they chance to be moved by some strong impulse, such as the desire to twit anti-vivisectionists with inconsistency, doctors frequently ask why So-and-So, if he holds zoophilist opinions, is not a vegetarian.

Not Rivals of the Theatre.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The bicycle and the newspaper are spoken of as rivals of the theatre, but there can be no real conflict between things so different.

Trainmen's Eyesight.

From The New-York Railroad Gazette.

Color blindness is a congenital defect and is incurable. The man who is born with it must submit to its limitations as long as he lives, and it is wrong to try to deceive himself or others into believing that there is any escape from this condition. Some individuals suffer under greater disabilities than others. Some are more skillful than others in picking out different colors of yarns by touch, or in distinguishing signals by the intensity of the color, but a true color-blind person is never sure to select either red or green correctly. The true method of detecting color blindness is to test the subject with the colors to which he is blind, and with "confusion colors," a sufficient number of times to provide against the possibility of his making right selections by chance. Scientific tests are made in accordance with this principle. They do not require men to name the colors or to study the art of millinery. They do not require a man to name any color; he may even be dumb and yet comply with the essential requirements.

Basis of the Sultan's Courage.

From The Saturday Review.

Abdul Hamid has traded upon the jealousies and rivalries of the powers so long and so successfully that he does not believe in the possibility of their combining to coerce him, no matter how loudly they threaten.

The Glamour of Distance.

From The New-York Merchant's Review.

It is laughable how the Consuls of the different nations in Africa, Asia, and South America are frequently criticised by their papers at home for not being more assiduous in looking after the commercial interests of their countries, and how they are bidden to take pattern by the representatives of other nations. Thus the British trade papers hold the German and United States Consuls up as admirable examples, and the United States and Germany go into raptures over the faithful and energetic conduct of the Britishers—and so it goes on.

Benefits of Immigration.

President Eliot in the October Atlantic.

It is the fashion to attribute to the enormous immigration of the last fifty years some of the failures of the American political system, and particularly the partial failure in municipal government, and the introduction in a few States of the rule of the irresponsible party foremen known as "bosses." Impatient of these evils, and hastily accepting this improbable explanation of them, some people wish to depart from the American policy of welcoming immigrants. In two respects the absorption of large numbers of immigrants from many nations into the American Commonwealth has been of great service to mankind. In the first place, it has demonstrated that people who at home have been subject to every sort of aristocratic, despotic, or military oppression become within less than a generation serviceable citizens of a republic, and in the second place, the United States have thus educated to freedom many millions of men. Furthermore, the comparatively high degree of happiness and prosperity enjoyed by the people of the United States has been brought home to multitudes in Europe by friends and relatives who have emigrated to this country, and has commended free institutions to them in the best possible way. This is a legitimate propaganda vastly more effective than any annexation or conquest of unwilling people, or of people unprepared for liberty.

How Birds "Foresee" Earthquakes.

From Nature.

The restlessness or alarm shown by birds and animals before the occurrence of an earthquake sensible to man is now well known, and is probably due to the very small tremors which precede the larger vibrations. In an interesting paper, Dr. A. Cancani has collected a large number of examples observed in Italy. He points out, besides the important fact that, while most animals are disturbed during and after an earthquake, it is only at some distance from the epicentre that they exhibit any signs before the shock is perceptible to man. The explanation Dr. Cancani gives is that the tremors move with a greater velocity than the large vibrations, but that a considerable space must be traversed before they have outraced the latter by several seconds.

Sounds Wise, but Is Mere Nonsense.

From The Spectator.

The growing passion for transforming the blood by all kinds of animal germs into blood by no means entirely human seems to us a very unsafe one, and we should like to know much more about the general effects of these powerful yeasts before we should choose to recommend them.

Timely Hint to Home-Comers.

From The New-York Rider and Driver.

At this season, when everybody is returning "home" from places of Summer sojourn, it is well to call attention to the needs of the stable. First and foremost, the master or mistress of the household should bear in mind that discipline is the first requisite. It may or may not be wise to leave the entire responsibility of a stable and carriage house, with all their valuable contents, to the complete and unquestioned control of the coachman. The alternative lies in the tried trustworthiness of the servant. An honest coachman, whose employer confesses ignorance of stable management, will do all in his power to show appreciation of the responsibility thus imposed; but it is most desirable that the scene of his labors should be visited whenever opportunity offers, in order that he may feel the stimulus induced by approbation, or by criticism however unsophisticated. When it is discovered that the coachman has betrayed his trust, that he has been dishonest in the buying of vehicles, harness, feed, &c., and that he performs his duties disrespectfully and unwillingly, then he had better be discharged at once, and a worthy man, of whom there are plenty, put in his place. Cleanliness, promptness, politeness, and economy should be exacted.

This Is Not Sarcasm, but Toryism.

From The London Standard.

Peace has become the fetich of Christendom, and all must do it reverence. Spain alone maintains the good old traditions of costly and profitless fighting.

No Transmutation of Metals.

From The Engineering and Mining Journal.

So far as our knowledge goes, there is nothing yet known that gives any firm ground for a belief in the transmutation of the elements; in fact, the tendency of scientific investigation seems to lead to the opposite conclusion. Neither is there anything in Dr. Stephen H. Emmens's statements that would convince any careful investigator that he has succeeded in converting silver into gold.

School Accommodations.

From The Boston Transcript.

To keep up with the procession in providing educational facilities is not an easy task for any city, especially where popular sentiment favors doing so much at public expense, but, costly as it may be, it is better economy than to compel any considerable number of children to learn the lessons of the streets and alleys, of vice and idleness, rather than those of the schools.

"Sacred Possessions" of the Kaiser.

From The London Chronicle.

One might imagine from casual utterances that the Kaiser's most "sacred possessions" consisted of a million or so of men armed against millions of brothermen who never harmed them, his "divine right," his power of harrying those of his subjects—some millions—who question it, and his ability to keep up a system under which no statesman of any nationality can lay his head on his pillow in peace.

Trunk Handlers.

From The Boston Transcript.

On British and Continental roads the baggageman is not the autocrat he is here. An English gentleman tells us that he has seen many things to make him believe we are a patient people, but nothing has so surprised him as the unprotesting way in which we submit to have our baggage maltreated. The extent of our forbearance, he thinks, has ceased to be a virtue. But perhaps the baggageman's energy and enmity are his way of protesting against putting in one trunk what ought to go in three.

The Chinese Spectre Once More.

From The Chicago Interior.

It seems very strange and ridiculous to Western nations that such an ingenious, and in their way learned, people as the Chinese should be so ignorant, not only of Western nations, but of matters immediately concerning themselves and their own country. But what if some day the Chinese should, as a nation, awake to what is going on in the world? Suppose China's hundreds of millions of people were to reorganize after modern methods and, with drilled armies of millions of men, set forth on a career of conquest? That spectre has more than once been conjured up by writers of fiction, but is there any great improbability about it, after all? Possibly it is a good thing for the rest of the world that China's peaceful millions know so little of the great events and movements of modern history. Should they set out to make history, also, after the modern fashion, some of the Western nations might regret that China had been awakened from what seems the charmed sleep of ages.

The Gallery Gods.

From The Albany Journal.

It is a common saying that the "gallery gods" are the best critics, and many people believe it to be true. It might have been years and years ago, but at present the reverse is true. The ascendency of farce comedy, vaudeville, and exaggerated melodrama has not been uplifting. The "gallery gods" of the present day know nothing of the legitimate drama. They have degenerated because theatrical offerings have not in any way served to educate them.

He Often Suggests Such Problems.

From The London Standard.

There is a consensus of opinion among the well-informed that the present Czar aims at the maintenance of peace. It remained for the German Emperor to represent him as the crowned Providence on whose will its preservation depends. Was it in order that the words "in complete accord with me" might be interpolated that this testimony to character was so conspicuously given?

High Praise for Trades Unions.

From The London Chronicle.

Trades unions stand for the claims of humanity all along the line of the advance of great industry. They keep alive in the workers—nay, they create—the sense of civic power and responsibility, without which the mere individual vote is but of small account. Their members are fronting the world in the intense and exhausting battle of competition, and the State stands in need of their advice, as it owes its continued existence to their strong arms and skill.

Health of New-Orleans.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

There ought to be no healthier city in the country than this, surrounded by water, with the river in front, the lake in the rear, and the Gulf near to send in its cooling breezes, and it will be so in time, when we have overcome the few obstructions in the way in the form of bad drainage, lack of sewerage, and the utter lack of any idea of sanitation or hygiene on the part of the negroes.

More Men than Women.

From The Boston Transcript.

There are one and a half millions more of "the male sect" than of the female in the United States, yet people persist in talking of "the excess of women in this country," just because there are some thousands more women than men in Massachusetts. Or is it because of the excess of the female population in England that this notion prevails regarding the land of the free? We inherit a good many ideas from English forbears which really do not fit us at all.

WOMANKIND

Princess of Wales.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

IT IS noticeable anew in the constantly increasing crowd of shoppers on Broadway, the fine and improved carriage of our American girls and women. Athletics are beginning to tell appreciably, too, in the increased height and size generally of the modern young woman. At a matinée Saturday three young collegians stopping over, from their talk, en route from home to Alma Mater, attracted the attention of those in their immediate neighborhood by their splendid physiques. Every one must have been 6 feet in his stockings, and their width of shoulder and fullness of chest were in perfect proportion to their size. While their neighbors were noting and admiring the trio, three women entered and took the seats directly in front of the college men. The two younger, evidently in the very early twenties as to age, were admirable mates in point of appearance with the fine specimens of physical manhood just behind them, and the matron of forty who acted as chaperon was equally straight and tall, with only maturity added to her development. The accidental grouping of half a dozen almost perfect examples of the human race encouraged further observation, and it was noticed in the theatre audience, and afterward in the moving throng on Broadway, that so far as the young women were concerned, they had plenty of companions in height and fine carriage. The men, however, so far as one afternoon's noting went, remained exceptional.

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"I wonder," comments a young woman just returned from making one of an early Autumn house party at the suburban home of a well-known and wealthy New-Yorker, "if all our millionaires entertain like the X.'s. I was asked there for a week, and when I had accepted, my hostess replied to my note saying a carriage would call for me and my luggage at a certain hour to take me to the ferry, where Mr. X. would meet and take charge of me. I naturally thought this was in my behalf alone and to counteract my want of a chaperon for the trip, but on reaching the ferry I found the entire house party, including matrons with their husbands, young men, and maidens alone, like myself, assembled to be looked after by Mr. X. A valet checked our luggage, and in every instance returned a round-trip ticket with the checks. It was done so promptly and as a matter of course that one could only look a little surprised, then accept without protest. At the house it was impossible to spend a cent. In a writing desk in every room was an ample stock of letter paper, engraved with the estate name, and a box filled with postage stamps of various denominations, including special-delivery ones. A long-distance telephone, connecting, among other places, with the station telegraph office, made it possible to talk or wire all over the country, and quite impossible to pay for the service. On the little guest card which gave the hours of meals, the time of arrival and departure of New-York mails and trains and other useful bits of information was a little notice: 'Visitors are kindly requested not to fee the servants.'

"Finally, to cap the climax of thoughtfulness, on the one Sunday of my stay a maid brought to my door on a tray a small envelope, which she proffered with the simple message: 'For the church box.' A number of others were still on the tray, and as she passed down the hall, knocking at all doors in my vicinity, I saw at once that everybody was served alike with money for the offertory plate. When I reached my own door after my visit, my purse was not the lighter by a single penny for it."

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It is pretty generally understood by women who have achieved choice pearl rings that while clear, pure water does not injure the gem, soap and water will soon affect their lustre and color, and in time will cause them to peel, or shed an outer coat. This crumbling, however, takes place even when the gems are most carefully treated, and when the tendency is noted the ring or brooch or necklace should be promptly taken to a jeweler. The course of treatment often prescribed by that authority is that of the rest cure. Put it aside in its box, carefully closed from light and air, and a few weeks or possibly a month or two of this lying fallow will often entirely restore the original beauty and health of the gem.

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Housekeepers who are perhaps considered "faddish" by their neighbors are taking out set washbowls from the bedrooms of their homes in all cases where they are not inclosed in a closet that opens to the outer air. It is of course a slight increase of work for the maid or caretaker of the room, but such chatelaines as insist upon it do so because they feel that the health of their households, particularly the young, susceptible members of them, is subjected to just so much less risk. Toilet closets that can be shut off entirely from the sleeping room at night are less harmful than those that ventilate all night into the air breathed by the sleeping occupant of the room; such, however, should be opened and aired, if ever so briefly, before they are entered in the morning. In no case should the old-fashioned closed sinks beneath the bowl be left. They are germ collecting and holding and a distinct and unnecessary additional menace to health.

A woman who has lately remodeled the bedrooms of her house in this respect has made most attractive washstands from small-sized kitchen tables. One set in the corner of the room and finished with a deep valance of cretonne reaching the floor and matching the other hangings of the room, has on its broad top a cover of white pique, finished around all the edges with a large buttonholed scallop. These, she says, she has made up this Summer in a considerable quantity; they launder easily, and are heavy enough to be water-proof for a considerable time. Under this, over the board, is placed a cover of white enameled cloth, which can be wiped every morning, thus preventing the wood from becoming water-soaked from children's splashing use. To protect the wall, the same careful economist has strips of linen half a yard wide when finished and long enough to do service on the two sides of the stand; these are hemmed on the right side with a cat-stitch in linen floss, and have loops of narrow linen tape sewed at intervals of six inches along the upper edge. These are attached to small brass-headed nails set in the wall, and the problem of "turning the corner" is thus easily solved.

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Florists advise that the coming season will show a return to the custom, more honored of late years in the breach than in the observance, of sending bouquets to débutantes and to young women generally whom the senders delight to honor. The statement must be taken with more than a grain of discount. The passing from favor of the florist's bouquet was not caprice, but education. Cut flowers are so much more lovely in their loose profusion, and so much more adaptable to enjoyment by their fair recipient, that they are not likely to be superseded by stiff, wired clusters. Nor is it necessary now to acknowledge the receipt of flowers by overloading one's self with them at opera or ball. The man who knows how to send flowers accompanies the one that is personally selected by a knot of ribbon or a dainty conceit in lace for a wrapper, and the equally well-informed young woman, if she wishes to recognize the delicate attention, selects this little blossom for her corsage. It is possible to coarsen even the lovely courtesy of flower giving by exaggeration—a point that the growing delicacy of modern refinement fully recognizes.

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It is a curious fact that the real season for fans is in the Winter, and not in the Summer. To toy with at a midwinter dance, to lay on the railing of her opera box in the season, milady chooses her fan of quality and cost; for actual service in July weather she picks up a small palmleaf or a silvered disk of Japanese paper. The new fans are still smaller than the short Empire fans so much in vogue last Winter. So pronounced is the craze for tiny fans that some of the latest importations are only seven inches deep. They are made with ebony and ivory mounts, and are oftenest covered with black or white gauze studded with paillettes of a single color. Some of the new fans have black watered ribbons carried down the stems, worked with steel spangles or gold or silver, and there are some lovely reproductions of the old painted silk fans, with figures made in ivory and gold work upon them, and sometimes inlaid with gems.

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The modish young woman, for her Autumn visit to a country house where riding to hounds will be the pastime, binds around her stiff felt hat, sailor or alpine, as it may be, a smart ribbon band just imported, on which are painted in tasteful miniature hunting scenes.

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Princess Beatrice, as Governor of the Isle of Wight, is to be asked to unveil the monument to Tennyson which is to be set up on a lofty ledge of the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, and will serve not only as a memorial of the poet but as a landmark for sailors.

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A dainty to serve at a luncheon is lemon toast. Take the yolks of three eggs, beat them well, and stir them into a breakfast cup of milk; cut some stale bread in slices and soak them for a minute in the milk and egg, then fry to a delicate brown in boiling butter, squeeze over a little lemon juice, add sifted sugar, and serve very hot.

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What caprice animates the fashionable young woman to insist on using two one-cent stamps for her letters in lieu of the more convenient one two-cent one? She does it persistently.

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The beginning of the club season among women is close at hand, and first notices will soon be received by members everywhere. Most clubs hold their opening meetings in October, though many assemble first after the Summer recess in mid-November. Every year increases the activity of these organizations, which have passed from experiments into settled conditions. The General Federation of Women's Clubs now numbers 495 individual clubs, and 21 State federations which include about 800 clubs, giving an individual membership of 100,000 women. It is significant, as showing how the movement has developed since its inception, that only about fifty of these clubs are pursuing purely literary lines of work. The great majority of clubs among women are pursuing some special line of study—artistic, scientific, philosophic, or some other similar subject—or are philanthropic, educational, political, or financial in a practical way. Two clubs in India, one in England, and one in Australia count membership in the General Federation.

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The Princess of Wales, of whom it is being told in London at the moment that she was very recently taken for the sister of the daughter with whom she was walking, is confessedly the youngest looking for her years of all the members of European Courts. In her mortar board and gown, which she has the right to wear as a Mus. Doc., a degree lately conferred upon her, she might easily pass for a college girl instead of the grandmother which she is.

M. H. W.

A New Fall Hat.

CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN.

Mrs. Arthur M., Glendale.—A correspondent kindly replies to your query of last week: "It was the English Society of Arts which offered a prize of $100 for the best process of cleansing silk, woolens, and cotton fabrics, one that would not change their color or injure them in any way. The winning receipt was as follows: Grate two good-sized potatoes into a pint of clear, clean, soft water. Strain through a coarse sieve into a gallon of water, and let the liquid settle. Pour the starchy fluid from the sediment, and it is ready for use. Rub the articles gently in the liquid, rinse thoroughly in clear water, dry, and press."

Inquirer.—The Shut-In Society is now a flourishing organization, numbering about 3,000 members, of which 2,000, perhaps, are Shut-Ins and the remaining thousand associates are persons who are not invalids but are willing to lend brightness to those who are by letters and sympathetic interest. The society publishes a small monthly, called The Open Window. It is not a charity in the usual sense of the term, for no material assistance is offered to members, except occasionally, where some society or circle gives an invalid chair or a pair of crutches to some sufferer unable otherwise to procure them. It costs $1 to become an associate member, or 50 cents, if that can be afforded, for a Shut-In to join. Fuller particulars may be had from the Secretary, Miss M. H. Hadley, 14 Lincoln Street, New-Haven, Conn.

Mrs. R. G. P., Scranton.—The Kneipp cure originated with Pastor Kneipp in Wörrishofen, Bavaria. Its principle is water combined with simple food and loose clothes. A marked feature of the treatment is walking barefoot in grass wet with dew, or in ditches where the water is an inch or two deep. Bathing and rubbing with a coarse towel is another part of the treatment of which Father Kneipp himself is a walking advertisement. He is now seventy-four, and over fifty years ago he was given up as incurable with some baffling malady. He is an enthusiast, but does not pretend to miracles. He pleads for simple food and easy clothing, which, with the use of water, he believes will produce a healthy human race.

H. C. W.—The plaster of paris casts are shellacked to give them the yellowish brown tinge. One coat usually suffices; sometimes two are needed. Another composition is sometimes put on them which does not color them, but gives a smooth surface, that can be cleaned and polished. It is made with a half ounce each of white soap and white wax, boiled in one quart of soft water till the ingredients are thoroughly amalgamated. Apply when cold with a soft brush.

Mattie G.—A dermatologist of high standing says that dandruff is a skin disease, self-infecting—that is, spreading rapidly all over the scalp—and needs treatment the same as eczema. It is true that all the so-called remedies of hairdresser and barber are only temporarily successful, and must be constantly applied to keep the scalp free from the trouble. If the visitation be severe, as your note implies, a consultation with a skin specialist is advised.

Housekeeper.—A cooking school receipt for small cucumber pickles calls for 100 very small pickles. Wash and wipe carefully, and put in a stone jar with enough cold water to cover them. Salt enough is added to make a brine that will keep an egg from sinking. In twenty-four hours the pickles should be taken out, wiped, and put in clean jars. Take enough vinegar just to cover the cucumbers, add a slice of onion, a dozen cloves, an ounce of mustard seed, three blades of mace, and a cup of grated horseradish. Heat to the steaming point in a granite or porcelain kettle, stirring with a wooden spoon, and pour over the pickles. The same authority suggests the use of brandy instead of vinegar in tomato catsup. It adds to the flavor and prevents fermentation.

Mrs. C. A. W., New-Haven, asks that some one will place for her the quotation "Open confession is good for the soul."

Happy Times in Georgia.

Frank L. Stanton in The Atlanta Constitution.

Fiel' des white with cotton—
Bin des pile wid co'n;
Dis heah's hallelujah time,
Happy sho's you bo'n!

Chune dat fiddle, nigger!
Men' de broken string;
Dance away 'twell break er day
En cut de pigeon-wing!

Cane mill des a-gwine roun',
Chillun come fum school;
Bacon by de hundud poun',
Mortgage off de mule!

Chune dat fiddle, nigger!
Men' de broken string;
Dance away 'twell break er day
En cut de pigeon-wing!

Wasn't Becoming.

From The Chicago Record.

"Rose, you didn't buy that lovely Fall bonnet?"

"No; as soon as I found out that it cost $15 I knew it was not the color I wanted."

Just the Man.

From The Chicago Post.

"There should be a searching cross-examination," said the lawyer.

"Do you suppose I can retain Li Hung Chang?" asked the client anxiously.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The King of Spain.

FOR FASHIONABLE BABIES.

THOSE who fancy that the latest comer in the family, King or Queen baby, as the case may be, is superior to the dictates of fashion in the matter of clothes are merely uninformed. Styles change in bibs even, and in dresses, long cloaks, and caps they vary very decidedly. At a high-class Brooklyn importing house, where infants and little misses are exclusively looked after, some exquisite novelties were seen full of suggestive possibilities.

The first size dresses are made now with deep collar, attached only at the neck. It is thought that they launder better and look better than the other sort. The little frock has a plain yoke

A Paris Hat and Frock.

of its material, sheer nainsook or organdie, with the trimmed yoke falling over it. These may be star shaped in five points or in square tabs, lace-edged. The full bishop sleeves are plain, except for the lace band and frill at the wrist. The little bibs are dainty enough for trimming in themselves made as they are of sheerest lawn, real lace, and a little vine of feather-stitching. A new bib is almost a little, armless waist; it has armholes, and fits down to the waist line and up nearly to the throat.

Wrappers when used are of fine cashmere, in white and delicate pinks and blues. They are silk lined, and are finished down the fronts and on the collars and cuffs in narrow patterns of hand embroidery. The square blanket that used to be the sine qua non of every layette is not so often provided. Taking its place and also that of the wrapper are the most fetching of little capes, with hoods. These are made of cashmere, embroidered and silk lined, and are most becoming to the little wearers. They come in two sizes, those of 27 inches in length being intended for use instead of wrapper and shawl, while the short ones, 18 inches long, replace the little knitted sacque that always tried baby's and nurse's patience to adjust. The bootees for the restless little feet are in white corded silk, trimmed with real lace, and are not boots at all, but slippers with ankle ties of ribbons. On the smart little instep bow is set a tiny pearl button. The veil which protects the tender face is of white Brussels net, a yard long, and three-quarters of a yard wide, edged with hand-made lace in handsome Renaissance patterns.

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When baby arrives at the dignity of short dresses several new styles will be ready. One illustrated is of sheer French nainsook, trimmed with fine lace and beading. Its claim to novelty is in its sleeves. These are a double puff, with frill at the wrist. They are either tied up with ribbon between the puffs, or are drawn up by tapes to the armhole.

Another dress is of soft finished nainsook, with all the fullness of the entire frock gathered into the neckband. A full double Napoleon ruffle, lace edged, around the neck constitutes its trimming.

Square yokes are still used for the short frocks, and also the round yokes with puffs, the yokes edged with a deep double or single ruffle. On these are often attached at the left side a tiny bow

A Pique Dress.

of pink or white ribbon. Most of the short frocks are plain at the bottom, a five-inch hem being their only finish. These hems are more often feather-stitched than hemstitched, the wide use of the machine-made hemstitch throwing the pretty barred stitch into some disfavor.

A piqué frock for a miss of four or five has inch-wide insertion about the skirt in vandykes and the collar is in deep points to correspond. A dress of sheer organdie has high frills, lace-edged, over the shoulders. A charming novelty is a hat just out from Paris, under which the baby faces will look more bewitching than ever. It is for children from two to five. It is of the finest white fur felt, with soft rosettes of pink silk lisse, and two pretty loops and ends of heavy pink satin

With Puffed Sleeves.

ribbon. It is tied under the chin with broad ties of soft pink silk or worn with an elastic.

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For the dark dresses for Winter of small misses up to ten years, novelties are those made up with piqué guimpes. The materials used are mohairs and brilliantines in golden brown and blue, the frock made with a plain skirt, finished with an eight-inch hem. The guimpe waist is plain, with short puff sleeves, and fitted to it is a detachable pointed piqué collar. This, with the guimpe, can be laundered, making the dress very serviceable, since it permits of being constantly freshened.

For more dressy wear are dainty gowns of crisp taffeta, made with organdie guimpes. Watermelon pink is a new shade in these silks for these gowns, sharing its popularity with the various tones of yellow. The guimpes are of exquisite fineness and sheerness, and are trimmed with lace and feather-stitched or made up with sheer insertions. The silk sleeves are a rather deep puff, with five inch-wide shirred tucks as trimming, or they may be shorter and plain.

CRADLE SONG.

From Advance Sheets of Poems of Robert Loveman, by Lippincotts.

Slip away to slumber land,
Baby, oh, my baby;
You shall have a rattle, and
A woolly dog, a dragon grand—
Finest fellow in the land—
Baby, oh, my baby.

Cuddle down and close your eyes,
Baby, oh, my baby;
Stars are peeping from the skies—
How one so young can be so wise
Is mightiest of mysteries—
Baby, oh, my baby.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

One of the easiest faculties to cultivate and one that boys and girls most neglect is the observing faculty. When you get into a strange place things seem very curious and wonderful often because they are new, rather than for any other reason; but all around us all of the time are happening interesting things if you will look for them. Suppose a French boy or a Spanish girl, or any little foreigner is put down in the streets of New-York or Brooklyn for the first time, how very busy his or her eyes will be kept. He will wonder, if he is in Brooklyn, what those funny little two-wheeled carts, with a step behind and a man in gray standing on it, are for, until he sees one halt at a corner and the man gather the letters from the lamp-post box; or he will be curious as to what the metal barrels, painted black, with red letters, standing at many corners, mean, until he sees persons drop bits of paper and other rubbish in them—then he knows. In New-York he will be equally sharp-eyed and curious, but the Brooklyn and New-York boys and girls, many of them, have probably never noticed half the things that these little foreigners will discover. Did you ever, for example, pay any heed to the hundreds of dead millers and other insects lying on the ground under the street electric lamps, particularly after a rainy night? Perhaps you have noticed them, but never gave a thought as to why they were there. Isn't it a more interesting sight when you stop to consider that these great, bright eyes of light dazzle the poor foolish moths, and they beat stupidly into the globe, where the electricity kills them? That is only one small sight of the city. Look about you every moment as you walk the streets and find scores of others.

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An Autumn stroll on some Saturday should be to the Tombs Prison, in this city, and those of you who can sketch free-hand should make a drawing of the building for preservation; or, if you have a camera, take a snap shot. It is one of the old landmarks of the city, and it is soon to be removed to make way for a new prison. It was first occupied in 1838, and its site long years before that was a pretty lake of fresh water. The building itself, though all its associations are grim and dreadful, is to be studied as one of the finest specimens of Egyptian architecture in the United States. It is modeled after an Egyptian tomb or mausoleum, and it was called the Tombs as soon as it was finished, although its official title, of course, is not that, but the City Prison. The new building to replace the Tombs on the same site will be much larger and a modern structure, and of a cheerful and New World design, though still it will be a prison.

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Little girls who still play with their dolls may be interested to know what sets the fashion in dolls' eyes. When Victoria became Queen of England, more than fifty years ago, she was fair and young, with very blue eyes, whereupon blue eyes became all the fashion, and all the loyal dollmakers of her kingdom began sending blue-eyed dolls from their factories. In Italy and Spain, where all the great beauties have olive skins and dark, handsome eyes, a blonde doll is quite uncommon. Japanese dolls have twinkling, beady eyes, set in their heads aslant, while the gayly dressed dolly from Singapore looks from her copper-colored face with a pair of narrow, coquettish, black eyes, quite different in expression from either the Spanish or Chinese beauties.

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A curious thing has happened in the cold-storage warehouse of a Western city, which shows how well Mother Nature takes care of her world, human or animal, if she has the chance. In the great rooms of these establishments, where the temperature is kept below the freezing point, it was not supposed that rats would thrive, or even live. But after a while it was discovered that there were rats in the storage rooms and that, being born and brought up in such a cold place, nature had prepared them for their existence by giving them a very heavy coat of fur. Two rats were caught and killed, and were found to be covered with long and thick fur, even their tails having a thick growth of hair. It was then decided to see if cats would not get on as well as the rats in the cold and act as their destroyers. The first pussies that were shut up in the cold rooms did not fare very well. They pined and died one after another, and the experiment was about to be given up when a cat was put in who thrived and grew fat. She had unusually thick fur, which was probably the reason, and when she became the mother of seven kittens, the manager of the warehouse had them very carefully nursed and looked after. They grew fast, and seemed to feel no discomfort in their cold quarters. Their fur was unusually long and thick. When they were grown they were divided among the different cold-storage warehouses of the city, and from them has grown a peculiar breed of cats, fitted naturally for the cold places in which they live. These cats are short-tailed, chubby pussies, with very thick hair and under fur. So used are they to their cold homes that if one of them is taken outside, particularly in hot weather, it will die.

PASSING OF THE THEATRE HAT.

One thing indubitably shown by the opening of the matinée season is that the leaven of "hats off" at the theatres has worked among women very appreciably. At these mid-September matinées there are still plenty of women in shirt waists and sailor hats, and during the performance it is noticeable that even these supposably unobjectionable headgear are more often held in the lap than left on the head.

While the reform movement is working it may as well be understood by women that there is practically no middle-of-the-road scheme in this campaign. Almost any head covering is obstructive. Even a high coiffure, with spreading puffs and a wide comb, may much impede the view of those directly behind it. It is possible, perhaps, to wear a very flat bonnet, something after the model of the once-popular Alsacian bow creation, that is endurable, but the moment that a nodding pompon, a waving aigrette, or flaring jet wings or wired fans of lace is added, the mischief is done. At one or two matinées recently an occasional woman has been noticed wearing a soft felt hat, not unlike the Alpine shape worn by men. In one case this curious headgear topped a dressy toilet. It was doffed, however, as soon as the audience room was entered, and was carried to the seat, where its non-crushable qualities made it easily taken care of. In the other instances the crush hats finished tailor-made suits, and were also promptly removed. It is possible this is what will happen. Hatters will design tasteful soft felts, less mannish than those now oftenest seen, and a crush theatre hat will be a necessity of every woman's outfit. An objection to this would be the necessity to wear it to and from the theatre, but even to this innovation, after it had ceased to be such, women would doubtless become reconciled.

New-Orleans and Denver have successfully legislated high hats off women's heads. The opening of the theatrical season this month under the new order of things at the Southern city showed an almost hatless audience of women, the half dozen who still retained them showing by their manner that their conspicuousness would not be repeated. A special check system was provided for the benefit of the women, and many hats were cared for in this way. It is safe to assert that in another season or two hats will have completely disappeared from theatrical audiences.

Time for Theorising Past.

From The Waterbury.

Bloobumper—Before you were married you had a theory that two could live as cheaply as one. What is your opinion now on that subject?

McBride—It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts me now.

A Drawback.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Gadby—Did you enjoy yourself very much while you were in Europe?

Mrs. Swingley—No, not at all. Nobody over there cared to hear me tell about it

"UP A TREE."

From St. Paul's.

1. "Too risky to jump—Ah! I've got it!"

2. "Come along, follow me, Fido!"

3. "Now, then, steady!"

4. "A near shave."

5. "Thou art so near, and yet so far."

Quick-Witted Pat and the Priest.

From The Philadelphia American.

A clergyman was standing at the corner of a square in the city on Thanksgiving Day about the hour of dinner, when one of his countrymen, observing the worthy father in perplexity, thus addressed him:

"Oh, Father O'Leary, how is your riverence?"

"Mighty put out, Pat," was the reply.

"Put out! Who'd put out your riverence?"

"Ah, you don't understand; that is just it. I am invited to dine at one of the houses in this square, and I have forgotten the name, and I never looked at the number, and now it is nearly 6 o'clock."

"Och, is that all?" was the reply. "Just now be aisy, your riverence; I'll settle that for you."

So saying, away went the good-natured Irishman around the square, glancing at the houses, and when he discovered lights that denoted hospitality he rang the door bell and inquired:

"Is Father O'Leary here?"

As might be expected, again and again he was repulsed. At length an angry footman exclaimed:

"No; bother on Father O'Leary! he is not here, but he was to dine here today, and the cook is in a rage, and says the dinner will be spoiled. All is waiting for Father O'Leary."

Paddy leaped from the door as if the steps were on fire, and rushed up to the astonished priest, saying:

"All is right, your riverence; you dine at 2,145, and a mighty good dinner you'll get."

"Oh, Pat," said the grateful pastor; "the blessings of a hungry man be upon you!"

"Long life and happiness to your riverence. I have your malady, and only wish I had your cure."

A Dainty One.

From The Chicago Journal.

She said she wasn't hungry
When first she took her seat;
She couldn't think of anything
She really liked to eat.

Her appetite was fitful,
She smilingly averred,
By dainty trifles only
Of late it could be stirred.

I'm glad she wasn't hungry,
For when the bill was brought,
The figures writ upon it
Were 8 and 8 and 0.

Polly Spoiled the Game.

From The Philadelphia Call.

A Richmond man owns a parrot which he avers has mastered the mysteries of euchre, and which a few evenings ago gave away his hand at a critical period of the game. He had won three suits and was hoping to win two more when the parrot, which was perched on his shoulder, shouted out as he hesitated in his play, "Play the joker."

The contestants laughed, and so the value of his hand was spoiled, and he did not make his four points. Poll will stay in its cage after this when a little game is on.

Aspiration.

From The Chicago Journal.

For fame
He sighed;
It never came;
He died.
Its secret hid,
Nor came him nigh,
For all he did
Was sigh.

A Quiet Home.

From The Kansas City World.

Henpeck—I've got one of the most peaceful homes you ever saw now. I've hit on a great scheme.

Dumley—What is it?

Henpeck—I make my wife so mad she won't speak to me.

The New Literature.

From The Chicago Journal.

"Have you seen Strain's latest novel?"

"Yes; read it last night; charming thing."

"Exciting?"

"Rather."

"Purple and crimson, mostly."

One Satisfied.

From The Washington Star.

"It is strange," remarked the observant man, "but very few people are content to do what they are best qualified for. Painters long to be musicians and musicians long to be authors, and so it goes."

"Yes," replied the business man, "but there are exceptions to every rule. I know a young man who has been doing the same thing for years, and he seems perfectly satisfied with it."

"What has he been doing?"

"Nothing."

Punishment to Fit the Crime.

From The Chicago News.

"Madam," shouted the attorney, "do you know what the punishment will be if you do not tell the truth as you have sworn to do?"

"Certainly I do; I will be cross-questioned again."

Concedes It.

From The Chicago Record.

"So you cheerfully concede that your son knows more than you do?"

"Certainly. You don't catch me admitting that my father could bring up children better than I can."

—From The Chicago News.

THE LADY OR THE TIGER.

New Woman Arithmetic.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Here is a woman who has practically demonstrated that 19 from 40 leaves 2."

"Nonsense! Impossible!"

"Fact! She was nineteen years old, and she got a divorce from her forty-year-old husband."

Indian Summer.

From The Washington Star.

A-trampin' through the country when the leaves are bright in Spring,
Weth loiterin' steps in rhythm to each bird thet starts ter sing,
Ye'd think I'd go rejoicin' an' not wish fur nothin' more—
But I'm longin' fur the times thet Injun Summer hez in store;
Them merry days!
Them fairy days!
Them artful an' contrary days!
An' right along tell Autumn plucks the roses from the hedge,
An' the pumpkin pie is bloomin' on the kitchen window ledge,
I find myself impatient weth the seasons ez they fly,
Exceptin' Injun Summer, when June turns an' nods good-bye.
Them hazy days!
Them lazy days!
Say, fellers, them's the daisy days!

After the Argument.

From Harlem Life.

Tomson—Did you finally succeed in bringing Smith around to your way of thinking in your argument last night?

Jackson—Yes; but I expect almost any moment to be arrested for assault and battery.

Rejected.

From The Buffalo Courier.

He wanted to join the Drum Corps,
But when told that they needed no morps
He said it was rough,
And got in a hough,
So they kicked him right out of the dorps.

Most Likely.

From Harlem Life.

"Oh, dear," sighed Mrs. Bloombumper, "I've made another mistake."

"Never mind," said her husband. "If mistakes were haystacks, every one would keep a cow."

The Church Fair.

From The Boston Herald.

It was a Bangor philosopher who summed up a church fair in these terms: "A church fair is a place where we spend more money than we can afford for things we do not want, in order to please people whom we do not like, and to help the heathens, who are happier than we are."

The Silent Man.

From The Galveston News.

A silent man sometimes means what he does not say.

They Differed.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

City Young Man (watching the skirt dancer's gyrations on the stage)—Graceful, isn't it, Aunt Emeline?

Aunt Emeline (fresh from wayback)—Graceful? Disgraceful, I should say.

All of a Kind.

From The Chicago Journal.

Miss Advance—It's perfectly astounding that a woman of her intelligence should marry such a fool.

Mrs. Bleumer—Oh, well, she couldn't marry anything but a man, you know.

The Charge of the Amazons.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

"The amazons fought like demons," said the gray-mustached General as she swept the field with her pearl and gold lorgnette. "They doubled up the enemy's left wing as if it had been paper, and that wild charge of theirs across the field was simply irresistible. Whatever could have possessed them to fight so desperately?"

"Pardon me, my General," said a blonde aide in military bloomers, "it was all brought about by a little ruse of my own."

"A ruse? Explain."

"It was like this, General. I knew that something must be done to inspire them with fresh courage. I engaged a daring spy to penetrate the enemy's lines. At a given signal—the firing of the opening gun—the spy suddenly displayed on an eminence just back of the enemy's position a huge transparency bearing these words: 'For To-day Only! Everything on This Counter 49 Cents!' At the same instant I shouted 'Charge!' and—you know the rest."

Her Idea.

From The Washington Star.

"Ah, yes," said the foreign young woman, who does not care for rhyme and metre, "I have heard of this."

"Indeed!" said the poet, very much pleased.

"Yes; I recognize it at once by the way the sentences are constantly cut off and begun lower down. It is what you call 'broken English,' is it not?"

Others Have Said It.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Say, Gildy, who won the ball game?"

"De empire."

Understood at Last.

From The Washington Star.

She had bought some bric-à-brac, and her husband was inspecting her purchases. One of them was a small Asiatic idol, with an especially grotesque figure and an exceptionally hideous leer.

"Is that your idea of beauty?" he said.

"There's no doubt at all that it is very artistic," she answered, with a little indignation.

"Well, if that's what you consider attractive, I can at last understand how you came to want me to wear the necktie you gave me on my birthday."

Ignorance Is Bliss.

From The Chicago News.

"I gave that stuck-up fellow a great song about a trip I took around the lakes this Summer—in my imagination, you understand—and he agreed with every description I gave."

"Probably he had never taken the trip, either."

Mary.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The girl herself wasn't to blame,
And she had a respectable name.
They christened her "Mary,"
But a silly vagary
Made foolish folks call her "Mame."

She wisely protested one day,
And they asked her just what they should say.
The question was vast,
But she answered at last:
"If you can't call me 'Mary,' say 'May.'"

So "May" it was destined to be,
And every one fancied that she
Spelled it "May" with a "y,"
But—now who can tell why?—
She spelled it—alas!—with an "e."

Still the girl herself wasn't to blame,
And she had a respectable name.
To good taste it's contrary
To make "Mae" out of "Mary,"
But even that's better than "Mame."

The Jury and the Evidence.

From Brooklyn Life.

The Foreman—Why, the first witness that was called gave that testimony.

Number Two—I don't remember it. When did he give it?

The Foreman—Well, it can't be over three or four months ago.